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from destroying a Column of Books,
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THE TABLET OF MEMORY,

SHEWING EVERY

MEMORABLE EVENT IN HISTORY,

FROM THE

Earliest Period to the Year 1787,

CLASSED UNDER DISTINCT HEADS,

WITH THEIR DATES:

COMPREHENDING

AN EPITOME OF ENGLISH HISTORY,

WITH

AN EXACT CHRONOLOGY

OF

PAINTERS AND EMINENT MEN.

TO WHICH ARE ANNEXED,

SEVERAL USEFUL LISTS

THE SIXTH EDITION,

WITH MANY CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS.

LONDON:

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M,DCC,LXXXVII.

THE TABLET OF MEMORY.

ACCIDENTS, INCIDENTS, REMARKABLE EVENTS, &c.

ABBEVILLE, in France, nearly deſtroyed by an exploſion of gunpowder, when 150 of the inhabitants periſhed, and 100 houſes were deſtroyed. The loſs ſuſtained is eſtimated at 472,917 livres, Nov. 1773.

Abbeys and monaſteries pillaged of their plate and jewels by William the Conqueror, 1069; 100 ſuppreſſed by order of council, 1414; diſſolved by Henry VIII. to the value of 2,853,000l. 1540; ſuppreſſed by the Emperor in Germany, 1785.

Abbeys and monaſteries obliged to change their tenures, by William the Conqueror, 1070.

Abbots of Reading, Glaſtonbury, and St. John's Colcheſter, hanged for denying the King's ſupremacy, 1539.

Abdication of Cheveline, King of the W. Saxons. 593; James II. Dec. 1688; Philip V. of Spain, January 3, 1723-4; Victor Amadeus, of Sardinia, Sept. 3, 1730.

Algiers, inſurrection, on account of tribute, 1761.

Alien Priories ſeized by the King, 1337.

Ambaſſador from Portugal arreſted for debt, Aug. 1653.

——————from Ruſſia arreſted by a lace-merchant, a law for their protection paſſed, July 27, 1708.

Amboina the Engliſh factory at, murdered by the Dutch, 1624.

America declared an Independent State by Congreſs, July 4, 1776; allowed by France, Feb. 6, 1778; by Holland 1782; by England 1783.

American Congreſs firſt met at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1775.
Amſterdam Play-houſe took fire during the performance, when 7 were ſuffocated and numbers wounded, 1772.
Antigallican prize detained at Cadiz, 1757.
Antioch, 100,000 of the people of, killed by the Jews in one day, 145 before Chriſt.
Antwerp made a free port, 1784.
Apollo's temple burnt 362 before Chriſt.
Aſſaſſination plot, Feb. 1696.
Atkinſon, Mr. Chriſtopher, an expelled member of parliament, ſtood in the pillory for perjury, Oct. 25, 1785.
Aurora frigate loſt in going to India, and all the crew periſhed, 1771.
Auſtria granted toleration of religious faith, and aboliſhed torture, 1776.
Bangor, monks of, killed by the Danes, 580.
Bantam, eight ambaſſadors of, arrived in England, 1682.
Bartholomew fair reſtrained, owing to the fall of a booth, which killed and wounded ſeveral perſons, 1750; toll aboliſhed 1755.
Baths of the Romans diſcovered under the Abbey-houſe, Bath, 1755.
Bath ſtage waggon burnt on Saliſbury-plain, with its valuable lading, by the wheels taking fire, May, 20, 1758.
Bawdy-houſe, a famous one, erected at Rome by Pope Sixtus IV. and the Roman proſtitutes paid his Holineſs a weekly tax, which amounted ſometimes to 20,000 ducats a year, 1471.
Bedford aſſizes made memorable by the fall of a ſtair-caſe which killed 18 perſons in 1438.
Billingſgate made a free fiſh-market, 1699.
Bilſon, boy of, amuſed the public, 1620.
Biſhops baniſhed England, 1208; conſented to be tributary to Rome, 1245.
Biſhops burnt 1555; 7 ſent to the Tower, June 8, 1688.
Blackfriars bridge toll ceaſed, March 25, 1785.
Blandford aſſizes fatal to the judge, ſheriff, &c. who died of the jail diſtemper, 1730.
Blood, the certainty of the circulation, confirmed by Dr. Hervey, 1618.

Bohemia, Queen of, visited England, May 17, 1661, and died there.

Books, to the number of 200,000, burnt at Constantinople, by the order of Leo. I. 476.

Borge, a seat near Frederickstadt, in Norway, sunk into an abyss 100 fathoms deep, which instantly became a lake, and drowned 14 persons, with 240 head of cattle, in 1702.

Boston proscribed, and the port removed, by the English parliament, April 4, 1774, as a punishment for a riot.

Bottle conjuror, imposed on the credulous at the Haymarket theatre, March 4, 1748-9.

Bottle that held two hogsheads, blown at Leith, in Scotland, Jan. 7, 1747-8.

Bourbon family compact, took place, 1761.

Bourbon-les-bains, in Bassigni, France, had the vault under the church give way during mass, which occasioned the death of 600 persons, Sept. 14, 1778.

Brasils insurrection, which threatened its loss to the Portuguese, 1772.

Brescia, in Italy, nearly destoyed by an explosion of gunpowder, Aug. 28, 1779.

Buckingham Tower fell down and destroyed the church, March 26, 1776.

Bridge at Puerta de St. Maria, near Cadiz, fell down as soon as finished, while receiving the benediction, and killed 600 people, Feb. 22, 1779.

Buckingham-house settled on the Queen, in lieu of Somerset-house, May 10, 1775.

Burwell in Cambridgeshire, had a fire happen in a barn where was a puppet show, when 150 persons lost their lives, 1724.

Calcutta, 123 perished in the Black Hole at, 1756.

Cambridge installation of the Duke of Newcastle, July 5, 1749; the Duke of Grafton, 1768; the statue of the Duke of Somerset erected in the Senate-house, July 14, 1756, of the late King in 1765.

Canterbury revenues seized by the King, 1096.

Carthage and Corinth destroyed; 700,000 inhabitants in the former, 146 before Christ.

Caſtles demoliſhed in England to the number of 1000, in 1153.

Ceylon nearly deſtroyed by the natives, to revenge the Dutch cruelties, 1761.

Chamberry, in Sardinia, had 18 perſons, ſeveral houſes and walls deſtroyed by an exploſion of gunpowder, July 25, 1773.

Chantries, 2374 ſuppreſſed in England, in 1548.

Cherokee chiefs, ſeven of them arrive in England, 1730; and three more in 1762.

Cheſter, an exploſion of gunpowder at, which deſtroyed 40 of the ſpectators at a puppet-ſhew, and greatly damaged ſeveral houſes, with 70 of the ſpectators, Nov. 5, 1772.

Clark's murder, by Eugene Aram, diſcovered, Aug. 1758.

Cock-lane ghoſt, affair of, detected, March, 1752.

Coldingham nunnery, ravaged by the Danes, 869.

Colne in Lancaſhire, where the gallery of a meeting-houſe broke down, when 8 or 10 perſons had their limbs broke, and more than 40 wounded, June 11, 1777.

Coloſſes of Rhodes thrown down, 214 before Chriſt. It weighed 720,000lb.

Commemoration of Handel, performed in Weſtminſter Abbey by 600 performers, May 26, 1784.

Conciliatory terms offered the Americans, and rejected, Apr. 13, 1778.

Congreſs in Ameriea firſt met at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1775.

Congreſs aboliſhed the authority of Great Britain over her American Colonies, May 15, 1776.

Conſpiracy, Roger Moore's, in Ireland, 1641; Titus Oates's, Sept. 6, 1678; at Malta, to deſtroy the whole order, for which 125 ſlaves ſuffered death, June 26, 1749; at Lisbon, by ſeveral of the nobility, who ſhot the King, 1758; at Palermo, Oct. 27, 1773.

Conſtantinople had 50,000 ſubjects maſſacred by the Arabs, 1758.

Coronation chair and ſtone brought from Scotland, 1296.

Crementz, in Hungary, totally deſtroyed by a fire, 1777.

Croyland, the monks murdered at Peterborough, 863.

Cutters hanged for rioting, Dec. 1769.

Damien attempted to assassinate the French King, January 5, 1757.

Dauphin of France murdered the Duke of Burgandy, and was disinherited the crown, 1419.

Dey of Algiers, assassinated by a soldier, Dec. 11, 1754.

Douglas castle, in Scotland, destroyed by an accidental fire, on Dec. 11, 1758.

Dragoons sent to Oxford to awe the people, Oct. 7, 1715.

Druids destroyed by command of Nero, 60.

Drury-lane theatre with between 50 and 60 houses destroyed by fire, 1672.

East Grinstead in Essex had the tower of its church fall down, Nov. 12, 1785.

Ellin Ellis, at Beaumaris, Denbighshire, aged 72, was brought to bed, May 10, 1776, she had been married 46 years, and her eldest son was 45 years old. She had not had a child for 25 years before.

Fearn, in Rossshire, Scotland, had the roof of its church fall in during divine service, and killed 60 persons, October 19, 1742.

Fidena amphitheatre fell in and killed 50,000, in 26, but its ruins are yet remaining.

Fireworks for the peace played off in the Green-park, April 27, 1748-9.

Fireworks at Paris on the marriage of Louis XVI. then the Dauphin, occasioned the death of 2000 persons, 1770.

France allowed the American independency, Feb. 6, 1778.

Friars and nuns, 10,000 turned out of the monasteries in England, 1535. In Germany in 1785.

Forfeited estates in Scotland of 29,694l. 6s. 8d. annual value; and in England to the annual value of 47,626l. 18s 5d. were seized by government, 1716; those in Scotland restored by parliament in Aug. 1784.

Genoa bank failed, 1750.

George III. was thrown from his horse in Windsor Park, Oct. 3, 1785.

George III. with the Queen and Princesses visited Oxford, Oct. 12, 1785.

George III. attempted to be assassinated by a mad woman, Aug. 2, 1786.

Gin-ſhops in London amounted to 7000, in 1735.
Goree nearly deſtroyed by the magazine of powder taking fire, Oct. 15, 1762.
Government's annual expence was 62,000l. in 1752; 1,300,000l. in 1658; 2,200,500l. in 1659; 1,200,000l. in 1660; 6,000,000l. in 1694; 7,000,000l. in 1776.
Gravelins had 3000 people killed by an exploſion from a magazine, May 29, 1654.
Great Seal ſtolen from the Lord Chancellor, and deſtroyed March 24, 1784.
Groſvenor-ſquare center-houſe raffled for, valued at 10,000l. June 10, 1739.
Guildford tower fell down, April 24, 1740.
Gulen river, in Norway, buried itſelf under ground in 1344, but burſt out ſoon after and deſtroyed 250 perſons, with ſeveral churches, houſes, &c.
Gunpowder-plot diſcovered, Nov. 5, 1605.
Hackney, Alice, who had been buried 175 years, accidentally dug up in the church of St. Mary-Hill, London; the ſkin whole, and the joints of the arms pliable; 1494.
Handel's commemoration at Weſtminſter Abbey, 1784; 600 performers, yielded 12,7461l.
Halſewell Indiaman, Capt. Pierce, loſt off Portland, when the Captain, his two daughters, and 120 others were loſt, January 6, 1786.
Heart of a man found at Waverley in Surry, preſerved 700 years in ſpirits, 1731.
Henry William, third ſon of his preſent Majeſty King Geo. III. was the firſt Prince of the Blood Royal that ever landed in North-America, 1781.
Hengiſt murdered 800 Engliſh noblemen, May 1, 449.
Henry II. held the ſtirrup for Pope Alexander to mount his horſe, 1161; and the ſame to Becket, 1170.
Heptarchy of England began 455, ended 824.
Hereford cathedral nearly deſtroyed by the fall of its tower, Sept. 10, 1786.
Heretable juriſdictions in Scotland aboliſhed, 1747, valued at 164,232l. 16s.
Holland allowed the American independency, Apr. 1782.
Holſtein ceded to Denmark by Ruſſia, 1773.
Huguenots murdered at Paris, Aug. 24, 1752.

Jericho, walls of, fell, 1454 before Chriſt.

Jews, the ſeventy years captivity of, began 606 before Chriſt; they about Cyrene, headed by one Andreæ, murdered near 200,000 Greeks and Romans, they eat their entrails, and covered themſelves with the ſkins of thoſe they aſſaſſinated, 115 after Chriſt; above 580,000 deſtroyed by the Romans, 135; firſt arrived in England, 1079; thinking to invoke the divine clemency at the ſolemnization of the paſſover, ſacrificed a young lad of twelve years old, the ſon of a rich tradeſman at Paris, by firſt whipping his fleſh from his bones, and then crucifying him, for which cruelty the criminals were executed, and the reſt baniſhed France, 1180; from this circumſtance the Jews have been ever ſince held in deteſtation; maſſacred Sept. 3, 1189; ſeven were condemned to pay the King 20,000 marks, or ſuffer perpetual impriſonment, for circumciſing a chriſtian child at Norwich, and attempting to crucify him, 1235; two hundred and upwards were apprehended for crucifying a child at Lincoln, 18 of whom were hanged, and the reſt heavily fined, 1255; ſeven hundred were ſlain in London, becauſe a Jew would have forced a Chriſtian to pay him more than two ſhillings per week for the loan of twenty, 1262; every Jew, who lent money on uſury, was commanded to wear a plate upon his breaſt, ſignifying that he was an uſurer, or to quit the realm, 1274; two hundred and ſixty-ſeven were hanged and quartered for clipping, 1277; the ſame year the Jews crucified a child at Northampton, for which fifty were drawn at horſes tails, and hanged; all the ſynagogues were ordered to be deſtroyed, 1282; all the Jews in England were apprehended in one day, their goods and chattels confiſcated to the King, and they, to the number of 15,060, baniſhed the realm, having only ſuſtenance money allowed, 1287; four executed for a murder at Chelſea, Dec. 9, 1771; 66 Jews were killed by a floor giving way at the celebration of a wedding at Mantua, among whom were the bride and the bridegroom's mother, June 3, 1776.

Inquiſition aboliſhed in Naples, 1782.

John's, St. monaſtery, near Smithfield, burnt by Wat Tyler's rabble, 1381.

Ireland admitted to a free trade by the Britiſh parliament, 1779, its liberty of the preſs reſtrained, May, 1784.

Jubilee obſerved in England, 1376.

Judges ſent by the king to the Eaſt Indies, 1774.

Kings, four, entertained by a Lord Mayor of London at one table, 1364.

Kingſton, Ducheſs of, tried for bigamy, convicted, and degraded, Apr. 22, 1776; allowed to be Counteſs of Briſtol, May 18, 1779.

Liberty of the preſs granted in Denmark, 1770.

Library, Alexandrian, conſiſting of 400,000 valuable books, burnt, 47 years before Chriſt.

Locuſts found in St. James's-park, Aug. 4, 1748; infeſted Germany, 1749; Poland 1750.

London Bridge toll ceaſed, March 25, 1782.

London, Indiaman, run down by the Ruſſel man of war, in the Channel, when 110 perſons were drowned, Dec. 29, 1778.

London ſtreets new paved, and ſigns removed, 1764.

London abandoned by the Magiſtrates, to the mercy of the mob, June 4, 1780.

Lord Chancellor Thurlow, preſſed by a lieutenant and his gang, in Long Acre, London, July 15, 1779.

Louis XI. in ſcorn, wore a greaſy hat, and the coarſeſt cloth; in the chamber of accounts, an article is found of his expences, which mentions two ſols for a new pair of ſleeves to an old doublet, and of half a denier for a box of greaſe for his boots, 1483.

Mantua, at a Jew's wedding, the floor gave way, and 66 perſons were killed, June 3, 1776.

March, Lord's, wheel-carriage wager at Newmarket, Aug. 29, 1750.

Miſſiſippi bubble, in France, ceaſed June 27, 1720.

Mithridates ordered all the Romans that were in Aſia to be put to death, 88 years before Chriſt.

Modern Hiſtory Profeſſorſhips founded in the two Engliſh univerſities, by Geo. I. 1724.

Moleſworth, Lady, and her three daughters burnt, 1764.

Montpellier booth, where a play was performing, fell down July 20, 1786. and killed 500 perſons.

Mount of Piety, of Naples, burnt down, with the loſs of 2,000,000 crowns, July 31, 1786.

Mug-houſe riot, in Saliſbury-court, Fleet-ſtreet, for which five perſons were hanged, July 23, 1716.

Newgate, King's Bench Priſon, &c. burnt by rioters, June 7, 1780.

New Malton, in Yorſhire, had the floor of its ſeſſion-houſe give way, whereby near 300 perſons fell 12 feet deep, Dec. 9, 1785, but no lives were loſt.

Nicholſon, Margaret, attempted to aſſaſſinate Geo. III. Aug. 2, 1786.

Normans murdered at Durham, 1069.

Old Bailey Seſſion-houſe, the Lord Mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greateſt part of the jury, and numbers of ſpectators, caught the goal-diſtemper, and died, May, 1750; again fatal to ſeveral, 1772.

Opera-houſe, at Rome, its roof fell in, Jan. 18, 1762.

Oxford aſſizes, made memorable by the death of the ſheriffs and 300 perſons, who died by the infection from the priſoners in 1577.

Palerma inſurrection, 177.

Pantheon, at Rome, its vaulted roof fell in, Nov. 6, 1756.

Paper currency eſtabliſhed in America, May 15, 1775.

Perſian army, fearing they ſhould be cut off by the Romans, threw themſelves into the Euphrates, where upwards of 100,000 of them periſhed, 424.

Peter, Czar of Muſcovy, viſited England, 1698.

Pever, a river in Glouceſterſhire, changed its courſe, and about ten acres of land were removed, cattle, farm-houſe, &c. remaining on it, May 27, 1773.

Pharaoh ordered all the male children of the Hebrews to be deſtroyed, 1573; drowned with his hoſt, in the Red-Sea, Monday, May 11, 1491 before Chriſt.

Pilling-bog deſtroyed 60 acres of land, April, 1745.

Pleurs, in Italy, entirely buried by the fall of part of a mountain, when 2200 loſt their lives, 1618.

Poland diſmantled of ſeveral of its provinces by Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and the Emperor of Germany, 1772.

Poole, in Monmouthſhire, had the floor of the ſeſſions-

hall fall when the court was ſitting, and occaſioned the death of ſeveral, Aug. 11, 1758.

Poor-rates of England in 1680, was 665,362 l. in 1774 it was 3,000,000 l.

Pope's Legate caught in bed with a proſtitute, 1125.

Pope (the) viſited Vienna to ſolicit the Emperor in favour of the church; March, 1782; ſuppreſſed monaſteries and nunneries, 1782.

Porter raiſed 2d. per gallon, Jan. 10, 1762.

Portugueſe Majeſty, attempt to aſſaſſinate, Sept. 3, 1758.

Powell, a lawyer, walked from London to York and back again in ſix days, Nov. 27, 1773, above 402 miles.

Prince George, ſloop of war, burnt off Liſbon, when 485 of her crew periſhed, 1758.

Printing firſt practiſed in Conſtantinople, 1730; aboliſhed, 1740; re-eſtabliſhed in Conſtantinople, 1784.

Proteſtants permitted to have churches in Hungary, 1784, and were protected in great part of Germany.

Queens of England, France, and Scotland, in England at one time, 1517.

Rabbit woman, the affair of, 1726.

Reay, Miſs, killed in Covent-garden, Apr. 7, 1779.

Records of Scotland, by being ſent by ſea from England to Scotland, loſt, 1295.

Regatta on the Thames, June 22, 1775.

Rhetorick, Regius Profeſſor, eſtabliſhed at Edinburgh, Apr. 20, 1762.

Riot in Saliſbury-court, July 23, 1716; at Oxford, October 22, 1716; in he Strand, when the bawdy-houſes were deſtroyed, July 1, 1749.

Riots in London, which did 200,000 l. damage to the public priſons and private buildings, June 6, 1780, &c. for which many were hanged.

Riots in St. George's Fields, May 10, 1768.

Rome, the capitol, burnt, 83 before Chriſt: Pompey's theatre burnt, 250; a great many Roman ladies poiſoned their huſbands, 170 ſuffered death for it. This was the firſt example of ſuch a crime, 331.

Rotunda at Rome.—See Pantheon.

Royal George overſet at Spithead, when 400 ſeamen, 100

women, and 200 Jews, with Adm. Kempenfelt, were drowned, Aug. 28, 1782.

Rye-houſe plot prevented by a fire that happened at Newmarket, March 22; diſcovered, June 12, 1683.

Samſon pulled down the temple of Dagon, and deſtroyed 3000 Philiſtines, 1117 before Chriſt.

Saragoſſa, in Spain, had 400 of its inhabitants periſhed by a fire, that burnt down the playhouſe, Dec. 1778.

Sardinian ambaſſador's chapel, near Lincoln's-inn-fields, burnt, Nov. 30, 1759; deſtroyed by the rioters, June 2, 1780.

Saxons firſt arrived in Britain, 447.

Scarborough cliff ſunk —See ſtorms.

Seizures at the Cuſtom-houſe, amounted to 26,000 l. in 1742.

Sheriffs of London, 50 appointed in one day, 35 of whom paid their fines, July 2, 1734.

Slave trade aboliſhed in Pennſylvania, 1784.

South-Sea ſcheme in England vaniſhed, 1720, which ruined ſeveral hundred families.

Southwark fair reſtrained in 1743; aboliſhed 1762.

Strangford, Lord, of Ireland, ſuſpended from voting in the Iriſh Houſe of Lords, for ſoliciting a bribe in the cauſe of Rochfort and Ely, 1783.

Stratford jubilee, Sept. 6, 1769.

Straw uſed for the King's bed, 1234.

Style altered, by Aug. Cæſar's ordering leap-year to be but once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called Auguſt, eight years before Chriſt; again it was altered by Pope Gregory, who took 12 days off the calendar, in 1582; the Gregorian ſtyle received at Paris by taking off ten days, Dec. 15, 1582; received at London by taking 11 days off the calendar, Sept. 2, 1752.

Swan, ſloop of war, loſt off Waterford, 130 periſhed, Aug. 1782.

Sweden reſigned their prerogatives to the crown, 1772.

Sword of State carried at an Engliſh King's coronation by a King of Scotland, 1194.

Tea deſtroyed at Boſton by the inhabitants, 1773, in ab-

horrence of Engliſh taxes; for which they were ſeverely puniſhed by the Engliſh parliament, in April, 1774.

Tedbury Church, in Glouceſterſhire, fell down, Nov. 17, 1770.

Thieftakers condemned, and pillored in Smithfield, March, 1755.

Thornhill, Mr. of Stilton, rid 215 miles in 15 hours, April 29, 1745.

Tower-hill, a ſcaffold there fell down during the execution of Lord Lovat, when many were killed and ſevera l hurt, 1747.

Torture aboliſhed in France by edict, Aug. 25, 1780.

Trade with the Americans, prohibited by England, Aug. 18, 1775.

Trichinopoli, in the Eaſt-Indies, blown up by the magazine of gunpowder taking fire, 300 inhabitants loſt their lives; 340,000 ball cartridges were deſtroyed, and the whole foundation ſhaken, 1772.

Troy, deſtruction of, June 11, 1184 before Chriſt.

Veſpers, the fatal one at Blackfriars, Oct. 26, 1623.

Victory man of war with 300 gentlemen's ſon loſt, Oct. 1744.

Wales, Prince of, committed to priſon for aſſaulting a Judge on the Bench, 1412.

Water ſold in the Weſt-Indies for 1s. a pail full, 1731.

Ward, John, of Hackney, expelled the Houſe of Commons for forgery, May 16, 1726.

Whales, 13, were driven aſhore in a ſtorm, on the coaſt of England, Feb. 2, 1762; one killed above London-bridge, in Sept. 1781.

White-roſes, ſeveral knocked down for wearing them, June 10, 1716.

Willingham boy lived, 1744.

Winſter, in Derbyſhire, had the whole upper ſtory of a houſe blown off by gunpowder, while a puppet ſhow was exhibiting in the lower part of the houſe, where were aſſembled between 50 and 60 perſons, none of whom received any hurt, Jan. 1784.

Wood's half pence ſent to Ireland, 1722.

Woollen goods firſt exported from Ireland, to a foreign market, Jan. 15, 1780.

To the PUBLIC.

THE uncommon Succeſs that has attended the former Publications of this uſeful Compendium, (20,000 having been ſold within 12 Years), has enabled the Proprietor conſiderably to enlarge this Edition, without enhancing its Price.—The Editor preſuming to think, that the Utility of every Publication is its greateſt Recommendation, and that that which is the moſt extenſive in its Contents, muſt therefore claim the Approbation of the Public. Through the whole of the following Pages, the Editor has ſelected his Articles from Hiſtorians of the firſt Rank, as well as the moſt authentic Annaliſts; which will render this Work uſeful to every Claſs, from the Throne to the homely Cot. It will ſave the Learned the trouble of turning over voluminous Authors to refreſh their Memories; to the Illiterate it will give Information; and to the Ignorant it will convey Inſtruction. Here at one View, you may look into Antiquity, or examine Things of later Dates. It will be a Remembrancer to thoſe who have forgot what they have read, and may ſerve as an Epitome of Engliſh Hiſtory.—Care is taken to reconcile the groundleſs Jars of Annaliſts and Hiſtorians, who often conceal Truth, and mangle Probability. To obviate the Confuſion occaſioned by blending all Tranſactions, &c. together, the Editor has claſſed the different Subjects under ſeparate Heads, each ranged alphabetically.—And, notwithſtanding the Smallneſs of this Volume, it contains every material Occurrence taken Notice of by authentic Writers; having ſome Thouſand uſeful Events more than can be found in a ſimilar incorrect Publication of four Times the Price.

CONTENTS.

Accidents, Incidents, and remarkable Events	Page	1
Battles, Sea-Fights, Sieges, &c.	—	13
Laws, Courts of Juſtice, Oaths, &c. &c.	—	38
Diſcoveries, and Settling of Countries	—	50
Inventions and uſeful Diſcoveries in Arts	—	53
Earthquakes, Famines, Inundations, Storms, Tempeſts, Froſts, accidental Fires, &c. &c.	—	79
Engliſh Sovereigns, with their Succeſſions, and the Events happening to each King, &c.	—	105
Sovereigns of Scotland.	—	129
Kingdoms, States, Cities, Towns, &c. founded	—	131
Univerſities founded.	—	137
Remarkable Buildings founded	—	139
Academies on the Continent	—	159
Societies, Companies, Offices, &c. incorporated	—	160
Religious Inſtitutions, Councils, Sacred Writings, &c.		166
Religions of European States	—	175
Religious Orders, Sects, &c.	—	177
Military Knights, and Titles of Honour	—	179
Eminent Painters, Engravers, &c. &c.	—	185
Eminent Men of all Ranks	—	195
Kings of France	—	244
Kings of Spain	—	245
Lord Lieutenants of Ireland	—	246
Lord Chancellors	—	*ibid*
Chancellors of Oxford	—	247
Chancellors of Cambridge	—	*ibid*
Lord Mayors of London	—	*ibid*

BATTLES, SEA-FIGHTS, SIEGES, &c.

A Capulco ſhip taken by Adm. Anſon, June 20, 1744.
Alexandria, in Egypt, taken by Cæſar, 46 bef. Chriſt.
Almeyda, in Portugal, taken by the Spaniards, Aug. 25, 1762.
Amboyna ſeized by the Dutch, 1624.
Angleſea ſubdued by the Romans, 78, by the Engliſh, 1295
Angria and his family ſeized, 1750; forts deſtroyed, 1756,
Antigallican's privateer's prize detained at Cadiz, 1757.
Arcot, in the Eaſt Indies, taken by the Engliſh, 1759.
Argonautic expedition, 1267 before Chriſt.
Armada, the Spaniſh, arrived in the Channel, July 19, 1588, but diſperſed by a ſtorm.
Athens taken by Xerxes, 480 before Chriſt.
Avignon taken from the Pope by the French, 1769; reſtored on the ſuppreſſion of the Jeſuits, 1773.
Auſtrian veſſel ſtopped by the Dutch in paſſing the Scheldt, Oct. 1784.
Bahama Iſlands taken by the Spaniards, May 8, 1782.
Bajazet defeated by Tamerlane, 1402.
Batavia taken by the Engliſh, Jan. 1782.
Bœtian war commenced, 379; ended 336 bef. Chriſt.

Battle of
- the Horatii and Curatii, 669 before Chriſt.
- Marathon, 490 before Chriſt.
- Salamis, who delivered Greece from the Medes, 480 before Chriſt.
- Eurymydon, 470 before Chriſt.
- Leuctra, 373 before Chriſt.
- Mantinea, 363 before Chriſt.
- Chæronea, 338 before Chriſt.
- the Rivar Granicus, when Alexander defeated the Perſians, 334 before Chriſt.
- Iſſus, when Darius loſt 100,000 men, 333 before Chriſt.
- Arbela, 331 before Chriſt.
- Cannæ, where 40,000 Romans were killed 216 before Chriſt.

Battle of
- Ipſus, 301 before Chriſt.
- Pharſalia, 47, when Pompey was defeated, before Chriſt.
- Philippi, which terminated the Roman republic.
- Actium, 31 before Chriſt.
- Shr pſhire, when Caractacus was taken priſoner, 51 after Chriſt.
- Stamford, in L ncolnſhire, the firſt between the Britons and Saxons, in 449.
- Aylesford, 455.
- Crayford, in Kent, when the Britons were defeated, 457.
- Kydwelly, between the Britons and the Armoricans, 458.
- Ipſw ch, between the Britons and Saxons 466.
- Bath, in 520.
- Banbury, in Oxfordſhire, in 542.
- Bedf rd, in 571.
- Camelford, in 542 and 908.
- Hatfie d, in Yorkſhire, between Cadwallen and Edwin, 633.
- Oſweſtry, between Penda the Mercian, and Oſwald of Northumberland, 641.
- Malerfield, in Shropſhire, Aug. 1, 642.
- Gelling, 651.
- Leeds, 665.
- Landersfarne, 740.
- Benſon, in Oxfordſhire, 771.
- Helſton, in Cornwall, and in iſle of Shepey, between Egbert and the Danes, 834.
- Romney, 840; in Somerſetſhire, 843; in Devonſhire, 951; at London and Canterbury, 852, between Ethelwolf and the Danes.
- the iſle of Thanet, where the Engliſh were defeated, and the Danes ſettled, 854.
- Aſſendon, where the Danes were defeated by Alfred and Ethelfred; another defeat at Merton, 871.

Battle of

- Wilton, in Oxfordſhire, where the Engliſh were defeated by the Danes, 872.
- Farnham in Hampſhire, where the Danes were defeated, 894.
- Bury, in Suffolk, between Edward the Elder, and his couſin Ethelward, 905.
- Edward and the Danes, 910, 913, and 914.
- Griffith of Wales and Leofric the Dane, 916.
- Malden, in Eſſex, between Edward and the Danes, 918.
- Cheſter, in 922.
- Stamford, in Lincolnſhire, between Edward, the Danes, and Scots, 923.
- Benfield, 934.
- Widendane, betwen Athelſtan, the Iriſh, and Scots, 938.
- Bromridge, in Northumberland, in 938.
- Saxons and Danes, with different ſucceſs, fought ſeveral, from 938 to 1016.
- Aſhden, in Eſſex, betweeu Canute and Edmund, 1016.
- Croſsford, with the Welch, 1038.
- Dunſinane, in Scotland, between Siward and Macbeth, 1054.
- Stanford-bridge, or Battle-bridge, bet. Harold I. and Harfinger, Sept. 25, 1066.
- Haſtings, where King Harold was ſlain, Oct. 14, 1066.
- Gerberay, 1678.
- Alnwick, 1092.
- Tinchebray, Normandy, 1106.
- Rouen, in Normandy, 1117.
- Brenneville, in Normandy, 1119.
- Valdeves, in Portugal, 1129.
- Cardigan, in Wales, 1136.
- Northallerton, or the Standard, 1138.
- Lincoln, 1141.
- Alnwick, 1174.
- Aſcalon, Sept. 16, 1191.
- Giſors, 1198.
- Bovines, July 25, 1214.

Battle of
- Lincoln, May 19, 1217.
- Lewes, May 14, 1264.
- Eveſham, Aug. 5, 1265.
- Cheſterfield, 1296.
- Dunbar, 1297.
- Falkirk, 1299.
- Courtray, in Flanders, 1302.
- Biggar, 1303.
- Bannockburn, June 25, 1314.
- Boroughbridge, in Yorkſhire, in 1322.
- Halidon-hill, near Berwick, where 20 000 of the Scots were ſlain, and only 15 Engliſh, July 29, 1333; Aug. 26, 1346.
- Canſant, in Flanders, Nov. 1337.
- Auberoche, in France, 1344.
- Creſſy, Aug. 26, 1346.
- Durham, where David, king of Scotland, was taken priſoner, Oct. 17, 1346.
- Nevil's croſs, in Durham, 1347.
- Poictiers, where the king of France and his ſon were taken priſoners, Sept. 19, 1356.
- Auray, in Brittany, in 1363.
- Brignai, in Provence, in 1363.
- Najara, 1369.
- Roche le, in 1371.
- near Berwick, 1378.
- Otterborn, between Hotſpur and the earl of Douglas, July 31, 1388.
- Niſbet, between Engliſh and Scots, when 10,000 of the latter were ſlain, May 7, 1402.
- Shrewſbury, July 22, 1403.
- Monmouth, when the Welch were defeated March 11, and May 14, 1405.
- Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415.
- Beauge, where the duke of Clarence and 1500 Engliſh were killed, April 3, 1421.
- Crevant, June, 1423.
- Verneuil, Aug. 16, 1424.
- Herrings, Feb. 12, 1429.
- Patay, under Joan of Arc, April, 1429.

Herberoi, in France, 1434.
Baſil, in Swiſſerland, in 1444.
Caſtillon, in Guienne, in 1452.
St Alban's, May 22, 1455.
Bloreheath, Sept. 23, 1459.
Northampton, July 19, 1460.
Wakefield, Dec. 31, 1460.
Touton, March 29, 1461.
St. Alban's, on Shrove-Tueſday, 1461.
Mortimer's croſs, 1461.
Hexham, May 15, 1463.
Banbury, July 26, 1469.
Stamford, March 13, 1470.
Barnet, April 14, 1471.
Tewkeſbury, May 4, 1471.
Boſworth, Aug. 22, 1485.
Stoke, June 6, 1487.
St Aubin, in France, 1488.
Knocktow, Ireland, 1491.
Blackheath, June 22, 1497.
Battle of Floudon, Sept. 9, 1513, when James IV. king of Scotland, was killed.
Marignon, in Italy, Oct. 13, 1515.
Pavia, in Italy, 1524.
Bicoca, in Italy, in 1522 and 1525.
Solway, November 24, 1542.
Ceriſoles, in Piedmont, in 1544.
Muſſelborough, Scotland, Sept. 10, 1547.
St. Quintin, Aug. 10, 1557.
Gravelines, in Flanders, 1558.
Dreux, in France, 1562.
Baſſac, in Poictiers, in 1569.
Ardavat, in Ireland, 1585.
Arques, in Normandy, Sept. 21, 1589.
Blackwater, Ireland, 1597.
Newport, in Flanders, 1600.
Avein, in Leige, May, 1635.
Newcaſtle in Northumberland, 1637.
Calloo, in Flanders, in 1638.
Arras, June, 1640.

Battle of
- Hopton-heath, in Staffordſhire, March 19, 1641.
- Worceſter, Sept. 23, 1642.
- Edgehill, Oct. 23, 1642.
- Brentford, in 1642.
- Kilruſh, Ireland, 1642.
- Liſcarrol, Ireland, 1642.
- Liſkard in Cornwall, Jan. 19, 1643.
- Hopton-heath, near Stafford, Mar. 19, 1643.
- Barham-moor, March 29, 1643.
- Roſs, Ireland, March, 1643.
- Rocroy, in France, 1643.
- Shatton, May 16, 1643.
- Landſdown, July 5, 1643.
- Round-away-down, July 13, 1643.
- Newbury, Sept. 20, 1643.
- Alresford, March 29, 1644.
- Cropedy-bridge, Oxfordſhire, June 6, 1644.
- Friedburg, in Swabia, 1644.
- Marſton-moor, July 2, 1644.
- Newark, in 1644.
- Newbury, October 27, 1644.
- Aldern, May 15, 1645.
- Naſeby, June, 1645.
- Alford, July 2, 1645.
- Norlingen, in Swabia, Aug. 3, 1645.
- Benburb, Ireland, 1646.
- Kingſton, in Surry, 1647.
- Knocknoneſs, Ireland, Nov. 1647.
- Rathmines, Ireland, 1649.
- Dunbar, Sept. 3, 1650.
- Worceſter, Sept. 3. 1651.
- Bothwell-bridge, June 22, 1651.
- Arras, in 1654.
- Brod, in Sclavonia, 1668.
- Zintſheim, in Germany, 1674.
- Seneffe, in Flanders, 1674.
- Mulhauſen, in Alſais, Dec. 31, 1674.
- Fehrbellin, in Brandenburg, June 18, 1675.
- Altenheim, July 28. 1675.
- Argos, in 1683.

Battle of
- Barkan, in Hungary, in 1683.
- Vienna, July 18, 1683.
- Sedgemore, in Somerſetſhire, Aug. 6, 1685.
- Coron, in European Turky, in 1685.
- Mohats, in Hungary, Aug. 4, 1687.
- Herſan, in Hungary, 1687.
- Killikrankie, 1689.
- Newtown Butlers, 1689.
- Boyne, July 1, 1690.
- Sa'uſſes, in Piedmont, Aug. 8, 1690.
- Flerus, in Flanders, June 12, 1690.
- Aughrim, July 22, 1691.
- Steinkirk, 1692.
- Landen, July 19, 1693.
- Marſaglia, Oct. 8, 1693.
- Zenta, in Hungary, 1697.
- Narva, by Charles XII. of Sweden, Dec. 1700.
- Chiara, Aug. 6, 1701.
- Carpi, in Modena, in 1701.
- Cliſſa, in Poland, in 1702.
- Fridlinghen, in Swabia, 1702.
- Luzara, in Italy, Aug. 15, 1702.
- Eckeren, in Brabant, June 30, 1703.
- Donavert, July 2, 1704.
- Blenheim, Aug. 2, 1704.
- Caſſano, in Italy, in 1705.
- Frandſtadt, in Sileſia, 1705 and 1706.
- Calcinato, in Italy, 1706.
- Ramilies, Whitſunday, 1706.
- Turin, Sept. 7, 1706.
- Caliſh, in Poland, April, 1707.
- Almanza, in Spain, 1707.
- Oudenard, June 30, 1708.
- Holowzin, in Ruſſia, 1708.
- Czarnanapata, in Muſcovy, Sept. 22, 1708.
- Lezno, in Poland, 1708.
- Gemaurthorff, in Poland, 1708.
- Winnendale, Sept. 28, 1708.
- Caya, May 17, 1709.
- Pultawa, June 8, 1709.
- Malplaquet, Sept. 11, 1709.

Almannara, July 61, 1710.
Saragoſſa, Phi ip defeated, Aug. 20, 1710.
Villa Vicioſa, Dec. 12, 1710.
Denain, in Netherlands, in 1712.
Preſton, Nov. 12, 1715, when the rebels were defeated.
Dumblain, November 13, 1715.
Peterwarden, Turks defeated, Aug. 5, 1716.
Belgrade, July 16, 1717.
Glonſhields in Scotland, June 10, 1719.
between the Turks and Perſians, when Kouli Kan loſt 10,000, and killed 20,000 men,
before Babylon, Feb. 28, 1733-4.
Parma, June 29, 1734.
Guaſtalla, Aug. 1734.
in Perſia, where the Turks were totally defeated by Kouli Kan, and loſt near 60,000, a general and 6 baſhaws, May 22, 1735.
Bagnialuk, in European Turky, July 27, 1737.
Crotzka, in Hungary, July 21. 1739.
Molwitz, April 10, 1741.
Williamſtadt, in Sweden, between the Swedes and Ruſſians, when the former were defeated, July 23, 1741.
Hilkerſburg, April 8, 1742.
Czaſlaw, May 7, 1742.
Dettingen, June 15, 1743.
Friedburg, June 4, 1744.
Fontenoy, April 30, 1745.
Preſton-Pans, Sept. 21. 1745.
Falkirk, Jan. 17, 1746.
Roucoux, April, 12, 1746.
Culloden, April 17, 1746.
St. Lazaro, May 31, 1746.
Placentia, June 15, 1746.
Exilles, in Piedmont, July 6, 1746.
Vall, in Flanders, June 20, 1747.
Laffielt, July 20, 1747.
Arani, in India, 1751.
Bahoor, in India, Aug. 7, 1752.

Fort du Queſne, N. America, July 9, 1755.
Lake of St. George, Sept. 8, 1755.
Paraguay, 1755.
Calcutta, in India, June 1756 and in 1759.
Lowoſchutz, Sept. 30, 1756.
Plaſſie, in the East Indies, Feb. 5, 1757.
Prague, May 22, 1757.
Reichenberg, in Bohemia, 1757.
Kolin, June 12, 1757.
Haſtenbeck, July 25, 1757.
Jagerſdorf, in Pruſſia, Aug. 3, 1757.
Roſbach, Nov. 5, 1757.
Breſlau, Nov. 21, 1757.
Liſſa, Dec. 5, 1757.
Hoya, in Weſtphalia, Feb. 24, 1758.
Crevelt, June 23, 1758.
Sanderſhauſen, July 25, 1758.
Meere, Aug. 5, 1758.
Zorndorff, Aug. 25, 1758.
Hochkirchen, Oct. 10. 1758.
Battle of Bergen, April 14, 1759.
Minden, Aug, 1759.
Zulichau, in Sileſia, July 27, 1759.
Niagara, July, 24, 1759.
Warburg, Aug. 6, 1759.
Colies, 1758.
Monmorenci, Aug. 10, 1759.
Cunerdorf, Aug. 12, 1759.
Plains of Abraham, Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759.
Wandwaſh, Jan. 10, 1760.
Strehla, in Sileſia, in 1760.
near Quebec, April 28, 1760.
Pfaffendorff, Aug. 12, 1760.
Torgau, Nov. 3, 1760.
Fulda, 1760.
Fillinghauſen, in the Palatinate, July 16, 1761.
Graebetſtein, June 4, 1762.
Buckerſdorf, July 22, 1762.
Friedburg in Heſſe, Oct. 29, 1762.

Battle of
- Buxar, in India, Oct. 23, 1764.
- Choczim, Apr. 30, 1769.
- Braillow, in European Turkey, in 1770.
- Siliſtria, in European Turkey, in July 1773.
- Lexington, near Boſton, April 19, 1775.
- Bunker's-hill, June 17, 1775.
- Long Iſland, America, Aug. 27, 1776.
- White Plains, near New York, Nov. 30, 1776.
- Saratoga, in America, Oct. 16, 1777.
- Brandy Wine Creek, in America, in 1777.
- Brian Creek, 1779.
- Camden, Aug. 16, 1780.
- York town, when Lord Cornwallis ſurrendered, 1781.
- In the Carnatic, where Hyder Ally was defeated by Sir Eyre Coote, July 6 and Sept. 27, 1781.

Belleiſle, Marſhal and his brother, brought priſoners to Windſor-caſtle, 1745.
Belleiſle taken from the French, June 7, 1761.
Bembow, Adm. fought the French off Carthagena, 1702.
Bender, treaty of, July 21, 1711; city burnt, 1773.
Benevento ſeized by the King of Naples from the Pope in 1768; but reſtored on ſuppreſſing the Jeſuits, 1773.
Bergen-op-Zoom, taken by the French, Sept. 16, 1747.
Berlin laid under contribution by the Auſtrians, 1758; taken, 1760 and pillaged; reſtored in 1763.
Berwick, Duke of, killed at Philipſburg, June 12, 1734.
Boniface VIII. pope, taken priſoner by the King of France, 1303.
Braddock, Gen. killed at du Queſne, July 9, 1755.
Breman, repulſed and defeated the French invaſion, 1761.
Brennus ſacked Rome, 390 befors Chriſt.
Breſlau taken by the Auſtrians, 1758 and 1761.
Britons applied to the Romans for aid againſt the Scots, and refuſed, 446; invited over the Saxons, 448.
Bruce landed in Ireland with an army, May 25, 1315; ſoon after crowned at Dundalk; ſlain, 1318.
Buda taken from the Turks by the Imperialiſts, in whoſe poſſeſſion it had been 150 years, 1686.

Cade, Jack, killed by Alex. Iden, ſheriff of Kent, 1451.
Cadiz, in Spain, taken by the Engliſh, 1593.
Caen, in Normandy, plundered by the Engliſh, 1346.
Cæſar, Claudius, landed in Britain, Aug. 43.
Calais taken by the Engliſh, Aug. 4, 1347; retaken by the French, Jan. 10, 1558.
Calcutta taken by the Nabob, 1758.
Cambridge burnt by the Danes, 1010.
Canada taken by the Engliſh, Sept. 13, 1759.
Cannon uſed at a ſiege in Spain, by the Moors, 1343.
Canterbury Cathedral burnt by the Danes, 1011.
Canute, firſt Daniſh King of England, invaded this country, 1015; made a voyage to Denmark, attacked Norway, and took poſſeſſion of the crown, 1028.
Cape Breton taken by the Engliſh, 1745; again 1758.
Captivity of the Jews began 606 before Chriſt, and laſted 70 years.
Caractacus defeated by Oſtorius Scapula, in 46.
Carribee's war began 1772, adjuſted, 1773.
Carthage deſtroyed, 104 before Chriſt.
Carthagena taken by Sir Francis Drake, 1584; pillaged by the French of 1,200,000 l. in 1697.
Carthagena bombarded by Adm. Vernon, 1740.
Carthaginian war ceaſed 160 before Chriſt.
Caſſel taken by the French, 1760; beſieged without effect, 1761; ſurrendered, 1762.
Cataline's conſpiracy 62, war 63 before Chriſt.
Ceodwalla, King of Weſſex, ſubdued the kingdom of Suſſex; and annexed it to his dominions, 686.
Cerdic, with his ſon Kenric, defeated and killed Nazanleod, a Britiſh prince, 508; beſieged Bath, 520.
Ceylon iſle taken from the Dutch by the Engliſh, 1781.
Chagre fort taken by Adm. Vernon, 1740.
Chamblefort, in Canada, taken by the Provincials, Oct. 20, 1775; retaken by the Engliſh troops, June 18, 1776.
Charles XII. of Sweden, killed in battle, 1718.
Charles-town, South Carolina, ſurrendered to the Britiſh forces, May 29, 1779.
Cherburg forts deſtroyed by the Engliſh, Aug. 8, 1758.
Chili, inhabitants of, had nearly diſpoſſeſſed the Spaniards, 1765.

Chriſtopher, St. iſle of retaken from the French, 1690; taken by the French, 1782.
Cimbri, the war with, 113 before Chriſt.
Cleves taken, 1760.
Cloſter Seven convention, 1758.
Colberg beſieged in vain, 1758, 1760, 1761; taken, 1762.
Conſtantinople taken by the French, 1259: taken by Mahomet II. which put an end to the eaſtern empire, that had ſubſiſted 1123 years, 1453.
Croiſade, or the holy-war, began 1095.
Crownpoint taken by the Engliſh, 1759; by the Provincials, May 14, 1715.
Croyland burnt by the Danes, 868.
Cuba, iſle of, taken by the Engliſh, 1762.
Cyprus taken from the Engliſh, 1150.
Cyrus took Babylon after a long ſiege, 544 before Chriſt.
Danes, their firſt deſcent upon England, at Portland, 787; their ſecond, in Northumberland, 794, when they were repelled, and periſhed by ſhipwreck; landed on Shepey-iſland, 382; again in Cornwall, and defeated by Egbert, 863; again in Charmouth, and defeated Ethelwolf, 840; landed at the mouth of the Thames, from 350 ſhips, and took Canterbury and London, 851; ſubdued by Ethelwolf, at Ok ly, in Surry, 853; invaded Northumberland and ſeized York, 867; defeated King Etheldred and his brother Alfred, at Baſing and Merton, 871; ſurprized Warham-caſtle, and took Exeter, 876; took Chippenham, 877; 1205 of them killed by Odun, Earl of Devonſhire, 878; Alf ed entered into treaty with them, 882; their fleet totally deſtroyed at Appledore by King Alfred, 894; invaded Angleſea, 900; ſubmitted to Edward the Elder, 921; invaded Dorſetſhire, 992; landed again in Eſſex, 991; and were bribed to depart the kingdom; their fleet defeated, 992; number of them maſſacred by order of Etheldred II. Nov. 12, 1003; continued their ravages, and defeated the Engliſh at Ipſwich, 1010; took Canterbury, and put nine out of ten of the inhabitants to death, 1011; ſettled in Scotland, 1020; expelled England, 1041; landed again at Sandwich, 1047, and

carried off much plunder to Flanders; joined the Northumbrians, burnt York, and slew 3000 Normans, 1069; invaded England again, but was bribed by William to depart, 1074.

Danish revolution, Jan. 17, 1772; and May, 1784.

Dantzick taken by the Swedes, 1734; by the Prussians, 1773.

Dantzick, abridged of its privileges by the king of Prussia, 1775.

Dartmouth burnt by the French, 1337.

David, King of Scotland, taken prisoner by the English, 1346; ransomed for 100,000 marks, 1357.

Death, Capt. killed in an engagement, Dec. 23, 1757.

Dieppe laid in ashes by the English, July 14, 1694.

Dominica taken by the English, 1761; by the French, Sept. 7, 1778.

Drake, Sir Francis, set sail round the world, 1577.

Dresden taken by the Prussians, 1758; the Imperialists, 1759; the Prussians again, 1760.

Dublin stormed by Dermond, 1171.

Dunkirk taken by the English, June 24, 1658.

Edinburgh taken by the English, 1296.

Egypt conquered by the Turks, 1517.

Ely monastery burnt by the Danes, 870.

England invaded by Julius Cæsar, 53 before Christ. [He says, that the inhabitants on the sea-coast, from their correspondence with Gaul, were cloathed; those who lived in the inland countries were entirely wild and naked. Though they had horses, and chariots armed with scythes, their towns were only a parcel of huts on an eminence fortified with trees laid crosswise, like the Indians in America, only that they had plenty of corn and cattle. Their money was iron and brass plates, and rings of determined weight.] Quitted by the Romans, 430; ravaged by the Picts and Scots, 440; invited over the Saxons to expel the Picts and Scots, 446, who soon began to establish themselves, by taking possession of different parts of the kingdom on the South-side of the Severn; invaded by the Scots, who were defeated by Athelstan, 1621; invaded by the Welsh,

984; invaded by Sweyn, King of Denmark, 1003; invaded again by Sweyn, 1013, and almoſt totally ſubdued by him; invaded by Canute, 1015; invaded by Godwin, Earl of Kent, 1052; invaded by the Normans, under William, their Duke, who ſubdued the kingdom, 1066; invaded by the Iriſh, who were defeated, 1069; the Iriſh landed again, and were defeated, 1070; invaded by Malcolm of Scotland, who burnt ſeveral churches, &c. 1071; again in 1091, and 1093, when Malcolm and his ſon were killed at Alnwick; invaded by Robert, Duke of Normundy, 1101; invaded by David of Scotland, 1136; by the Welch, the ſame year with ſucceſs; invaded by the French, 1416; invaded by Henry, Duke of Richmond, Aug. 7, 1485; by the Spaniards, 1588.

Eſopus, on North River, in North America, totally deſtroyed, with great quantities of ſtores, Oct. 15, 1777.

Euſtatia, iſland of, taken by the Engliſh, 1691 and 1781; retaken by the French the ſame year.

Exeter taken by Sweyn, King of Denmark, and deſtroyed 1003; city rebelled, 1067, and reduced by King William the Conqueror; again by Henry VII.

Expedition, grand ſecret, Sept. 1757.

Ezekiel taken captive with Jehoiakim, 499 before Chriſt.

Falkland, Lord, killed at Newbury, Sept. 1643.

Falkland Iſlands ſeized by the Spaniards, 1771.

Falmouth, in New England, deſtroyed by the Britiſh forces; Oct. 18, 1775.

Florida taken by the Eng. 1759; by the Spaniards, 1781.

Fort-William taken by the Engliſh, 1757.

France conquered by the Engliſh, 1170; again 1358; recovered by the French, 1447.

Genoa taken by the Auſtrians, Dec. 8, 1746.

Georgia ſurrendered to the Britiſh forces, and relinquiſhed obedience to the Congreſs of America, Dec. 29, 1778; abandoned by the Engliſh forces.

Gibraltar taken by Sir George Rooke, July 23, 1704; beſieged by the Spaniards, Feb. 1727, May 1731, 1780, to 1782.

Goree, iſle of, taken by the Engliſh, 1758; again 1779.

Goths ſlew 300,000 inhabitants of Milan, 539.

Granada recovered from the Moors, 1201.
Grenada Iſle taken by the French, July 6, 1779.
Guaduloupe taken by the Engliſh, 1779.
Gun boats deſtroyed before Gibraltar, Sept. 13, 1782.
Guns, great, firſt uſed at the ſiege of Berwick, 1405.
Guſtavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, killed, Nov. 16, 1633.
Hadrian, the Roman, landed in Britain, in 120.
Hambden killed in battle, June 24, 1643.
Hanover deſolated by the French, 1758.
Hanoverian troops firſt arrived in England, 1756.
Harfleur taken by the Engliſh, Sept. 18, 1415.
Havannah taken, Aug. 13, 1762.
Havre de Grace ſucceſsfully bombarded, 1759.
Helena, the iſle of, taken by the Engliſh, 1673.
Hengiſt and Horſa landed on the iſle of Thanet, 449.
Hermione, Spaniſh ſhip, taken, March 21, 1762.
Heſſian troops arrived in England, 1758.
Holy war firſt undertaken, 1096.
Howard, Sir Edw. attacked Prejeant, a French admiral, off Breſt, and was defeated, April 25, 1513.
Howe, Lord Viſcount, ſlain in battle, 1758, aged 34.
Invaſion, *vide* England.
Ireland invaded by Fitz-Stephen, near Wexford, May, 1170, who ſettled there the firſt colony of Britiſh inhabitants; conquered by Henry II. 1172; totally ſubdued, 1210; invaded by the Spaniards, 1601.
Jamaica taken by the Engliſh, May 7, 1656.
Jeruſalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a ſiege of 18 months, June 9, 587 before Chriſt; deſtroyed by Titus, Aug 31, 70; taken by Robert, Duke of Normandy, who was there elected King of it, 1100.
Jerſey attempted by the French, May 1, 1779, and their ſhipping deſtroyed in Concale Bay.
Jews, the 70 years captivity began, 606 before Chriſt.
Joan, of Arc, burnt for a witch, May 30, 1431.
John, King of France, taken priſoner by Edward the Black Prince, and brought to England, where he was ranſomed for 500,000 l. 1357.
Jugurtha, war with, 111 before Chriſt.
Julius Agricola totally ſubdued the Britons, 78.

Julius Cæsar landed at Deal, Aug. 26, 55 before Christ.
Liege, the city of, taken by the English, 1701.
Leipsick seized by the Prussians, Sept. 1, 1756.
Lewellin, the last prince of the Welch, defeated, and his head put on the Tower of London, 1284.
Lewis, Philip of France's son, laid claim to the crown of England, and landed with an army on the isle of Thanet, May 23, 1216.
Londonderry besieged, April 20, 1689.
Louisbourg taken by the English, June 17, 1745; given up to the French, 1749; retaken, July 22, 1758.
Lucia, St. taken by the English, Jan. 1779.
Macedonian war commenced, 200 before Christ.
Madras taken from the English, 1746.
Malo's, St. reduced to ashes by the English, 1695.
Manilla taken, July 27, 1762.
Margaret, Queen to Henry VI. with her son taken prisoners at the batle of Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471.
Martinico taken from the French, together with St. Lucia, St Vincent's, and Granada Islands, Feb. 1762.
Matthews and Lestock, admirals, suffered the French and Spanish squadrons to escape, Feb. 1746.
Maximilian, the Emperor, enlisted as a subject and captain under Henry VIII. in 1513.
Messinian war, first, 743; second 685 before Christ.
Mexico seized by the Spaniards, 1521.
Minorca conquered by Gen. Stanhope, Aug. 1708; surrendered to the French, June 1756; besieged by the Spaniards, 1781, and taken.
Monmouth, Duke of, invaded England, June 11, 1685; proclaimed King at Taunton, June 20, following; defeated near Bridgewater, July 5; beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15, aged 35.
Montserrat, isle of, taken by the French, Feb. 18, 1782.
Montreal taken by the English, 1760; by the Provincials, Nov. 12, 1775, and retaken by the English, June 15, 1776.
Moro-castle, at the Havannah, taken by the English, 1762.
New-York surrendered to the British troops, Sept. 15, 1776.

Niagara taken by the Engliſh, 1759.
Nineveh deſtroyed by the Medes, 612 before Chriſt.
Norfolk, in Virginia, deſtroyed by the Britiſh forces, Jan. 1, 1776.
Normandy conquered from the crown of France, 876; invaded on all hands, 1117.
Norwich deſtroyed by Sweyn of Denmark, 1004.
Numantine war commenced, 141 before Chriſt.
Omoa, in the bay of Honduras, taken by the Britiſh forces, Oct. 20, 1779; but ſoon after retaken by the Spaniards.
Orleans, the ſiege of, May, 1428; again, 1563.
Oſnaburg taken and pillaged by the French, 1761.
Oſwego taken by the Engliſh, 1756.
Palamos, in Spain, taken by the French, 1694.
Peloponeſian war, which continued 27 years, began 431 before Chriſt.
Peterborough city nearly deſtroyed by the Danes, 887.
Philipſburgh taken by the French, 1734.
Philpot, John, an alderman of London, ſtabbed Wat Tyler, the rebel, in Smithfield, 1381.
Phocæn, or ſacred war, 357 before Chriſt.
Plantagenet, Geofrey, Earl of Anjou, invaded Normandy, 1137.
Plymouth burnt by the French, 1377.
Pondicherry taken from the French, 1761, and in Oct. 1778.
Pope, the, taken priſoner, and ſent to Conſtantinople, 653.
Portobello taken by Adm. Vernon, Nov. 22, 1739.
Port-Royal, in Jamaica, taken from the French, 1691.
Portſmouth burnt, 1265; again by the French, 1377; again by accident, 1760, 1770; naval review at, June, 1773.
Portſmouth, in Virginia, deſtroyed by the Britiſh forces, Jan. 1, 1776.
Prizes, to the value of 9,483,000 l. taken from the French and Spaniards, in 1745, and 1746.
Proteſtions of foreign miniſters, peers, &c. cancelled, Jan. 17, 1723-4.

Punic war, the first commenced, 263; the second, 218; the third, 149 before Christ.

Pyrrhus wounded in a battle with the Romans, in which he lost 20,000 men, they 5,000.

Quebec besieged in vain, by the English, 1711.

——— taken from the French, Sept. 13, 1759.

——— besieged in vain by the Provincials, Dec. 6, 1775.

Rebellions of the English; against William Rufus, in favour of his brother Robert, 1008; extinguished, 1090.

——— of the Welch, who defeated the Normans and English, 1095.

——— of the English, under Wat Tyler, June, 1381.

——— of the barons. 1387.

——— of the English and Welch, 1400.

——— of Jack Cade, June 1, 1450.

——— of the English, 1469.

——— of ditto, 1536.

——— of ditto, 1549.

——— of Wyat, 1554.

——— in the North of England, 1569.

——— of the Irish under Tyrone, 1599.

——— of the Scotch, 1639.

——— of the Irish, 1641.

——— of the Scotch, 1666.

——— under Monmouth, June 11, 1685.

——— of the Scotch, under the Pretender, 1715, and 1745.

Rhode taken by the Saracens, and the Colossus, which had been thrown down by an earthquake, which weighed 720,000 lb. sold to a Jew, in 1652.

Rhode Island was taken from the Americans by the British forces, Dec. 6, 1776.

Richard I. King of England, taken prisoner in Germany, and ransomed for 190,000 marks, 1194.

Rye burnt by the French, 1377.

Sabine virgins, rape of, by the Romans, 750 before Christ.

Samnite war ended, 272 before Christ having continued 71 years.

Sandwich burnt by the Danes, 1457.

Sandwich, the Earl of, Admiral, blown up in an engagement with the French, May 28, 1672.

Saratoga convention, between Gen. Burgoyne and Gen. Gates, Sept. 19, 1777, but never ratified by Congress.

Sardinia, isle of, taken by the English, 1708.

Sardis, taken by the Athenians, 504 before Christ.

Schweidnitz taken by the Austrians, 1758, and retaken by the Prussians. Taken again, 1761, and again retaken, 1762.

Schomberg, Duke of, landed in Ireland, near Carrickfergus with an army, Aug. 13, 1689; killed at the battle of the Boyne, 1690.

Scipio, Cn. took the two camps of Asdrubal and Syphax, killed 40,000 of their men, and took 6000 prisoners, 214 before Christ.

Scotch regalia and crown jewels taken and brought to England, with their coronation-chair, now in Westminster-abbey, 1296.

Scotch King and Queen taken prisoners, but ransomed for 100,000 marks, 1247.

Sea-fight with the Danes, when Alfred defeated 120 ships off Dorsetshire, in 876.

——— off Sandwich, in 881.

——— between the French and the English, 1217.

——— between the English and Flemings, 1371.

——— with the French and 400 sail taken, with 30,000 men, 1340.

——— 80 French ships taken by the English, 1389.

——— near Milford Haven, when 31 French ships were taken or destroyed, 1405.

——— off Sandhich, when the French fleet was taken by the Earl of Warwick, Nov. 1549.

——— between the English and French, when the latter were defeated, 1545.

——— again 1549, when 1000 French were killed.

——— near the Gulph of Lepanto, between the Protestant powers and the Turks, which last lost 25,000 men killed, and 4000 taken prisoners; and out of 260 vessels, saved only 25, Oct. 7, 1571.

Sea-fight between the Engliſh fleet and the Spaniſh armada, 1588.
——— between the Spaniards and Dutch, 1639.
——— in the Downs with the Dutch, June 19, 1652.
——— with the Dutch, June 2, 1653.
——— again, Sept. 28, Oct. 28, Nov. 29, 1652.
——— near Portland, with the Dutch, who were beaten, Feb. 18, 1652-3.
——— off Portſmouth, when Blake took 11 Dutch men of war, and 30 merchant ſhips, Feb. 10, 1652.
——— off the North Foreland, when the Dutch loſt 20 men of war.
——— on the coaſt of Holland, when they loſt 30 men of war, and Admiral Tromp was killed July 29, 1653.
——— at Cadiz, when the galleons were deſtroyed by the Engliſh, Sept. 1656.
——— at the Canaries, when Blake deſtroyed the galleons, April, 1657.
——— 130 of the Bourdeax fleet deſtroyed by the Duke of York, Dec. 4, 1664.
——— off Harwich, when 18 capital Dutch ſhips were taken, and 14 deſtroyed, June 3, 1665.
——— the Earl of Sandwich took 12 men of war and two Eaſt-India ſhips, Sept. 4, 1665.
——— again, when the Engliſh loſt nine and the Dutch 15 ſhips, June 4, 1666.
——— The Dutch totally defeated, with the loſs of 24 men of war, four admirals, and 4000 officers and ſeamen, July 25, 26, 1666.
——— 150 merchant ſhips and two men of war taken, Aug. 8, 1667.
——— five of the Dutch Smyrna fleet and four Eaſt-India ſhips, taken by the Eng. Mar. 14, 1671-2.
——— at Southwold-bay, when the Earl of Sandwich was blown up, and the Dutch defeated by the Duke of York, May 28, 1672.
——— again, by Prince Rupert, May 28, June 4, and Aug. 11, when the Dutch were defeated, 1673.

Sea-fight in the Bay of Tripoly, when the Engliſh burnt four men of war of that ſtate, Mar. 4, 1674-5.
——— off Beachy-head, when the Engliſh and Dutch were defeated by the French, June 30, 1690.
——— off Breſt, Sept. 2, 1691.
——— off La Hogue, when the French fleet was entirely defeated, and 20 large men of war deſtroyed, May, 19, 1692.
——— off St. Vincent, when the Engliſh and Dutch were defeated by the French, June 16, 1693.
——— off Beachy-head, 1699.
——— the Vigo fleet taken by the Engliſh and Dutch, Oct. 12, 1703.
——— between the French and Engliſh, when the former entirely relinquiſhed the dominion of the Aug. 24, 1704.
——— at Gibraltar, when the French loſt five men of war, Nov. 5, 1704.
——— off the Lizard, when the Engliſh were defeated, Oct. 9, 1707.
——— Admiral Leake took 60 French veſſels laden with proviſions, May 22, 1708.
——— near Carthagena, when Adm. Wager deſtroyed a fleet, May 28, 1708.
——— French fleet deſtroyed by Sir George Byng, Aug. 11, 1718.
——— off Toulon, Feb 9, 1744.
——— in the Eaſt-Indies, when the French retired to Pondicherry, 1747.
——— off Cape Finiſterre, when the French fleet was taken by Adm. Anſon, May 3, 1747.
——— off Newfoundland, when Boſcawen took two men of war, June 10, 1755.
——— off Uſhant, when Adm. Hawke took ſeven men of war of the French, Oct. 14, 1747.
——— off Belleiſle, when he took 14 ſail of victuallers, July 14, 1756.
——— off Cape Francois, when ſeven ſhips were defeated by three Engliſh, Oct. 21, 1757.
——— French beat off Cape Lagos, by Admiral Boſcawen, Aug. 18, 1759.

Sea-fight off Quiberon bay, where Hawke defeated the French, Nov. 20, 1759.

——— Keppel took three French frigates, and a fleet of merchant-ships, Oct. 9, 1762.

——— on Lake Champlain, where the Provincials were totally destroyed by the British force, Oct. 11, 1776.

——— a drawn battle off Ushant, between Keppel and Dorvilliers, July, 1778.

——— off Penobscot, in New England, when the American fleet was totally destroyed, July 30, 1779.

——— near Cape St. Vincent, between Adm. Rodney, and Adm. Don Langara, when the latter was defeated and taken prisoner, Jan. 8, 1780.

——— near Cadiz, when Adm. Rodney defeated the Spaniards, Jan. 16, 1780.

——— Dogger-bank, between Adm. Parker and the Dutch, Aug. 5, 1781.

——— between Martinique and Guadeloupe, when Adm. Rodney defeated the French going to attack Jamaica, and took five ships of the line and Ad Count De Grasse, Apr. 12, 1782.

——— The same day Adm. Hughes destroyed the fleet of France under Adm. Suffrein in the East-Indies.

Senegal taken by the English, May 1, 1758; again 1779.

Sennacherib's army destroyed, 710 before Christ.

Silesia taken by the King of Prussia, 1740.

Spain, Old, became subject to the Saracens, in 713; and recovered from them, 1093.

Stockholm, revolution at, 1772.

Suetonius Paulinus, in the reign of Nero, invaded the island of Anglesea, and burnt the Druids, 59; defeated Boadicea, at London, and slew 80,000 of the Britons the same year.

Surat taken by the English, 1759.

Susa, in Africa, bombarded and nearly destroyed by the Venetians, Nov. 1784.

Swiss soldiers first in the pay of France, 1480.

Tallard Marsh. taken prisoner by the English, 1704.

Tangiers deſtroyed by the Engliſh, 1684.
Temeſwaer taken by the Imperialiſts, 1716.
Theban war, 1225 before Chriſt.
Thebes deſtroyed by Alexander, when he left only Pindar the poet's houſe ſtanding, 355.
Thurot, Marſh. made a deſcent on the coaſt of Ireland, Feb. 20, 1760.
Thetford burnt by the Danes, 1010.
Ticondero.a taken by the Engliſh, 1759; by the Provincials, May 13, 1775.
Tobago, iſle of, taken by the French, June 2, 1781.
Trincomale, in Ceylon, taken by the Engliſh, Jan. 11, 1782.
Troy, the ſiege of, began 1184 before Chriſt.
Trump, Van, the Dutch adm. killed, July 29, 1753.
Tuſcan war commenced, 312 before Chriſt.
Tyler, Wat, the rebel, killed by the Ld. Mayor, 1381.
Venable's expedition to America, Dec. 4, 1654.
Veſpaſian conquered the iſle of Wight, 43.
Vigo galleons taken by the Engliſh fleet, Oct. 12, 1703.
Vincent's, St. iſle of, taken by the French, June 17, 1779.
War, among many others, with Scotland, 1068.
Peace with ditto, 1091.
Ditto with France, 1113.
War with France, 1116.
Peace with ditto, 1118.
Peace with Scotland, 1139.
War with France, 1161.
Peace with France, 1186.
War again with France, with ſucceſs, 1194.
Peace with ditto, 1195.
War with France, 1201.
War, Civil, renewed, 1215.
War ended, 1216.
War with France, 1224.
War ended, 1243.
War, Civil, 1262.
War, Civil, ended, 1267.
War with France, 1294.
War with Scotland, 1296.
Peace with France, 1299.

Peace with Scotland, March 30, 1323.
War again with Scotland, 1327.
War ended, 1328.
War again with Scotland, 1333.
War with France, 1339.
Peace with France, May 8, 1360.
War with France, 1368.
War, Civil, 1400.
War with Scotland, 1400.
Peace with France, May 31, 1420.
War with France, 1422.
War, Civil, between York and Lancaster, 1452.
Peace with France, Oct. 1471.
War, Civil, 1486.
War with France, Oct. 6, 1492.
Peace with ditto, Nov. 3, following.
Peace with Scotland, 1502.
War with France, Feb. 4, 1512.
War with Scotland, 1513.
Peace with France. Aug. 7, 1514.
War with ditto, 1522.
War with Scotland, 1522.
Peace with France, 1527.
Peace with Scotland, 1542.
War with Scotland, directly after.
Peace with France and Scotland, June 7, 1546.
War with Scotland, 1547.
War with France, 1549.
Peace with both, March 6, 1550.
War, Civil, 1553.
War with France, June 7, 1557.
War with Scotland, 1557.
Peace with France, April 2, 1559.
Peace with Scotland, 1560.
War with France, 1562.
Peace with ditto, 1564.
War with Scotland, 1570.
War with Spain, 1588.
Peace with Spain, Aug. 18, 1604.
War with Spain, 1624.
War with France, 1627.

Peace with Spain and France, Apr. 14, 1629.
War, Civil, 1642.
War with the Dutch, 1651.
Peace with ditto, April 5, 1654.
War with Spain, 1655.
Peace with Spain, Sept. 10, 1660.
War with France, Jan. 26, 1666.
War with Denmark, Oct. 19, following.
Peace with French, Danes, and Dutch, Aug. 24, 1667.
Ditto with Spain, Feb. 13, 1668.
War with the Algerines, Sept. 6, 1669.
Peace with ditto, Nov. 19, 1671.
War with the Dutch, March, 1672.
Peace with the Dutch, Feb. 28, 1674.
War with France, May 7, 1689.
Peace, general, Sept. 20, 1679.
War with France, May 4, 1702.
Peace of Utrecht, July 13, 1713.
War with Spain, Dec. 1718.
Peace with ditto, 1721.
War with Spain, Oct 19, 1739.
War with France, March 31, 1744.
Peace with France, &c. Oct. 18, 1748.
War with France, 1756.
War with Spain, Jan. 4, 1762.
Peace with France and Spain, Feb. 10, 1763.
Peace between Ruſſia and the Turks, 1773.
War, Civil, in America, commenced, June 14, 1774.
War with France, Feb. 6, 1778.
War with Spain, Apr. 17, 1780.
War with Holland, Dec. 21, 1780.
Peace with France, Spain, Holland, and America, 1783.
Warwick, Richard Neville, Earl of, defeated at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1441, and ſlain.
Warwick-abbey deſtroyed by the Danes, 1016.
Wight, iſle of, taken by the French, July 13, 1377.
York city burnt by the Danes, 1069; again, 1179.
Zuinglius killed in the Swiſs war, 1531, aged 44.

LAWS, COURTS OF JUSTICE, OATHS, TAXES, &c.

ABJURATION oath first required, 1701.
Adelphi lottery, 1773.
Admiralty, court of, erected 1357; incorporated, June 22, 1768.
Affirmation of the Quakers first accepted as an oath, 1702; alteration made in it, Dec. 13, 1721.
Agrarian law introduced at Rome, 486 before Christ.
Ale and alehouses in England, 728; made mention of in the laws of Ina, King of Wessex.
Allegiance, oath of, first administered, 1606.
Almanack stamps, encreased, 1781.
Ambassadors first protected by a law, 1709.
American Loyalists relieved, 1785.
Apothecaries exempted from civil offices, 1702.
Appeals to the pope first made, 1138; forbidden, 1532.
Array, the first commission of, to raise the militia, 1422.
Arrest, vexatious ones, prevented by an act, May 17, 1733; for less than 10l. forbid, 1779.
Asylums for debtors abolished in London, 1696.
Attorney's tax commenced, 1785.
Auction tax, 1777.
Augmentation, the court of, established, 1536.
Baliol, King of Scotland, appeared to a summons, and pleaded his cause in Westminster-hall, Oct. 14, 1293.
Bankrupt, fraudulent, punished, 1705.
Bastard children, concealing the death of them, deemed murder, 1624.
Batchelors taxed, 1695; again, 1785.
Beer act passed, 1643, 1660, 1761, 1784.
Benefit of the clergy taken from murderers, Oct. 24, 1513.
Berkeley, Judge, arrested on his seat in the Court of King's-Bench, and sent to prison, for giving his opinion in favour of ship-money, Feb. 10, 1640.
Bigamy, statute of, first passed, 1276.
Bill of rights passed, 1688.
Bills of Exchange regulated, 1698, 1705.
Birth of children taxed, 1695, 1783.

Black act paſſed, 1723.
Black rent eſtabliſhed in Ireland, 1412.
Boſton port bill, for its removal, 1775.
Brewers licences taxed, 1784.
Bribery, &c. at elections, forbid by law, 1696, 1729, 1735.
Bricks and tiles taxed, 1784.
Broad-ſwords forbid by law to be worn in Edinburgh, July 24, 1724.
Buckingham-houſe bought for the Queen, 1775.
Buildings regulated by law, 1764, 1770, 1772.
Burials taxed, 1695, 1783.
Cambricks from France prohibited, 1745, totally, 1748; re-admitted, 1786.
Canon law firſt introduced into England, 1140.
Capper or hatter, a ſtatute paſſed, that none ſhould ſell any hat above 20d. nor cap above 2s. 8d. 1489.
Caps—a law, enacting that every perſon above ſeven years of age, ſhould wear on Sundays and Holidays a cap of wool, knit made, thickened and dreſſed in England, by ſome of the trade of cappers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect; excepting maids, ladies, and gentlewomen, and every lord, knight, and gentleman, of 20 marks of land, and their heirs, and ſuch as have borne office of worſhip in any city town, or place, and the wardens of the London companies, 1571.
Cards and dice double taxed, April 8, 1756.
Chancery court erected by William the Conqueror; ſuits abridged, 1706.
Cheſt, at Chatham, enforced by law, 1590.
Children forbid by law to be ſold by Engliſh parents, 1000.
Chriſtenings taxed, 1783.
Church benefices not to be held by foreigners, 1430.
Civil law firſt received and ſtudied in England by Theobald, Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
Circuits, Juſticiary, eſtabliſhed, 1176.
Civil liſt debts paid, 1777.
Clarendon ſtatutes paſſed, 1164.
Clergy forbid drunkenneſs by a law, 741.

Coachmaker's licences commenced, 1785.
Coach-tax commenced, March 25, 1747; encreased, 1776, 1782, and 1785.
Common pleas, court of, established, 1215.
Compound waters highly taxed, May 29, 1729.
Conciliatory act with America passed, Feb. 7, 1778.
Conservators of public liberties chosen in England, 1215.
Contractors with government disqualified for sitting in parliament, 1782.
Conventicles punished by law, 1661.
Convocation, no business done since, 1716.
Cotton duty commenced, 1785.
Coventry act passed, 1669; regulated, 1699.
Counties first sent memb. to parliam. by authority, 1258.
Council first allowed persons guilty of treason, April 21, 1696.
County-courts first erected, 896.
Courts of Conscience in London began, 1517; again 1603, in Bristol, Gloceſter, and Newcastle, Nov. 30, 1689.
Courts of justice instituted at Athens, 1272 bef. Christ.
Cox's museum lottery, 1773.
Criminals were ordered transportation instead of execution, 1590; Henry VIII. executed 72,000 during his reign.
Curfew bell established by William the Conqueror, in 1068; abolished in 1100.
Customs of England amounted to but 14,000l. in 1580; to 50,000l. in 1592; to 148,000l. in 1614; to 168,000l. in 1622; to 500,000l. in 1642; to 1,555,600l. in 1720; to 1,593,000l. in 1721; to 1,094,000l. in 1744; to 2,000,000l. in 1743; its officers deprived of voting for members of parliament, 1782.
Danegelt, a land-tax, first established by Etheldred II. 991; abolished by Stephen, 1136.
Deaths taxed, 1783.
Dogstealers act passed, 1770.
Doomsday-book began in 900, finished 1086.
Dress restrained by law, 1465, 1574, and 1580.
Drunkenness forbid by the canon law to the clergy, 741.
——— in the commonalty restrained by law, 975.
Duchy courts were erected by Henry IV.

Duelling, in civil matters, forbidden in France, 1305; introduced into England, 1587.

Engliſh parents forbid by law from ſelling their children out of the kingdom, 1000.

Engliſh language to be uſed in all law pleadings, 1362; ordered to be uſed in all law-ſuits, May, 1731.

Entailing eſtates introduced by ſtatute, 1279 and 1307.

Entertainment places about London, licenſed, 1752.

Exchequer inſtituted, 1079; ſhut up, 1672.

Exciſe-office formed, 1643; its officers deprived of their votes for members of parliament, 1782.

Exciſe on beer, ale, &c. firſt impoſed by act of parliament, 1643; bill paſſed, Nov. 25, 1690.

Exciſe ſcheme defeated, April 11, 1733.

Exciſe ſcheme introduced into the Houſe of Commons, and oppoſed by every trading town in the kingdom, 1733. For one week in 1733, it amounted to 28,000l. In 1744 it was 3,754,072l. In the ſame year the malt diſtillery, of London, was 459,000l. The revenue was 3,847,000l. in 1746.

Excommunications from Rome forbid to be uſed in England, under ſevere penalties, 1391.

Explanation, Iriſh act of, paſſed 1665.

Female ſervant tax commenced, 1785.

Feudal law introduced, 1070.

Fiery Ordeal enforced, 1042.

Fires occaſioned by ſervants puniſhable, 1707.

Fiſhing on our coaſts, the Dutch forced to pay a tribute for, 1609; the Dutch paid 30,000l. for liberty to fiſh, 1683. Welwood, in his anſwer to Grotius, ſays, "that the Scots obliged the Dutch, by treaty, to keep 80 miles from ſhore in fiſhing, and to pay a tribute at the port of Aberdeen; where a tower was erected for that and other purpoſes, and the Dutch paid the tribute, even in the memory of our forefathers."

Foreigners forbid to follow trade by retail, 1487.

Foreigners indulged with one half foreigners, in juries, 1430.

Forfeited eſtates in Scotland, reſtored by parliament, 1784.

Forgery firſt puniſhed with death in England, 1734.

Fornication made a capital offence, 1650.
French tongue abolished the English courts of justice, 1362.
Game acts passed, 1496, 1670, 1753, 1784, 1785.
Game certificates commenced, 1785.
Gascoigne, Sir William, Lord Chief Justice of the King's bench, committed Henry, Prince of Wales, into custody, for assaulting him on the bench, 1412.
Gin act passed, July 24, 2737.
Geneva shops suppressed, 1743; abolished 17,000, 1750.
Gipsies expelled out of England, 1563.
Gladiators, the combats of them abolished, 325.
Glass-tax established, 1746.
Glove tax, Aug. 2, 1785.
Gold coin permitted by act of parliament to be destroyed, 1773, reduced to the standard, Aug. 1776.
Greenwich Hospital began to receive 6d. per month from every seaman in 1685.
Guineas reduced by parliament, from 22s. to 21s. 1717.
Habeas Corpus act passed, 1641, and May 27, 1679.
Hackney coaches and chairs established by act of parliament, June 24, 1694; regulated again, 1784 & 1786.
Hat tax commenced Oct. 1, 1784.
Hawkers and pedlars licensed, June 24, 1697; restrained, 1785.
Hearth-money tax abolished, 1689.
Hell-fire clubs suppress by order of council, April 29, 1729.
Heretics, the law against them repealed, 1534.
Highland dress forbid in Scotland by law, Aug. 1746; restored, 1782.
Horse tax commenced, 1784.
House tax, 1778.
Impeachment, the first of a Chancellor, and the first by the Commons, 1386.
Incest and adultery capital for the first offence, and fornication capital for the second, May 74, 1650,
Influence of the crown abridged by parliament, 1782.
Insolvent act passed, the first in 1649; the most considerable one in 1743, 1761, 1763, 1769, 1772, 1774, 1776, 1778, 1781.
Interest of money 45 per cent. 1307; interest of money at 10 per cent. first law in England establishing, 1546.

The good pious people of Edward VI. repealed this law, as unlawful, and moſt impious; but it was reſtored by the wiſer folks of queen Elizabeth's time. In thoſe days the monarchs could not borrow without the collateral ſecurity of the metropolis. Reduced from ten to eight per cent. 1624; reduced by the Rump parliament to ſix per cent. and confirmed at the Reſtoration; to five per cent. 1714; from four to three per cent. 1750. Intereſt of the national debt reduced, 1749.

Ireland admitted to a free trade by the Britiſh parliament, 1779, and releaſed from ſubſerviency to the Engliſh privy council, 1782; regulation in trade, 1785.

Iſle of Man, the ſovereignty of it annexed by an act of parliament to Great Britain, 1765.

Judges appointed, and the kingdom divided into three circuits, three to each, 1176; ſeized and condemned, and the Lord Chief Juſtice executed for favouring deſpotiſm, 1388; one committed the Prince of Wales for aſſaulting him on the bench, 1412; Bennet fined 20,cool. for bribery, 1616; threatened with impeachments, and put in bail, and Berkeley taken off the bench, and committed by the Commons, 1641. Three impeached, Nov. 23, 1680; their ſalaries augmented, and they appointed for life, inſtead of during pleaſure, 1759; enlarged, 1772. Of the puiſne judges in 1779.

Juries firſt inſtituted, 979; in Middleſex regulated, 1731.

Juſtices of the peace firſt appointed, 1076.

Juſtices, itinerant, appointed, 1176.

Juſtinian publiſhed his codex of the civil law, 529; and four years after, his work of the ſame kind called the Digeſt.

Kilkenny, the ſtatute of, paſſed, 1364.

Knights and Citizens obliged to reſide at the places they repreſented, 1413.

Lancaſter, duchy court of, eſtabliſhed, 1376.

Land-tax, the firſt in England, 991; amounted annually to 82,cool. in 1018; every hide of land taxed 3s. in 1109; eſtabliſhed one in 1689.—*Vide* TAXES.

Latin tongue aboliſhed Courts of Law, 1731.

Law of Moſes delivered, May 4, 1491 before Chriſt.

Laws of the land first translated into Saxon, 590; published, 610.

Laws of Edward the Confessor composed, 1065.

Legacies taxed, 1780.

Licences for public houses first granted, 1621; for brewers and excisable articles enforced, 1784.

Linens taxed, 1785.

Literary property, statute in favour of, passed, 1709.

Lollards proscribed by the English parliament, 1406.

Lords Lieutenants of counties instituted, July 24, 1549.

Luxury restricted by an English law, wherein the prelates and nobility were confined to two courses at every meal, and two kinds of food in every course, except on great festivals; it also prohibited all who did not enjoy a free estate of 100l. per annum, from wearing furs, skins, or silk; and the use of foreign cloth was confined to the royal family alone, to all others it was prohibited, 1337. An edict was issued by Charles VI. of France, which says, "Let no one presume to treat with more than a soup and two dishes." 1340.

Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, established his body of laws in Lacedemonia, 884 before Christ.

Magna Charta granted by King John, June 12, 1215.

Mail coaches first established to Bristol, 1784; to other parts of England, and an act to regulate and encourage them in 1785; and exempt them from tolls.

Malt-tax established, 1667; encreased, 1760; new modelled, 1766.

Marlborough statutes passed, 1269.

Marriages taxed, 1695, 1784.

Marriage act passed, June, 1753; took place, March, 25, 1754; amended, 1781.

Medicine duty commenced, 1783.

Militia act passed, 1757, 1764, 1781.

Mortmain act passed, 1729; and another, May 20, 1736.

Museum lottery passed, 1753; for Sir Ashton Lever's lottery, 1784; for Cox's jewelry and the Adelphi-buildings, 1773.

Nantes, the edict of, revoked, 1685, when 100,000 reformed quitted France.

National debt first contracted in Henry VI. reign, 1430; the present national debt commenced, and was 5,000,000l. in 1697; was 46,603,100l. in 1717; was 64,593,797l. 16s. 9d. ½ in 1747; was 74,780,886l. 8s. 2d. ½ in 1757; and was 110,603,836l. 8s. 2d. ½ in 1762; was 127,497,619l. whose interest amounted to 4,526,392l. per annum, 1772; and the debt was upwards of 200,000,000l. in 1780. Interest of it reduced, 1749.

Naturalization bill passed, 1753; repealed Dec. following.

Naval salute to the English flag began in Alfred's reign, and has continued ever since.

Navigation act first passed, 1384; again for the Colonies, 1660 and 1778. Of the Thames shipping commenced, 1786.

Navy debt was 491,362l. in 1736; and 5,337,939l. 9s. 2d. ½ in 1747.

Negroes adjudged free in England, 1772.

New stile act passed, 1752.

Newspapers stamped, 1713, 1725, 1765, 1781.

Nonjurors double taxed, May 27, 1723; and obliged to register their estates.

Notes and bills stamped, 1782.

Offices of the Board of Works, Great Wardrobe, Treasurer of the Chamber, and Jewel Office, with the Board of Green Cloth, and Cofferer of the Household abolished by parliament, July, 1781.

Ordeal by fire and water abolished, 1261, known among the Greeks.

Papal authority abolished by law, 1391.

Paper tax commenced, 1781 and 1784.

Papists obliged to register their names and estates, 1717, 1762, 1780, 1781, 1784; their estates valued at 375,284l. 15s. 3d. ½ per annum, in 1719; taxed 100,000l. Nov. 23, 1722; indulgencies granted them by parliament, 1778; excluded the throne, 1689.

Parliament began under the Saxon government; the first regular one was in King John's reign, 1204; the epoch of the House of Commons, Jan. 23, 1265; peers eldest son, Francis Russel, son of the Earl of Bedford, was the first who sat in the House of Commons, 1549;

that remarkable for the epoch in which they were first formed the parties of *Court* and *Country*, June 16, 1621; a peer elected, and sat as a member of the House of Commons, 1649; the House of Commons committed a Secretary of State to the Tower, Nov. 18, 1678; their Speaker refused by the King, 1679; bill passed for triennial ones, Nov. 1694, the first British one met, Oct. 24, 1707; triennial act repealed, May 1, 1716; act passed for septennial ones, 1716; the Lord Mayor and an Alderman of London committed to the Tower by the House of Commons, 1771; their privilege of protection from arrest for debts relinquished, 1770.

Parliamentary grants to the King were in kind, 30,000 sacks of wool being in the grant, 1340.

Pawnbrokers licence act, 1784.

Perjury punished with the pillory, 1563.

Peter-pence paid Rome, 790; abolished, 1534.

Penal laws began, 1381.

Plate act passed, May, 1756; repealed, 1780.

Plays required to be licensed by the Lord Chamberlain by parliament, 1737.

Pleading introd. 786; changed from French to Eng. 1362.

Poisoning made treason, 1532.

Poll-tax first levied in England, 1380; abolished by William III.

Policies of insurance taxed, 1782.

Poligamy forbid by the Romans, in 393.

Poor, the first act for the relief of, 1597; poor-rates amounted to 3,000,000l. in 1751 and 1774.

Popery, abolished in England by law, 1536.

Postage of letters advanced, 1784.

Post-horses first taxed, 1779.

Poyning's act repealed in Ireland, when independency was restored there, May 17, 1782.

Pragmatic sanction first took place, 1439; again, 1740.

Printseller's property secured, 1777.

Privy counsellors protected, 1711.

Promissary notes regulated, 1705; taxed by a stamp, 1782.

Queen Charlotte's annuity settled 100,000l. on the king's death, 1762.
Ravishing women made a capital offence, 1279.
Receipt tax commenced, 1782; amended, 1784.
Registering shipping in the Thames commenced, 1786.
Registering wills in Yorkshire first permitted, 1707; in Middlesex, 1709.
Registers, parochial, first appointed, 1530.
Requests, court of, began 1494.
Revenue officers deprived of their votes for members of parliament, 1782.
Rights, bill of, established, 1641; and of succession, 1689.
Royal family marriages restrained, 1772.
Saddle horse duty, 1784.
Salaries of the judges enlarged, 1772 and 1779.
Salic law first quoted, 1327.
Salt duties revived, 1732.
Sanctuaries abolished in England, 1534.
Scutage, the first tax levied in Eng. to pay an army, 1159.
Secretaries of state first appointed in England, Lord Cromwell was so made by Cardinal Wolsey, 1529.
Servant mens tax, 1775; enlarged 1781 and 1785. Female servants tax, 1785.
Session, court of, reinstated at Edinburgh, 1746.
Ship-money exacted, 1634; abolished, 1640.
Shop-lifting act passed, 1699.
Shop-lifting punished, 1699.
Shop tax passed, 1785.
Shoulder-knots first used, 1672.
Shoes—the people had an extravagant way of adorning their feet; they wore the beaks or pikes of their shoes so long, that they encumbered themselves in their walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentlemen tied theirs with chains of silver, or silver gilt, and others with laces. This ridiculous custom was in vogue from the year 1382, but was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20s. and the pain of cursing by the clergy, 1467.
Silver coinage, 1696.
Slave—a statute made, enacting, that a runagate servant,

or any who lives idly three days, be brought before two juſtices of the peace, and marked V. with a hot iron on the breaſt, and adjudged the ſlave of him who brought him, for two years; he was to take the ſaid ſlave, and give him bread, water, or ſmall drink, and refuſe meat, and cauſe him to work, by beating, chaining, or otherwiſe: and if, within that ſpace, he abſented himſelf 14 days, was to be marked on the forehead or cheek, by an hot irom with an S. and be his maſter's ſlave for ever; ſecond deſertion felony; lawful to put a ring of iron round his neck, arm, or leg; a beggar's child might be put apprentice, and, on running away, a ſlave to his maſter, 1547; obtained their freedom by arrival in England, 1772; aboliſhed in Poliſh Auſtria, June 26, 1782.

Smuggler's act paſſed, 1736; mitigated, 1781; enforced, 1784.

South-ſea act paſſed, May 6, 1716; its bubble, 1720.

Stage coach duties, 1785.

Stamp-duties inſtituted, June 28, 1694; encreaſed, 1756; again, 1776; again, 1780.

Stamp-act in America, paſſed, 1764; repealed, March 18, 1766.

Stamp-duties began in Ireland, March 25, 1774.

Stamps on newſpapers began, 1713; encreaſed, 1725, 1765, and 1781.

Stamps on notes and bills, 1782.

Standard fixed by law for gold and ſilver, 1300.

Star-chamber court inſtituted, 1487; aboliſhed, 1641.

Statutes of Clarendon made, 1164; of Marlborough, 1269; of Mortmain, enacted, 1279; *Quo Warranto* paſſed, Oct. 1280; Wincheſter paſſed, Oct. 1284; forbidding the levying of taxes without conſent of parliament, 1297; of Premunire, which excluded foreigners from eccleſiaſtical livings, April 23, 1344.

Stews, public ones, ſuppreſſed, which before were licenſed, 1546.

Stock-jobbing forbid by parliament, March 28, 1734.

Sunday act, 1781.

Swearing on the Goſpels firſt uſed, 528.

Succeſſion act paſſed to exclude Catholics, 1689; ſettled on the preſent family, 1700.

Taverns reſtrained in London, to the number of 40, 1553.

Taxes were raiſed arbitrarily, 1100; amounted to ſeven million, five hundred and thirteen thouſand, three hundred and forty-four pounds, in 1754.

Tax, land, ſince the Revolution, 1688, 1s.--1689, 2s.--1690 to 1692, 3s.--1693 to 1697, 4s.--1698, 1699, 3s.--1700, 2s.--Additional duty, 6d.--1701, 3s.--1702 to 1712, 4s.--1713 to 1715, 2s.--1716, 4s.--1717 to 1721, 3s.--1722 to 1726, 2s.--1727, 4s.--1728, 1729, 3s.--1730, 1731, 2s.--1732, 1733, 1s.--1734, to 1739, 2s.--1740 to 1749, 4s.--1750 to 1752, 3s.--1753 to 1755, 2s.--1756 to 1766, 4s. 1767 to 1770, 3s.--1771, 4s.--1772 to 1775, 3s.--1776 to 1786, 4s.

Tea dealers obliged to have ſign boards painted, 1779.

Tea duties ceaſed, and the double tax on windows commenced, Oct. 1, 1784.

Terms of law began, 1079.

Teſt act paſſed, 1673.

Thames embankment, began, 1771.

Theatres not to be licenced by the King, but by parliament, 1737.

Theft made death, 946.

Tiles taxed, 1784.

Tobacco, a proclamation againſt, uſed formerly for phyſic, and a tax laid on it, without the conſent of parliament, of 6s. 8d. per pound, beſides 2d. formerly. It came from the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, 1604.

Toleration act paſſed, 1689.

Tranſportation of felons introduced, 1590.

Treaſon requiring two witneſſes, 1552.

Trials regulated, and two witneſſes required for treaſon, 1695.

Tribute of wolves heads paid in England, 971; paid by the Engliſh to the Danes in one year, 48,000l. 997.

Triennial parliaments eſtabliſhed, 1694.

Victualler—enacted, that none ſhall ſell leſs than one full ale-quart of the beſt beer or ale for 1d, and two quarts of the ſmaller ſort for 1d. 1603.

Uniformity, act of, passed, 1559; took place, 1662.
Union acts passed, March 4, 1707.
Urine—the inhabitants of London and Westminster, &c. commanded by proclamation to keep all their urine throughout the year, for making salt-petre, 1626.
Waggon duty commenced, 1783.
Welchmen forbid purchasing lands in England, 1401.
Window-tax established, 1696.
Window-tax passed, first 1696; increased, Feb. 5, 1746-7; again, 1762 and 1772; and again the commutation tax for tea, Oct. 1, 1784.
Wine-licences established, 1661.
Witchcraft act passed, 1603; repealed, March 25, 1736.
Wool and woollen manufactures of Ireland and America prohibited to be carried any where but to England, 1700; enacted that none shall be buried but in wool, under the penalty of 5l. 1666.
Woollen-cloths for burials first enforced by law, 1678.
Wolves-heads, tribute from the Welch princes, 975.

DISCOVERIES AND SETTLING OF COUNTRIES.

AMERICA first discovered by Columbus, Oct. 11, 1492, so named by Americus Vespucius, 1497.
America, North, first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, a Venetian, 1497; settled in 1610.
America, South, by Americus Vespucius, 1497.
Andreanoffsky isles, between Asia and America, discovered 1760.
Antigua settled by the English, 1666.
Archangel, passage to, discovered, 1553.
Azores isles discovered, 1449.
Baffin's bay discovered, 1622.
Bahama isle, discovered, 1667; taken possession of by the English, Dec. 1718.
Barbadoes planted, 1624.
Bermuda isles discovered, 1527; settled, 1609.
Boston, in New England, built, 1630.
Brasil discovered, 1496; planted, 1549.
Britain first discovered to be an island, about 90.
Caledonia, in America, settled, 1699.

California discovered by Cortes, 1536.
Canada discovered by Cabot, 1499; settled, 1534; Quebec built, 1608.
Canary isles discovered, 1402.
Cape Breton settled by the English, 1591.
Cape de Verd islands discovered, 1449.
Cape of Good Hope discovered, 1487.
Caribee isles discovered, 1595.
Carolina discovered, 1497; planted, 1663.
Ceylon, the isle of, discovered, 1506.
Christopher's, St. isle of, discovered, 1595; settled by the English, 1626.
Congo kingdom discovered, 1484.
Cuba discovered, 1494; settled in 1511.
Davis's Straits discovered, 1585.
Deseada isle discovered by Columbus, 1494.
Domingo, St. isle of, discov. 1492; city founded, 1494.
Dominica discovered by Columbus, Nov. 3, 1493.
Easter-island discovered, 1722.
East-Indies discovered by the Portugueze, 1487.
Faulkland, isles of, discovered, 1592.
Florida discovered by Cabot, 1500.
Forbisher's Straits discovered, 1578.
Fox island, in North Pacific Ocean discovered, 1760.
Georgia colony erected by Ogletherpe, 1732.
Greenland was discovered in 1585.
Guadaloupe isle discovered by Columbus, 1493.
Helena, St discovered, 1502.
Hudson's Bay discovered by Capt. Hudson, 1610.
Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494.
Iceland discovered by a Danish pirate, in 860.
Japan discovered, 1549.
Ladrone isles discovered, 1521.
Le Roach island, near Falkland's Islands, discovered, 1657.
Louisiana, west of the Mississippi, discovered by the French, 1633; settled by them, 1718.
Madagascar discovered by the Portugueze, 1506.
Madeira, island of, discovered, 1420.

Magellan, ſtraits of, diſcovered, 1518.
Marigalante iſle diſcovered, 1493.
Maryland province planted by Lord Baltimore, at the expence of 40,000 l. 1633.
Mauritius iſle diſcovered, 1598.
Mexico ſettled with Spaniards, 1521.
Montſerrat, in the Weſt-Indies diſcovered by Columbus, 1493.
New Caledonia diſcovered, 1774.
New England planted by the Puritans, 1614.
Newfoundland diſcovered by Cabot, 1497; ſettled, 1614.
New Guinea diſcovered, 1529.
New Holland diſcovered, 1618.
New Spain, or Mexico, diſcovered, 1518.
New Zealand diſcovered, 1660; explored in 1769.
New Plymouth built and ſettled, 1620.
New York ſettled, 1664.
Nova Scotia ſettled, 1622.
Nova Zembla diſcovered, 1553.
Otaheite, or Geo. III's iſland diſcovered, June 18, 1765.
Owhy-hee iſland, diſcovered, 1778.
Pennſylvania, Penn's charter for planting, 1680.
Peru diſcovered, 1525.
Philippine iſles diſcovered by the Spaniards, 1521.
Pitt's ſtraits, in the Eaſt Indies, diſcovered, April 30, 1760.
Porto Rico diſcovered, 1497.
Salem, in New England, ſettled, 1628.
Sandwich's iſlands, in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered, 1778.
St. Helena firſt poſſeſſed by the Engliſh, 1600.
St. Salvador, or Guanihani, was the firſt land diſcovered in the Weſt-Indies, or America, by Columbus, Oct. 11, 1492.
Society iſles, in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered, 1765.
Solomon's iſles, in America, diſcovered, 1527.
Somers' iſles diſcovered, 1493.
Spain, New, diſcovered, 1518.
Suffolk iſles diſcovered, 1774.
Terceras iſles diſcovered by the Spaniards, 1583.
Terra Firma ſettled by the Spaniards, 1524.

Trinida, the isle of, discovered, 1498.
Virginia discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1584; the settlement of the first permanent colony there, 1606.
West-Indies discovered by Columbus, 1492.

INVENTIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, DISCOVERIES IN ARTS, &c.

AGARIC of the oak, first known as a styptic, June, 1750.
Agriculture introduced, 1600 before Christ.
Aineguilla mines, in New Spain, discovered, 1770.
Air-balloons invented in France by Monsr. Mongolfier in 1783; introduced into England, and Mr. Lunardi, ascended from Moorfields, Sept. 15, 1784.
Air pumps invented, 1654.
Air guns invented, 1656.
Aldermen first appointed, 882.
Ale-houses were in England in 728.
Algebra first known in Europe, 1494. Letters first used, 1590.
Allum, first brought to perfection in England, 1609; discovered in Ireland, Oct. 22, 1757.
Altars first used, 135; consecrated, 271; the first in Britain, 634.
Amethists discovered at Kerry, in Ireland, 1755.
Anabaptist meeting-house, the first in England, established, 1640.
Anathema first used by the church, 387.
Anatomy restored in 1550. Of plants discovered, 1680.
Anchors invented, 587.
Anointing first used at coronations in England, 872; in Scotland, 1097.
Anthems first used, 386.
Appeals first made to Rome from England, 1138; abolished, 1532.
Apple-trees, two kinds of, brought from Syria and Afric into Italy, nine years before Christ.

Apricots, first planted in England, 1540. They originally came from Epirus.

Archery introduced into England before 440.

Arches of stone, St. Paul's church built on, a manner of building formerly unknown here, 1187.

Archdeacon, the first appointed in England, 1075.

Arithmetic introduced into Europe from Arabia, 991.

Arithmetic, decimal, invented, 1402.

Arms, coat of, introduced into England, 1100.

Arms of England and France were first quartered by Edward III. 1358.

Army, the first standing one in modern times, established in France, in 1445.

Array, the first commission of, to raise a militia, 1422.

Artichokes first planted in England, 1587.

Arundelian tables made, 264 before Christ; discovered, 1610.

Asparagus first produced in England, 1608.

Assize of bread first appointed, 1202.

Astronomical observations first made at Babylon, 2234; celebrated tables made, 1253 before Christ.

Astronomy and geography brought to Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain, 1201.

Attraction, the first idea of, taken up by Kepler, 1605.

Auction, the first in Britain, was about 1700, by Elisha Yale, a governor of Fort George, in the East-Indies, of the goods he brought home with him.

Aurora Borealis, or the northern lights first observed, March 6, 1715-16. Electricity of discovered, 1769.

Baize manufacture first introduced into England at Colchester, 1660.

Baking of bread invented, 1400 before Christ; became a profession 170 before Christ.

Bands for lawyers first used by Judge Finch, 1615; for clergymen, in about 1652.

Bank of England began 1694.

Bankers—Mint used formerly by merchants to lodge their money in, till the King made free with it in 1640; after which trusting to servants, till too many ran to the army, they lodged it with goldsmiths, whose business was to buy and sell plate, and foreign coins;

and at first paid fourpence-per cent. per diem, but lent to others at higher interest, and so became the first bankers, 1645.

Barbers introduced to Rome from Sicily, in 299 before Christ.

Bark, Jesuits, virtues of discovered, 1500; first brought to Europe, 1650.

Barometers invented, 1626; wheel barometers contrived, 1668; pendant ditto, 1695; marine ditto, 1700.

Barons first created in England, 1388.

Baronets, first, 1611.

Barristers first appointed by Edward I. 1291.

Bath springs discovered, 871 before Christ.

Battering-ram invented, 441 before Christ.

Bayonets invented, and first used in England, Sept. 24, 1693.

Beer first introduced into England, 1524.

Beheading of noblemen first introd. into England, 1074.

Bellmen first appointed in London, 1556.

Bellows invented 554 before Christ.

Bells invented by Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in Campagnia, about 400; first known in France, 550; were introduced into churches, about 900; the first tuneable set in Englaud were hung up at Croyland abbey, in Lincolnshire, 945; used to be baptized in churches, 1030.

Berlin, coach, invented, 1509.

Bible first translated into the Saxon language, 939; into the English language by Tindal and Coverdale, 1534; first translation by the King's authority, 1536. See religious institutions.

Bills of exchange first mentioned, 1160; the only mode of sending money from England by law, 1381.

Bishop, the first that suffered death in England, by sentence of the civil power, 1405.

Bishop, in America, the first was Dr. Seabury, consecrated, Nov. 14, 1784.

Blankets first made in England, 1340.

Blister-plaisters invented, 60 before Christ.

Blue, Prussian, discovered at Berlin, 1704.

Blood, circulation of, through the lungs, first made pub-

lic by Michael Servetus, a French phyſcian, in 1553; Ciſalpinus, publiſhed an account of the general circulation, of which he had ſome confuſed ideas, and improved it afterwards by experiments, 1569; but it was fully confirmed by Harvey, 1628.

Board wages firſt commenced with the King's ſervants in 1619.

Boats, flat bottomed, invented in the Conqueror's reign, who uſed them in the iſle of Ely.

Bombs, invented by a man at Venlo, 1388.

Bomb-veſſels invented, 1681.

Bones, the art of ſoftening them, found out, 1688.

Books, in the preſent form, were invented by Attalus, King of Pergamus, 887.

Book-keeping firſt uſed after the Italian method, in London, 1569.

Boots were invented before 907 before Chriſt.

Botany, the ſtudy revived,, 1565.

Bows and arrows introduced here, 1066.

Bows and arrows and ſtone cannon-bullets in uſe, 1640.

Brazil-diamond mines diſcovered, 1730.

Bread firſt made with yeaſt by the Engliſh, about 1650.

Breaſtplates for armour invented 937 before Chriſt.

Breviares firſt introduced, 1080.

Bribery firſt uſed in England, 1554.

Bricks firſt uſed in England by the Romans.

Broad ſeal of England, firſt uſed, 1050.

Buckles were invented about 1680.

Buildings, few ſtone or brick ones in England till 1507.

Bull-baiting, firſt at Stamford, Lincolnſhire, 1209.

Bull fights in Spain, firſt uſed, 1560.

Bull-running, at Tutbury, Staffordſhire, inſtituted, 1374.

Burial-places, the firſt Chriſtian one in Britain, 596.

Burials, firſt permitted in conſecrated places, 750; in church-yard, 758.

Burying in woolen firſt began, 1678.

Cabinet council firſt inſtituted, April, 1670.

Calendar firſt regulated by Pope Gregory, 1579.

Callico firſt imported by the Eaſt India Company, 1631.

Callico-printing, & the Dutch loom engine firſt uſed, 1676.

Camera obſcura invented, 1515.

Canal, which joins the Baltic and North ſea, open to all nations, May 14, 1785.

Candles, tallow, ſo great a luxury, that ſplinters of wood were uſed for light—no idea of wax-candles, 1300.

Candles of tallow, firſt began to be uſed, 1290.

Canonization firſt uſed by Papal authority, 993.

Cannons and culverins firſt made in England, 1545.

Cannons invented, 1343; firſt uſed by the Engliſh, 1346; firſt uſed in England, 1445.

Caps firſt worn, 1449.

Cards invented in France, firſt uſed for Charles VI's amuſement, 1390.

Carp, firſt brought to England, 1525.

Carving in marble invented, 772 before Chriſt.

Cauliflowers firſt planted in England, 1603.

Celery firſt introduced to the Engliſh tables by Count Tallard, during his captivity in England, after the battle of Malplaquet in 1709.

Chain-ſhot invented by Ad. de Witt, 1666.

Chairs, ſedan, firſt uſed in London; a fourteen years patent for ſelling them granted to Duncombe, 1634.

Charity-ſchools firſt began in England, March 25, 1688; 6000 children met at St. Paul's, May 2, 1782; 160 within London, Weſtminſter, and the bills of mortality, eſtabliſhed between 1688 and 1767, incluſive.

Cheltenham mineral ſpring diſcovered, 1740.

Chemiſtry and diſtillery introduced into Europe by the Spaniſh Moors, who learned it from the African Moors, and theſe of the Egyptians, 1150.

Cherries brought from Pontus by Lucullus to Rome, apricots from Epirus, peaches from Perſia, the fineſt plums from Damaſcus and Armenia, pears and figs from Greece and Egypt, citrons from Medea, pomegranates from Carthage, about 114 years before Chriſt.

Cherry-trees firſt planted in Britain, 100 before Chriſt; brought from Flanders, and planted in Kent, with ſuch ſucceſs, that an orchard of 32 acres produced in one year 1000l. 1540.

Cheſs, the game of, invented, 608 before Chriſt.

Cheſt, at Chatham, for the relief of ſeamen, inſtituted, 1590.

Chiaro-obſcuro, the art of painting in, with three plates, to imitate drawings, firſt uſed, 1500.

Chimnies not known in England, 1200; only in the kitchen, or large hall, ſmoaky, where the family ſat round a large ſtove, the funnel of which paſſed through the ceiling, 1300.

Chocolate firſt brought to England, 1520.

Choruſſes invented, 508 before Chriſt.

Church-yards begun in England, in 758.

Church-wardens and overſeers firſt appointed, 1127.

Cinque Ports firſt received their privileges, 1216.

Circuits of the judges firſt appointed, 1176.

Cities firſt incorporated, 1201.

Cities and boroughs firſt repreſented in parliament, 1266.

Clockmakers, three, from Delft, firſt in England, 1368.

Clocks were uſed at Rome, 158 years before Chriſt.

Clocks and dials ſet up in churches, 913; ſome clocks in Italy, eſpecially at Bologna, 1310; the firſt portable one made, 1530; the firſt made with pendulums, 1657; repeating clocks and watches invented, 1676.

Cloth, coarſe woollen, introduced into England, 1191; firſt made at Kendal, 1390.

Coaches firſt uſed in England, 1580; an act paſſed to prevent men riding in coaches, as effeminate, in 1601; began to be common in London, 1605; hackney-coaches began in London, about 1625, and were only 20 in number. Their number was reſtrained, 1635; 50 hackney-coachmen only were allowed in 1637; limited to 200, in 1652; to 300, in 1654; to 400, in 1661; to 700, in 1694, when they were firſt licenced; to 800, in 1712; to 1000, in 1770. By the duty on coaches it appeared, in 1778, 23,000 were kept in England.

Coals diſcovered near Newcaſtle, 126[illegible]; firſt uſed, 1280; imported at London, 1381, dyers, brewers, &c. in the reign of Edward the Firſt, began to uſe ſea-coal for fire. In conſequence of an application from the nobility, &c. he publiſhed a proclamation againſt it, 1298, as a public nuiſance. 600,000 chaldrons uſed in London, 1773.

Cock-fighting inſtituted by the Romans, after a victory over the Perſians, 476 before Chriſt.

Coffee houſe, the firſt in England was kept by Jacob, a Jew, at the ſign of the Angel, in Oxford, in 1650; Mr. Edwards, an Engliſh Turkey merchant, brought home with him a Greek ſervant, who kept the firſt houſe for making and ſelling coffee in London, 1652. The Rainbow coffee-houſe, near Temple bar, was, 1657, preſented as a nuiſance to the neighbourhood.

Coffee firſt brought to England by Mr. Nathaniel Conopius, a Cretan, and made it his common beverige, at Baliol College, Oxford, in 1641.

Coffee-trees diſcov. in the Weſt Indies, in the year 1730; its culture firſt encouraged in the plantations, 1732.

Coif worn by ſerjeants at law, in uſe before 1259.

Coin—ſilver, firſt coined by Phidon, King of Argos, 869 before Chriſt; ſilver money firſt coined at Rome, 269 before Chriſt; before then braſs money only was uſed, a ſign of no correſpondence with the eaſt, where gold and ſilver were uſed long before; coin firſt uſed in Britain, 25 before Chriſt; in Scotland of gold and ſilver, 233 after Chriſt; ſilver halfpence and farthings were coined in the reign of John, and pence the current coin; gold firſt coined in England, 1087; copper money uſed in Scotland and Ireland, 1339; gold next coined in England, 1345; groats and half groats the largeſt ſilver coin in England, 1351; the money in Scotland, till now the ſame as in England, began to be debaſed 1354; gold firſt coined in Venice, 1476; ſhillings firſt coined in England, 1505; crowns and half-crowns firſt coined, 1551; copper money introduced inro France by Henry III. 1580; the firſt legal copper coins introduced, which put an end to private leaden tokens, univerſally practiſed, eſpecially at London, 1609; copper money introduced into England by James I. 1620; milling coin intro uced, 1662; halfpence and farthings firſt coined by government, Aug. 16, 1672; broad pieces of gold called in by government, and coined into guineas, 1732; a recoinage of light gold, 1773.

Coining with a die firſt invented, 1617; firſt uſed in England, 162[illegible].

Collars of SS, in honour of St. Simplicius, the fashion of wearing began, 1407.

Comedy, the first acted at Athens, on a scaffold, by Susarian and Dolon, 562 before Christ; those of Terence first acted, 154 before Christ; the first in England, 1551.

Companies, 12 first established in London, 1194.

Compass, seaman's, invented, 1229; a Dutchman first used one at Venice, 1260; improved at Naples, 1302; its variation observed, 1538.

Concert, the first subscription one was at Oxford, 1665; the first in London was 1678.

Conic sections, the first idea of, given 240 years bef. Chr.

Copper first imported from Virginia, Oct. 1730.

Copper money first used in Scotland and Ireland, 1340; in France in 1580; in England the first legal in 1609.

Coronation and anointing first used in England, 872.

Coronation, the first by a bishop, 457.

Coronation oath, the first in England, 979; that now used, introduced 1377; altered 1689. The first sermon at a coronation, 1041.

Coronets for viscounts were first allowed by Hen. VIII. for barons by Charles II.

Corn first exported from Britain, 347; permitted by law, 1437.

Cornelius Nepos published at Moskow, being the first classical book printed in Russia, April 29, 1762.

Corporation, invented by Numa, among the Romans, 118 before Christ.

Counties first sent members to parliament. 1258.

Crayons, art of fixing them, discovered, 1748.

Creed, Lord's prayer, and ten commandments, first translated into the Saxon tongue, 746.

Crockery-ware invented, 1309 before Christ.

Crown, the first Roman that wore one was Tarquin, 616 before Christ; first used in England, 872; the first tiara, or triple one, used by the Pope, 1364; the first single one used by them was in 553; the first double one, in 1303.

Croisades to Palestine first began, 1095.

Currants first planted in England from Zant, 1535.

Cuſtom-houſe firſt in England, 1559.
Daicles was the firſt perſon crowned at the Olympic games, 752 before Chriſt.
Dancing by cinque paces introduced into England, from Italy, 1541.
Danegelt firſt paid, 999.
Danes firſt arrived in England, 787.
Decimal arithmetic invented, 1602.
De Courcy, the privilege of ſtanding covered before the Kings of England, at their firſt audience, granted by John, 1203.
Dedications to books introduced to get money, 1600.
Degrees, academical, firſt introduced at Paris, before 1213.
Diamonds firſt poliſhed and cut at Bruges, 1489.
Diamond-mines diſcovered in Brazil, 1730; that at Coulour in the Eaſt Indies, 1640; that at Raoſconda, in 1584; one ſent from Brazil for the Court of Portugal, weighed 1680 carats, or 12 ounces $\frac{1}{2}$, valued at 224 millions ſterling. Gov. Pitt's weighed 127 carats, and 106 after cutting, and ſold for 135,000l. to the King of France. That which belonged to Aureng-Zeb, weighed 793 carats. The Mogul's weighs 279 carats, worth 779,244l. The Grand Duke of Tuſcany's weighed 139 carats.
Dice invented, 1500 before Chriſt.
Dieu et mon droit, firſt uſed as a motto by Richard I. on a victory over the French, 1194.
Diſpenſations firſt granted by the pope, 1200.
Diſtaff ſpinning firſt introduced into England, 1505.
Divorce, the firſt at Rome, 229 before Chriſt.
Doomſday book began, 900; completed, 1080.
Dreſden china invented, 1702.
Duelling, the firſt public one, 1096; with ſmall ſwords introduced, 1588.
Dying and dipping their own cloaths, the Engliſh ſo little ſkilled in, till 1608; that they were uſually ſent white to Holland, and returned to England for ſale.
Earthen veſſels firſt made by the Romans, 715 before Chriſt; the firſt made in Italy, 1310.

Eclipſe of the moon, the firſt on record, 720 bef. Chriſt.

Electricity, firſt idea of, given by two globes of brimſtone, 1467; electric ſtroke diſcovered at Leyden, 1746; firſt known it would fire ſpirits, 1756.

Eleuſinian myſteries firſt introduced at Athens by Eumolpus, 1356 before Chriſt.

Engines to extinguiſh fires invented, 1663.

England firſt ſo named by Egbert, 829; firſt divided into counties, tythings, and hundreds, 890.

Engraving or etching invented, and conſequently rolling-preſs printing, 1460, by a goldſmith at Florence; in metzotinto, and improved by Prince Rupert, of Palatine, 1648; to repreſent waſh, invented by Barable, a Frenchman, 1761; crayon engraving invented at Paris, by Bonnet, 1769.

Engraving on wood invented by Alb. Durer, 1511.

Epſom mineral ſpring firſt diſcovered, 1630.

Era, of Nabonaſar, 747 before Chriſt; Philipic, or death of Alexander, 324 before Chriſt; of contracts, or Seleucidæ, 312 before Chriſt; the Chriſtians made their era the birth of Chriſt, which was A. M. 3962, but did not uſe this reckoning till the year 600, uſing in the mean time the civil account of the empire; the Mahometans began their hegira (for ſo they term their computation), from the flight of their prophet from Mecca, when he was driven thence by the Philarchæ, A. D. 617; the Grecians reckoned by Olympiads, the firſt of which is placed in the year of the world, 3187; but this account periſhing under the Conſtantinopolitan emperors, they reckoned by indictions, every indiction containing 15 years, and the firſt beginning A. D. 313, which among chronologers are ſtill uſed; the Romans reckoned firſt from the building of their city, which was, A. M. 3113, and afterwards from the 16th year of the Emperor Auguſtus, A. M. 3936, which reckoning was uſed among the Spaniards till the reign of Ferdinand, the Catholic; the Jews had divers epochs; as, 1. from the creation of the world in the beginning of time; 2. from the univerſal deluge, an. 2656; 3. from the confuſion of tongues, an. 2786; 4. from

Abraham's journey out of Chaldea into Canaan, an. 2021; 5. from the departure of the children of Iſrael out of Egypt, an. 1451; 6. from the year of the jubilee, an. 2499; 7. from the building of Solomon's temple, an 2932; and 8, from the captivity of Babylon, A. M. 3357; but in hiſtorical computation of time, are uſed only the two moſt ordinary epochs, the world's creation, and Chriſt's appearance in the fleſh.

Etching on copper invented, 1496; with aqua-fortis, 1535.

Figures in arithm. introd. into Europe from Arabia, 991.

Fire-engines to force water, invented, 1663.

Flowers, the art of preſerving them in ſand, diſcovered, 1633.

Foreſt, New, in Hampſhire, made, 1081.

Franking letters firſt claimed, 1660; commenced, 1734; reſtrained, 1764 and 1783.

French language and cuſtoms firſt introduced into England, 1000.

Fulling of cloth invented by the Romans.

Galleys firſt uſed with three rowers to each oar, 786 before Chriſt. They came from Corinth.

Gamut in muſic, invented by Guy L'Aretin, 1025.

Gardening, introduced into England from the Netherlands, from whence vegetables were imported till 1509; muſk-melons and apricots cultivated in England; the pale gooſeberry, with ſallads, garden-roots, cabbages, &c. brought from Flanders, and hops from Artois, 1520; the damaſk roſe brought here by Dr. Linacre, phyſician to Henry VIII. pippins brought to England by Leonard Maſcal, of Plumſtead, in Suſſex, 1525; currants, or Corinthian grapes, firſt planted in England, 1535, brought from the iſle of Zant, belonging to Venice; the muſk-roſe, and ſeveral ſorts of plums from Italy, by Lord Cromwell; apricots brought here by King Henry VIII.'s gardener; tamariſk plant from Germany, by Archbiſhop Grindal; at and about Norwich the Flemings firſt planted flowers unknown in England, as gilly-flowers, carnations, the Provence roſe, &c. 1567; woad originally from Thouloufe, in France; tulip-roots firſt

brought into England from Vienna, 1578; aſparagus, artichokes, oranges, and lemons, introduced into England about this time; cauliflowers ſomewhat later; alſo beans, peas, and ſallads, now in common uſe, 1660.

Gauging invented, 1570.

Gazettes, the firſt publiſhed in England was at Oxford, Nov. 7, 1665; the London Gazette was firſt publiſhed Feb 5, 1665-6.

Gilding with leaf gold on bole ammoniac, art of, invented by Margaritone, 1273.

Glaſs introduced into England, by Benedict, a monk, 664. Glaſs windows began to be uſed in private houſes in England, 1180; glaſs firſt made in England into bottles and veſſels, 1557; the firſt glaſs plate for looking-gleſſes and coach-windows, made at Lambeth, 1674.

Gold mines diſcovered in Malacca, Oct 27, 1731; in New Andaluſia, 1785.

Grammarians, the firſt regular ones flouriſhed 276 bef. Ch.

Grapes brought to England, and planted firſt at Blaxhall, in Suffolk, 1552.

Great ſeal of England firſt uſed, 1050.

Green, Saxon, invented, 1744.

Gregorian calendar firſt uſed, 1582.

Greek firſt introduced into England, 1491.

Griſt-mills invented in Ireland, 214.

Guards for the King's perſon firſt inſtituted, 1486.

Guineas 30s. each in 1696; reduced from 22s. to 21s. in 1717; called in, 1776.

Gun-powder invented by a monk, 1330; firſt made in England, 1561.

Guns, great, invented by Swartz, a Cologne monk, 1346; at the battle of Creſſy, Edward had four pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle; firſt uſed in England at the ſiege of Berwick, 1405; bombs and mortars invented, 1634; ſmall guns invented by a German, about 1378; brought into uſe by the Venetians, 1382.

Hackney-coaches firſt uſed, 20 in number in Lond. 1625.

Hanged, drawn, and quartered, the firſt puniſhment of the kind, 1241.

Helioſcope invented, 1625.
Harrowgate mineral ſpring diſcovered, 1571.
Hats invented at Paris, 1404; firſt made in Lond. 1510.
Hebrew points invented, 475.
Heraldic lines for colours in coats of arms invented, 1639.
Herculaneum, the ancient city of, diſcovered, 1730.
Herring pickling firſt invented, 1390.
Holborn firſt paved, 1417.
Holy war firſt undertaken, 1096.
Holt mineral ſprings diſcovered, 1728.
Hops firſt uſed in malt liquors in England, 1525.
Hops, the parliament petitioned againſt it as a wicked weed, 1428.
Horſe guards inſtituted, 1550.
Hydraulic fire engines invented, 1682.
Hydroſtaticks taught by Archimedes, 200 before Chriſt.
Iambick verſe, invented by Archilochus, who flouriſhed 686 before Chriſt.
Ich Dien, the Bohemian motto, firſt uſed by the Prince of Wales after the battle of Creſſy, 1346.
Jewels were firſt worn by Agnes Sorel, in 1434.
Indulgences firſt granted by Rome, 1190.
Inoculation firſt tried on criminals, 1721.
Inſurances on ſhips and merchandize, Suetonius conjectures, that Claudius was the firſt contriver of, 43.
Inſurance-offices firſt ſet up in London, 1667.
Intereſt firſt mentioned for the word uſury, 1624.
Journals of the Houſe of Peers, the firſt taken, 1550.
Jupiter's ſatellites diſcovered by Janſen, 1590.
Iron diſcov. by the burning of Mount Ida, 1406 bef. Chr.
Iron firſt caſt in England, at Backſtead, Suſſex, 1544.
Iron-wire, Engliſh; before 1563, all made and drawn, by main ſtrength alone, in the foreſt of Dean, and elſewhere, until the Germans now introduced the drawing it by a mill. The greateſt part of iron-wire and ready made wool-cards, hitherto imported.
Iron mill for ſlitting bars, the firſt in England was ſet up at Dartford, 1590.
Iſthmian games inſtituted by Syſiphus, king of Corinth, 15 years after the rape of Ganymede, 1326 bef. Chr.

Italian method of book-keeping, publiſhed in Eng. 1569.
Kingdoms, origin of, by Nimrod, at Babylon, 2233 before Chriſt.
King's ſpeech, the firſt delivered, 1107, by Hen. I.
Knitting ſtockings invented in Spain, about 1550.
Knives firſt made in England, 1563.
Lace, Flanders, more valuable than gold — one ounce of fine Flanders thread has been ſold in London for 4l. Such an ounce made into lace may be here ſold for 40l. which is ten times the price of ſtandard gold, weight for weight.
Lacteals, the, diſcovered by chance, in opening a dog, by Aſellius, July 23, 1662; in birds, fiſh, &c. by Mr. Hewſon, ſurgeon of London, 1770.
Land-carriage fiſh firſt brought to London, 1761.
Lanterns invented by King Alfred, 890.
Latin ceaſed to be ſpoken in Italy, 581.
Leaden pipes for conveying water invented, 1236.
Leo IX. the firſt Pope that kept up an army, 1054.
Letters invented by Memnon the Egyptian, 1822 bef. Chr.
Library, the firſt private one, the property of Ariſtotle, 534 before Chriſt; firſt public one founded at Athens, by Hipparchus, 526 before Chriſt; Ptolemy Phil. founded the Alexandrian library, 260 before Chriſt; the firſt erected in Rome, 167; 400,000 valuable books burnt at Conſtantinople, by the order of Leo. I. 476. The vatican founded, 1446.
Lights of the Zodiac diſcovered, 1659.
Linen firſt made in England, 1253. Now began the luxurious to wear linen, but the generality woollen ſhirts. Table linen very ſcarce in England, 1386.
Linen-weavers, a company of, from the Netherlands, eſtabliſhed in London, 1320.
Linen-ſtaining firſt known in England, 1579.
Loadſtone attraction known in France before 1180.
Logarithms invented by Sir John Napier, of Scotland, 1618.
London firſt governed by a mayor and common-council, 1208.
London, the firſt bridge of, built of ſtone, 1212.
Longitude diſcovered by Harriſon's time-piece, 1764.

Looking-glaſſes made only at Venice, 1300.
Lord Mayors ſhows inſtituted, 1453; the feaſt inſtituted, 1501.
Lotteries, the firſt mentioned by hiſtorians, for ſums of money, 1612; eſtabliſhed, 1693.
Lotteries for repairing the fortifications on the coaſts of England, in 1569, and drawn at the weſt end of St. Paul's cathedral, was for pieces of plate.
Lucius, the firſt Chriſtian King of Britain, 180.
Magnifying-glaſſes invented by Roger Bacon, 1260.
Mag c lantern firſt invented by Roger Bacon, 1252.
Malacca gold mines diſcovered, 1731.
Mancheſter navigation opened June 17, 1761.
Maps and globes invented by Anaximander, 600 bef. Chr.
Maps and ſea-charts firſt brought to England by Bartholymew Columbus, 1490.
Maſquerades, the firſt in Scotland, Friday, Jan. 15, 1773.
Mechanical arts in Britain in greater perfection than in Gaul, 298.
Mercator's charts invented, 1556.
Merchant-Taylors, firſt ſo named, 1501.
Mercury diſcovered to be anti-venereal, 1522.
Mercury rendered malable, diſcovered by Mrs. Orbelin, at Vienna, 1785.
Microſcopes invented by Janſen, 1590; firſt uſed in Germany, 1621; ſolar microſcopes invented, 1740.
Military uniforms firſt uſed in France by Louis XIV.
Mirrors invented in ſilver by Praxiteles, 288 bef. Chr.
Miſſiſippi trade began, Nov. 28, 1716.
Monarch, the firſt ſole, in England, 828.
Monaſtery, the firſt founded, to which the ſiſter of St. Anthony retired, 270; the firſt in Britain, 596.
Money firſt made at Argos, 894 before Chriſt.
Monk, the firſt was Paul of Thebais, about 250.
Months firſt received their names from Charlemagne.
Moorfield's levelled and firſt planted, 1614.
Mortars for bombs firſt made in England, 1543.
Mourning, white, uſed in Spain for the laſt time, 1495.
Mulberry-trees firſt planted in England, 1609.
Muſical notes invented, 1025.

Muſkets firſt uſed in France, at the ſiege of Arras, 1414; in general uſe, 1521.

Muſlins from India, firſt worn in England, 1670.

Napier's bones invented by Sir John Napier, 1617.

National debt in 1783 was 272 millions, which were it to be laid down in guineas in a line, would extend above 4,300 miles in length; if laid down in ſhillings, would 3 ½ times round the globe; if in ſolid ſilver, would require 60,400 horſes to draw it, at 15 cwt. for each horſe.

Navigable canals, the firſt in England, 1144.

Needles were firſt made in England by a native of India, 1545, the art loſt at his death; recovered by Chriſtopher Greening, 1560, who was ſettled with his three children, Elizabeth, John, and Thomas, by Mr. Damar, anceſtor of the preſent Lord Milton, at Long Crendon, in Bucks, where the manufactory has been carried on from that time to this preſent day.

Negro adventure, the firſt from England, 1562.

News papers, firſt publiſhed in England, Aug. 22, 1642.

New-Foreſt, in Hampſhire, made 1081.

New-river cut finiſhed in three years time; the manager, Mr. Hugh Middleton, knighted by king James; runs 50 miles, and has above 200 bridges over it, 1609; brought to London, 1614.

New ſtyle firſt uſed in England, 1753.

Northamptonſhire navigation began Aug. 7, 1761.

Notary, Public, began in the firſt century.

Nunnery, the firſt in England at Folkſtone, 630.

Oak ſaw-duſt firſt diſcovered uſeful in tanning, 1765.

Olives firſt planted in Italy, 562 before Chriſt.

Olympiads, 1ſt in 776; 2d in 772; 3d in 768; 4th in 764; 5th in 760; 7th in 752; 10th in 740; 13th in 728; 15th in 720; 16th in 716; 17th in 712; 21ſt in 696; 23d in 688; 24th in 684; 25th in 680; 27th in 672; 28th in 668; 29th in 664; 39th in 624; 43d in 608; 46th in 596; 55th in 560; 56th in 556; 60th in 540; 61ſt in 536 before Chriſt.

Orbits of the planets firſt determined by a Saxon Clergyman, 1681.

Organs brought to Europe from the Greek empire, were

first invented, and applied to religious devotion in churches, 751.

Orrery invented, 1670.

Painting introduced into Rome, from the east, by Fabius Pictor, 291 before Christ; in oil colours invented at Bruges, 1340; introduced into Venice by Venetiano, 1450; into Italy by Antonello, 1476.

Paper made of cotton rags was in use in 1000; that of linen rags in 1170; the manufacture of introduced into England, at Dartford, in Kent, 1588; scarce any but brown paper made in England till 1690; white paper first made in England, 1687.

Parchment invented by King Attalus, of Pergamus, 887.

Pardons, the first granted at coronations, 1327.

Paris first paved with stones, 1186.

Parish-registers began, 1538.

Parishes in England first laid out, 643.

Park, the first in England, made by Henry I. at Woodstock, 1123.

Parliament, the first in England, 1116; triennial, 1651; the first septennial one, 1716.

Parthenian games first instituted, 1262 before Christ.

Parties, Court and Country, first distinguished, 1621.

Patent granted for titles first used, 1344.

Patronage of churches commenced, 402.

Pawnbrokers first began, 1457.

Peers eldest sons first permitted to sit in Parliament, 1550.

Penny-post set up in London and suburbs, by one Murray, an upholsterer, 1683, who afterwards assigned the same to one Dockwra; afterwards claimed by the government, who allowed the latter a pension of 200 l. a year. First set up in Dublin, 1774.

Pensioners, band of, instituted, 1590.

Pepper early known to Europe, as growing in the hither India.

Peruke, the first worn in France, 1620; introduced into England, 1660.

Persian trade began, 1569; opened through Russia, 1741.

Peter's-pence first paid Rome by England, 790.

Pheasants brought to Europe by the Argonauts, 1250 b. C.

Phosphorus, artificial fire of, discovered, 1675.

Phyſic-garden, the firſt cultivated in England, by John Gerard, ſurgeon, of London, 1597.

Pins brought from France, 1543. Before that invention both ſexes uſed ribbons, loop-holes, laces with points and tags, claſps, hooks and eyes, and ſkewers of braſs, ſilver and gold.

Pipes of lead, for the conveyance of water, invented to be caſt, 1539.

Pippins firſt planted in England, 1525.

Piſtols firſt uſed by the Horſe, 1544.

Pitch and tar made from pitcoal, diſcovered at Briſtol, 1779.

Plaiſter of Paris, the way firſt found out for taking a likeneſs in, by And. Verocchio, 1470.

Plays firſt performed in England, 1378; that by the pariſh clerks in 1390. Suppreſſed by parliament in 1647; reſtored 1659.

Pleadings in courts of judicature firſt permitted, 788; firſt uſed in the Engliſh tongue, 1362.

Poet Laureat, the firſt, 1487.

Politicians, the term firſt uſed in France, 1569.

Pope Stephen III. was the firſt who was carried to the Lateran on men's ſhoulders, 752; Pope Celeſtine III. kicked the Emperor Henry IV.'s crown off his head, while kneeling, to ſhew his prerogative of making and unmaking kings, 1191.

Porcelain of Saxony brought to perfection, 1719.

Port-holes in ſhips of war introduced, 1545.

Poſt horſes and ſtages eſtabliſhed, 1483.

Poſts, regular, eſtabliſhed between London and moſt towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c. 1635.

Poſt-offices firſt eſtabliſhed in Paris, 1470; in England, 1642; regulated by parliament, and made general, 1657; and in Scotland, 1695. Increaſed as follows:

		£.	
1644	it yielded	3,000	per annum.
1654	- -	10,000	
1664	- -	21,000	
1674	- -	43,000	
1685	- - -	65,000	
1688	- -	76,318	

		£.
1697	it yielded	90,505 per annum.
1710	- -	111,461
1715	- -	145,227
1744	- -	235,492
1764	- -	432,084
1784	- -	600,000

The mail firſt conveyed by ſtage coaches, began Aug. 2, 1784.

Potatoes firſt brought to England from America, by Sir Fr. Drake, introdueed into Ireland, 1610.

Powdering the hair firſt introduced, 1614.

Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, the firſt in England at Wandſworth, in Surry, Nov. 20, 1572.

Preſſing ſeamen commenced in 1355.

Prince of Wales, the title of, firſt given to the King's eldeſt ſon, 1286.

Printing invented by J. Fauſt, 1441; firſt made public by John Guttenburgh, of Mentz, 1458; brought into England by William Caxton, a mercer of London, 1471, who had a preſs in Weſtminſter-abbey till 1494.

Printing-houſe firſt ſet up in Conſtantinople, 1784.

Privy Council inſtituted by Alfred, 896.

Prometheus ſtruck fire from flints, about 715 before Chriſt; he being the firſt perſon, is ſaid to have ſtolen it from heaven; became author of all arts among the Greeks, 1687 before Chriſt.

Public-houſes, a power of licenſing them firſt granted to Sir Giles Montpeſſon, and Sir Francis Michel, for their own emolument, 1620.

Pumps firſt invented, 1425.

Purple, diſcovery of it, about 500 before Chriſt.

Quadrants, ſolar, introduced 290 before Chriſt.

Quickſilver, uſe of, diſcov. in refining ſilver ore, 1540.

Rainbow, theory of, given, 1611.

Rains, ſtorms, and winds, firſt painted by Lorenzetti, 1330.

Regnant Queen, the firſt in England, 1553.

Rice had its firſt cultivation in S. Carolina by chance, 1702.

Roman Emperor, the firſt that properly had that title was Auguſtus Octavius, 27 before Chriſt.

Roſes firſt planted in England, 1522.

Ruſſia began their new year from Jan. 1, 1700.
Sadan chairs were introduced into England, 1634.
Saddles in uſe, 340.
Saffron firſt brought to England by a pilgrim, 1389.
Sail-cloth firſt made in England, 1599.
Salt-mines in Staffordſhire diſcovered, 1670.
Saturn's ſatellites firſt diſcov. 1608; ring diſcov. 1634.
Saw-mills firſt erected near London, 1633.
Scarlet dye invented, 1000; firſt uſed at Bow, near Stratford, 1643.
Scenes firſt introduced into theatres, 1533.
Sealing charters and deeds firſt uſed in England, 1065.
Sedans firſt introduced into England, 1581.
Semper Eadem, firſt uſed as the motto for the arms of England, Dec. 13, 1702.
Sheep from England firſt permitted to be ſent to Spain, which has ſince injured our manufacture, 1467.
Sheriffs firſt appointed, 1079.
Sheriffs firſt appointed in London, 1189.
Ships, the firſt ſeen in Greece, 1485 bef. Chriſt.
Shoes of the preſent faſhion firſt worn in England, 1633: but the buckle was not introduced till 1670.
Side-ſaddles firſt uſed in England, 1388.
Signals at ſea firſt deviſed by James II. 1665.
Silk, wrought, brought from Perſia to Greece, 323 bef. Chr. From Ind a 274 aft. Chr. Known at Rome in Tiberius's time, when a law paſſed in the Senate, prohibiting the uſe of plate of maſſy gold, and alſo forbidding men to debaſe themſelves by wearing ſilk, fit only for women; Heliogabulus firſt wore a garment all ſilk; ſilkworms were brought to Europe 300 years later; ſilk at firſt of the ſame value with gold, weight for weight, and thought to grow like cotton, on trees, 220; the Emperor Aurelian, who died in 275, denied his Empreſs a robe of ſilk, becauſe too dear. Silk introduced into Europe by ſome monks, 551; ſome monks, who had been in India, in 555, brought from thence ſilk worms eggs to Conſtantinople, where raw ſilk was in time produced in abundance, and worked up into manufactures at Athens, Thebes, Corinth, &c. Charlemagne ſent to Offa, King of Mercia, in

780, a present of a belt, a Hunnish sword, and two silken vests; in 1130 Greek manufacturers of silk, brought by Roger, King of Sicily, to Europe, settled at Palermo, where they taught the Sicilians, not only to breed up the silkworms, but to spin and to weave silk; which art was carried afterwards to Italy and Spain, and also to the South of France, a little before Francis I. who brought it to Touraine. Venice inveigled silk-weavers from Greece and Palermo, in Sicily, 1207; silk-mantles worn by some noblemens ladies at a ball at Kennelworth castle, in Warwickshire, 1286; first silk-manufacture in France, 1521; raw silk not produced there till a long time afterwards; first worn by the English clergy, 1534; silkworms and mulberry-trees propagated by Henry IV. through all France, 1589; broad silk manufacture from raw silk introduced into England, 1620; Lombe's famous silk-throwing machine erected at Derby, in 1719; it contains 26,586 wheels, one water-wheel moves the whole, and in a day and a night it works 318,504,960 yards of organzine silk. Silk first imported from Persia thro' Russia, 1742.

Silver first coined at Rome, 269 before Christ.

Silver mines discovered at Britany, in France, Nov. 1730.

Silver plate, or vessels, first made use of in England, by Welfred, a Northumbrian bishop, a lofty and ambitious man, 709; silver knives and forks, spoons, and cups, a very great luxury, 1300.

Sirnames introduced into England by the Normans, and adopted by the nobility, 1200.

Slave-trade began with England, 1562; first commented, 1503; in S. America, 1550; abolished by the Quakers, 1784

Smithfield first paved, 1615.

Sowing corn, &c. the art of, taught by Ceres, 1409 before Christ.

Speaker of the House of Commons, first chosen, 1340.

Speaking-trumpets invented by Kircher, a Jesuit, 1652.

Spectacles invented by Spina, a monk of Pisa, 1299.

Sphere invented by Archimedes of Syracuse, 209 bef. Chr.

Spinning-wheel invented at Brunswick, 1530; another

invented by Mr. Swindell, at Stockport, in Yorkſhire, which finiſhes, on each ſpindle, three lays of 30 hanks to the pound in one hour, 1785.

Spurs in uſe before 1400.

Starching linen firſt introduced into England, 1552.

Statutes firſt printed, 1483.

Steam engine invented, for taking ballaſt or gravel out of rivers, and for raiſing great quantities of water, and patents granted for, 1618.

Steel may be made three hundred times dearer than ſtandard gold, weight for weight; ſix ſteel wire ſprings for watch pendulums weigh one grain, to the artiſts, 7s. 6d. each.=2l. 5s. one grain of gold only 2d.

Stockings, ſilk, firſt worn by Henry II. of France, 1543. Howell ſays, that in 1560, Queen Elizabeth was preſented with a pair of black ſilk knit ſtockings by her ſilk-woman, Mrs. Montague, and ſhe never wore cloth ones any more. He adds, that Henry VIII. that magnificent and experienced prince, wore ordinarily cloth hoſe, except there came from Spain, by great chance, a pair of ſilk ſtockings; for Spain very early abounded in ſilk. His ſon, Edward VI. was preſented with a pair of Spaniſh ſilk ſtockings, by his merchant Sir Thomas Greſham, and the preſent was then much taken notice of; conſequently, the invention of knit ſilk ſtockings came from Spain. Others relate, that William Rider, a London apprentice, ſeeing, at the houſe of an Italian merchant, a pair of knit worſted ſtockings from Mantua, from thence ingeniouſly made a pair like them, which he preſented to the Earl of Pembroke, and were the firſt of the kind made in England, 1564; the weaving of them was invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee, of Cambridge, 1589.

Stone buildings firſt introduced into England, 980.

Stone cured by a medicine, for which government paid Mrs. Stephens a premium, June, 1739.

Stops in literature introduced, 1520; the colon, 1580; ſemicolon, 1599.

Straw uſed for the King's bed, 1234.

Stucco-work revived by D'Udine, about 1500.

Style altered by Auguſtus Cæſar's ordering leap-year to be

but once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called Auguſtus, 8 years before Chriſt; again at Rome, by taking twelve days of the calendar, 1582; the Gregorian ſtyle received at Paris, by taking off ten days, Dec. 15, 1512; at London, by taking eleven days off the calendar, Sept. 2, 1752.

Sugar firſt mentioned by Paul Eginetta, a phyſician, 625; originally from China, and the Eaſt; produced in Sicily, 1148; carried to the Weſt Indies by the Portugueſe and Spaniards, 1510; ſugar-refining firſt in England, 1659.

Sunday ſchools firſt eſtabliſhed in Yorkſhire, 1784.

Sun-dials invented, 558 bef. Chr. the firſt erected at Rome, when time was divided into hours, 308 before Chriſt.

Surnames firſt uſed, 1702; became common, 1200.

Survey of England made, at firſt by order of Alfred, 900; by William the Conq. 1080; by Charles II. 1668.

Swearing, the vice of, introduced, 1072.

Talmud made 117 before Chriſt.

Tapeſtry introduced by Sir Francis Crane, 1255; for the encouragement of which K. James I. gave 2000l. to build a houſe at Mortlake, in Surry, 1619.

Tar-water firſt recommended by Biſhop Berkley, 1744.

Tea firſt brought into Europe by the Dutch Eaſt India Company, early in the laſt century; tea, coffee, and chocolate, firſt mentioned in the ſtatute books, 1660; a quantity of tea brought from Holland by Lord Arlington and Lord Oſſory, 1666; the Americans refuſed to receive it with a duty, 1773.

Teleſcopes invented by Z. Janſen, a ſpectaclemaker at Middlebourgh, 1590; the firſt reflecting one made on the principles of Sir Iſaac Newton, 1692.

Theatre, that at Athens, firſt erected 420 before Chriſt, the ruins of which exiſt.

Theatrical repreſentations introduced into England in 1076, by Geoffery Prior of St. Swithins, at Wincheſter.

Thermometers firſt invented by a Dutchman, 1620.

Thoracic duct diſcovered in a horſe, by Euſtachius, in 1563; in the human body, by Ol. Rudbec, a Swediſh

anatomiſt; Thomas Bartholine, of Copenhagen, and Dr. Joliffe, of England, 1653.—*Vide* Lacteals.

Tides, the firſt theory of, by Kepler, 1596.

Tiles firſt uſed in England, 1246.

Tilts and tournaments inſtituted in Germany, 919.

Time firſt computed from the Chriſtian æra, 516; in hiſtory, 748.

Time-meaſurer by water introduced by Scip. Naſica, 159; King Alfred's time-keeper was ſix large wax-tapers, each 12 inches long; as they burnt unequally owing to the wind, he invented a lanthorn made of wood, and thin ſcraped plates of ox-horns, glaſs being a great rarity, 887.—The antients had three ſorts of time-meaſures, hour-glaſſes, ſun-dials, and a veſſel full of water with a hole in its bottom.

Tin found in Germany, 1241; in no place before but in Devonſhire and Cornwall.

Tobacco firſt diſcovered by the Spaniards in Yucatan, 1520; introduced into France by Nicot, 1560; firſt brought into England, 1583; allowed to be cultivated in Ireland, 1779.

Toll-gates, or turnpikes, firſt in England, 1350.

Touching for the King's-evil introduced by Edward the Confeſſor, 1046.

Tournaments began in 870; inſtituted by Henry, Emperor of Germany, 919.

Tourniquet, the, invented by one Morell, at the ſiege of Benſancon, 1674; Petit, of France, invented the ſcrew tourniquet, 1718.

Tragedy, the firſt, acted at Athens, on a waggon, by Theſpis, 535 before Chriſt.

Treaties with any foreign nation, began, 1272, with the Flemings.

Trumpets firſt ſounded before the Kings of England, by order of Offa, King of Mercia, 790.

Tulips firſt brought to England, 1578.

Turkeys, carp, hops, piccarel, and beer, came into England all in one year, 1524.

Venereal diſeaſe firſt appeared in Europe, at Naples, 1493.

Ventilator erected on Newgate, 1746.

Villain, a, made a freeman by the Queen, 1572; he was born on her lordſhip of Taunton-Dean, Somerſetſhire.
Vine-dreſſers, a colony of, from Phocea, in Ionia, ſettled at Marſeilles, who inſtructed the South Gauls in tillage, vine-dreſſing, and commerce, about 600 before Chriſt. Some think the vines are aborigines of Languedoc and Provence, and that they grow ſpontaneouſly on the Mediterranean ſhores of Italy, France, and Spain.
Vines planted in Germany and North Gaul, 276.
Vines and ſugar-canes planted in Madeira, 1420.
Violins invented about 1477.
Votes of the Houſe of Commons firſt printed, 1677.
Voyage round the world, the firſt, 1525.
Voyage round the world by Sir Francis Drake, 1580.
Vulgate edition of the bible diſcovered, 218.
Watches invented at Nuremberg, in Germany, 1490; firſt uſed in aſtronomical obſervations, 1500. — The Emperor Charles V. was the firſt who had any thing that might be called a watch, though ſome call it a ſmall table clock, 1530.—Watches firſt brought to England from Germany, 1597; ſpring pocket ones invented by Hooke, 1658.
Water conveyed to London, in pipes, 1286; an engine erected at Broken wharf, to convey water by leaden pipes, 1524. So late as Queen Anne's time, there were water-carriers at Aldgate pump, as at Edinburgh.
Water-mills for grinding corn were invented by Belliſarius, while beſieged in Rome by the Goths, 529. The antients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars. Afterwards mills were invented, which were turned by men and beaſts with great labour; and yet Pliny mentions wheels turned by water.
Weavers, two, from Brabant, ſettled at York; which ſays King Edward, may prove of great benefit to us and our ſubjects, 1331.
Weavers, dyers, cloth-drapers, linen-makers, ſilk-throwſters, &c. Flemiſh, ſettled at Canterbury, Norwich, Sandwich, Colcheſter, Maidſtone, Southampton, &c. on account of the Duke of Alva's perſecution, 1567.

They taught the Engliſh the making of baize, ſerges, Norwich crapes, &c. The baize-makers chiefly ſettled at Colcheſter.

Weights and meaſures invented, 869 before Chriſt; fixed to a ſtandard in England, 1257.

Whalebone found by the Engliſh ſhips at Cape Breton, 1521; firſt mentioned brought home with oil, 1617.

Whale-fiſhery, the firſt Engliſh, at Spitſbergen, 1598.

Whales killed at Newfoundland and Iceland for their oil only, 1578; the uſe of their bones and fins not yet known, conſequently no ſtays

Whitehall preachers firſt appointed from the two univerſities, April 5, 1724.

Wind-guns invented, 1648.

Wild-fire invented by a Grecian, 663.

Windmills invented, 1299.

Windows of glaſs firſt uſed in England for houſes, 1180.

Winds and months, preſent names given to them by Charlemagne, 788.

Wines ſold by apothecaries as a cordial, 1300; ſold at 20s. the tun, and the ſecond ſort at 13s. 4d. 1389.

Wines firſt made in Britain, 256.

Wire invented at Nuremberg, 1410. Mills invented in Germany, 1563.

Wire-mill, the firſt ſet up at Sheen, by a Dutchman, 1663.

Wood's patent for coining granted, Jan. 1723.

Wood cuts invented, 1460.

Woollen-cloth, manufactures of, in all civilized countries, and in very remote ages, and probably of linen alſo. Diodorus Siculus, who wrote in Auguſtus Cæſar's time, 21, relates, that in the iſle of Malta, ſeveral mercantile wares were made, particularly very fine cloth. Strabo, ſpeaking of Turtetania, in Luſitania, ſays, in 34, that cloths were formerly the exports of that country, but that they have now another woollen manufacture of moſt excellent beauty, ſuch as that of the Corai, a people of Aſia, from whence the rams were bought at a talent each, or 100l.

Woollen cloth manufactures commenced at Sedan, in France, 1646; the firſt made in England was in 1331; greatly improved by the Walloons, 1668.

Workers, cloth, seventy families of, from the Netherlands, settled in England by Edward III.'s invitation, for promoting the woollen manufacture, 1330.
Wormwood and other plants, used for preserving malt-liquors, before the use of hops, 1492.
Year, the solar one, found to consist of 365 days, 5 hours and 49 min. 285; introduced by Cæsar, 45 bef. Chr.
Yeoman of the Guards first instituted, Oct. 30, 1485.
Zodiac, signs of the, invent. by Anaximander, 547 b. Ch.

EARTHQUAKES, FAMINES, INUNDATIONS, STORMS, TEMPESTS, FROSTS, ACCIDENTAL FIRES, &c.

ABBOTSBURY had 22 houses destroyed by fire, Oct. 1784.
Ailesbury had 30 houses burnt, May 6, 1733.
Alresford, in Hampshire, totally burnt, 1160.
Aldbourn, in Wilts, had 200 houses burnt, Aug. 23, 1777.
Amersbury, in Wiltshire, had 10,000l. damage done by a fire, that destroyed 32 houses, June 3, 1751.
Amsterdam opera house burnt, 150 persons lost their lives, 1772.
Archangel, in Russia, damaged by a dreadful fire, 1763; had 200 houses destroyed by a fire, Oct. 16, 1777.
Ardchindschan, in Turkey, destroyed by an earthquake, when 12,000 inhabitants buried in the ruins, 1784.
Aubern, in Wiltshire, had 72 dwellings of 20,000l. value, destroyed by a fire, Sept. 12, 1760.
Aurora frigate lost, and never heard of after, 1771.
Avelino, a city in Naples, destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 29, 1732.
Balbec totally obliterated by an earthquake, Dec. 5, 1759.
Barbadoes had two dreadful fires, May and December, 1766, and Oct. 16, 1784, a peregrination of the earth destroyed several habitations, mills, &c. &c. damaged by a storm, Sept. 2, 1786.
Barkway greatly damaged by a fire, Aug. 18, 1748.
Barnwell, near Cambridge, destroyed by a fire, Sept. 30, 1731; again Dec. 16, 1757.

Bath burnt, 1116; and again, 1137; a fire on the S. Parade, did 50col. damage, June 24, 1756.

Bellingham, in Northumberland, had 25 houſes burnt, Aug. 25, 1750.

Belton, in Rutlandſhire, had twenty-ſeven houſes beſides barns, &c. deſtroyed by fire, May 27, 1776.

Bengeworth, near Eveſham, had twelve houſes burnt, Aug. 25, 1750.

Berghen, in Norway, had 1660 families burnt out of their dwellings, 1756.

Biggleſwade nearly deſtroyed by a fire, June 16, 1785.

Billing, Great, in Northamptonſhire, had its ſteeple deſtroyed by lightning, April 11, 1759.

Billingſgate, a great fire there, 1713, and Jan. 13, 1715.

Bingham, Sir John's, caſtle, in Ireland, burnt, 50,000l. damage, Nov. 11, 1755.

Blandford, in Dorſet, burnt, June 4, 1731, 300 houſes; again, 1775.

Boſton, in New England, ſuſtained a loſs by fire of its court-houſe and records, Dec. 23, 1747; again, of above 100,000l. March 20, 1760; again in 1761, and 1764, 1775.

Bradford, in Wiltſhire, damaged by a fire, Apr. 30, 1742.

Bradſtow Pier, in Kent, was deſtroyed by a ſtorm, Jan. 2, 1767; rebuilt in 1772.

Bremen greatly damaged by an exploſion of gunpowder, when 1000 houſes were deſtroyed, and 40 perſons killed, Sept. 10, 1739.

Breſt magazine, 400 yards long, was deſtroyed by fire, to the value of 7,000,000l. in ſtores, beſides the building, Jan. 19, 1744; Marine Hoſpital burnt, with 50 galley ſlaves, Dec. 1, 1766; magazine, &c. deſtroyed by fire, July 10, 1784, at the value of 1,000,000l.

Bridge-town, Barbadoes, deſtroyed by a fire, April 18, 1668; had 160 dwelling-houſes deſtroyed by a fire, Feb. 8, 1756; again, 120, Feb. 14, 1758; again, May 14, 1766; again, Dec. 27, 1767.

Brighthelmſtone block-houſe waſhed away by the ſea, Nov. 19, 1786.

Bruſſels greatly damaged by a fire, and the ducal palace conſumed, Jan. 31, 1730.

Bungay, in Suffolk, burnt, March 1, 1689.

Casan, a city of Tartary, burnt, Oct. 15, 1752, and 1765.

Catworth, in Huntingdonshire, greatly damaged by fire, Aug. 3, 1753.

Ceuta, in Barbary, had 200 houses blown down by a storm, Feb. 1751-2.

Charlestown, in New England, greatly damaged by a storm, 1761; burnt by the English troops, June 17, 1775.

Charlestown, in South Carolina, infested with worms, June, 1751; destroyed by a hurricane, Sept. 15, 1753; had 250 dwellings, besides out-houses, burnt, to the amount of 1,000,000 sterling, Jan. 15, 1778; taken by the British forces, May, 1779.

Chatham had 28 houses destroyed by a fire, May 11, 1774.

Cheltenham, in Glocestershire, had 4000l. damages by a storm, June, 1731.

Chester nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, 1471; a great number of people killed by an explosion of gunpowder at a puppet-show, Nov. 5, 1772.

Civita Vecchia, greatly damaged by an explosion of gunpowder, Sept. 1779.

Cologne received great damage, and had its bridge, with 100 persons, besides carts, &c. carried away, Dec. 1, 1747, by a flood.

Colossus of Rhodes, thrown down by an earthquake, 214 before Christ; it weighed 720,000lb.

Constantinople had above 12,000 houses and 7000 inhabitants destroyed by a fire, Sept. 27, 1729; again, which burnt five days, May 31, 1745; again 12,000 houses, Jan. 29, 1749-50; again, near 10,000 in June, 1750; again, 4000, and the plague 7000 persons, in 1751; nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 3000 inhabitants killed, Sept. 2, 1754; had 500 houses burnt, 1756; had 15,000 houses and 1000 persons burnt, July 5, 1756; considerable havock made in 1761, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771. 600 houses were burnt, Feb. 19, 1782. June 10 following, 7000; and Aug. 22, following, there were 10,000 houses, 50 mosques, 100 corn mills, &c. destroyed. On Aug. 5,

1784, 10,000 horſes, &c. were deſtroyed; had 2200 houſes burnt, Sept. 4, 1778; and 7000 houſes in July, 1782.

Copenhagen burnt, 1728, 77 ſtreets were deſtroyed.

Corah, Dathan, and Abiram, ſwallowed up by the earth, 1489 before Chriſt.

Cotton's wharf, London, burnt, 40,000l. damage, Aug. 12, 1751.

Crediton, in Devonſhire, had 460 houſes deſtroyed by a fire, Aug. 14, 1743; great part of the town was burnt down, May 2, 1769; and another deſtroyed 39 houſes, May 1, 1772.

Cullerne, in Wilts, ſix miles from Bath, burnt by accident, and 32 families rendered deſtitute, April 1, 1774,

Damas, in Barbary, nearly deſtroyed by an earthquake, with 60,000 of the inhabitants, Dec. 3, 1759.

Damerham, Wiltſhire, had 3000l. damage by a fire, July 14, 1755.

Dearth, 1094; ſo great in England and France, that a quarter of wheat was ſold for 2 s. almoſt as much as 6l. now, followed by a peſtilential fever, 1193, 1194, 1195; another, 1222; another with a murrain, when wheat ſold for 40s. a quarter, as much as 8l. now, 1315; wheat ſold for 3l. a buſhel, 1316; another great one with a murrain, 1335; two others, 1348 and 1353; again, when bread was made, in many places, of fern-roots and ivy-berries, 1438.

Debenham, in Suff. had 38 houſes burnt, March 1, 1743-4.

Delphos, temple of, burnt, 548 before Chriſt.

Deluge of Deucalion, in Theſſaly, 1529 before Chriſt.

Deluge, general, threatened, in the year of the world, 1536; began Nov. 25, 1656, *i. e.* 2348 before Chriſt. It continued 377 days. Noah left the ark, Friday, Dec. 18, 2347 before Chriſt.

Deptford victualling-office burnt, Jan. 16, 1748-9; the ſtore-houſe there, Sept. 2, 1758; the Red-houſe there, Feb. 26, 1761; the King's mill, Dec. 1775.

Diana, temple of, at Epheſus, burnt, 356 before Chriſt.

Don river overflowed its banks, and did great damage, Aug. 10, 1750.

Dorcheſter, in Dorſetſhire, burnt, Aug. 7, 1613.

Dorſington, in Warwickſhire, greatly damaged by fire, Aug. 3, 1753.

Dort, ſea broke in at, drowned 100,000 people, 1446.

Douglas caſtle, near Edinburgh, burnt, Dec. 11, 1758.

Drury-lane theatre, with near 60 houſes, deſtroyed by a fire, Jan. 1671-2.

Durham, had 25 houſes burnt 691.

Earthquake, one in Aſia that overturned 12 cities, 17; Herculaneum buried by one, 79; four cities in Aſia, two in Greece, and three in Galatia, overturned, 107; Antioch deſtroyed, 115; one that ſwallowed up Nicomedia, and ſeveral cities, 120; one in Macedonia, ſwallowed up 150 cities, 357; at Nicomedia, in Bithynia, 358; at Jeruſalem and Conſtantinople, 363; in Italy, 369; Nice deſtroyed, 370; a general one, 377; one, from September to November, ſwallowed up ſeveral cities in Europe, 394; five at different parts of Europe, 400; one ſwallowed up ſeveral villages of the Cimbri, 417; one in Paleſtine, 419; one at Conſtantinople, 434; at Conſtantinople, Alexandria, and Antioch, 446; one that deſtroyed Antioch, Sept. 14, 458; one at Conſtantinople that laſted 40 days, 480; one at Antioch, that deſtroyed that and other cities, 526; another at Antioch, that ſwallowed up 4800 inhabitants, 528; Pompelopolis, in Myſia, ſwallowed up, 541; one almoſt univerſal, 544; one at Conſtantinople, 552; one at Rome and Conſtantinople, 557; city of Beritus deſtroyed, the iſle of Coos ſhaken, and Tripoli and Bilbus damaged, 560; at Daphne and Antioch, 581; ſix hundred cities deſtroyed, 742; in Paleſtine and Syria, where thouſands loſt their lives, 746; at Mecca, where 1500 houſes and 90 towers were thrown down, 867; Conſtantinople overthrown, and Greece ſhaken, 986; one at Batavia, 1021; at Worceſter and Derby, 1048; one on April 6, 1076, in England; and again, in 1081, and 1089; one throughout England, followed by a ſcarcity, 1090; one in Shropſhire, 1110; one which overwhelmed Liege and Rottenburg, in Sweden, 1112; one in December, at Antiochia, which deſtroyed ſeveral cities and towns, and overturned the caſtle of Trialeth, and the cities of Mariſcum and

Mamiſtria, 1114; in Lombardy, for 40 days, 1117; one in December, 1118; one in September, 1120; in Auguſt, in many parts of the kingdom, 1133; one in Auguſt, 1134; one that ſwallowed up Catania, and fifteen thouſand ſouls, 1137; at Lincoln, 1142; Antioch, Tripoli, and Damaſcus, deſtroyed, 1159; at Oxenhall, near Darlington, in Durham, 1178; in Hungary and England, 1179; one that overthrew the church of Lincoln and others, 1185; at Calabria, in Sicily, and a city, with its inhabitants, loſt in the Adriatic ſea, 1186; Verona greatly damaged, 1187; in Somerſetſhire, 1199; at Briſa, in Lombardy, where 2000 lives were loſt, 1222; one in England, Feb. 14, 1248; one in Somerſetſhire, 1249; one at St. Albans, 1250; general one, that threw down St. Michael's, on the Hill, without Glaſtonbury, 1247; the greateſt ever known in England, Nov. 14, 1318; a dreadful one in Germany, 1346; ſeveral churches thrown down, May 21, 1382; a very dreadful one, accompanied with thunder and lightning, Sept. 28, 1426; one in Naples, when 40,000 perſons periſhed, 1456; in Italy, 1510; in the iſle of Cuba, 1530; at Rygate, Croydon, and Darking, in Surry, May 25, 1551; in China, 1556; at Kmanſtone, in Herefordſhire, which overthrew Kingſton chapel, and removed houſes, highways, &c. Feb. 17, 1571; in Yorkſhire, Worceſterſhire, Gloceſterſhire, Herefordſhire, &c. Feb. 26, 1574; in London and Weſtminſter, when part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches fell, and many houſes were overthrown, it was felt at Sandwich, where it agitated the ſea, and at Dover, where part of the rock and caſtle fell into the ſea; Saltwood caſtle and Sutton church, in Kent, fell, April 6, 1580; in Peru, 1581 and 1582, in Dorſe ſhire, where it removed a conſiderable piece of ground, Jan. 13, 1583; in Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, 1590; in Japan, where thouſands were deſtroyed, and ſeveral cities ſwallowed up, 1596; in Kent, where the hills became vallies full of water, 1596; in Peru, at Quito and Arequipa, 1600; in Banda, in the Eaſt Indies, 1621; at Manilla, 1637; in Calabria, in Italy, March 27,

1638; at Mechlin, 1640; in Norway, May 24, 1657; in France, June, 1660; at Raguſa, in Illyrium, near 6000 inhabitants were loſt, and ſeveral towns in Dalmatia and Albania, April 6, 1667; in China, 1668; in Staffordſhire and Derbyſhire, 1677; another in 1678; in Oxfordſhire and Staffordſhire, 1679; at Oxford, 1683; at Naples, where a third part of that city and much ſhipping were deſtroyed, June 6 and 7, 1688; Smyrna deſtroyed, July 10, 1688; one felt in England, France, and Germany, 100,000 periſhed by it; Lime, in Dorſetſhire, nearly deſtroyed, 1689; Port-Royal, in Jamaica, deſtroyed, and 3000 people loſt, Sept. 1692; Meſſina, in Sicily, overturned in a moment, 18,000 perſons periſhed; in the iſland, 60,000, Jan. 1693; one at China, June 19, 1718; Palermo, in Sicily, nearly deſtroyed, and 6000 perſons loſt, Sept. 2, 1726; at Boſton, in New England, Oct. 29, 1727; the whole kingd m of Chili ſwallowed up, with St. Jago, 1730; four provinces in China ſwallowed up, July 31, 1731; at Aynho, in Northamptonſhire, Oct. 10, 1731; one at Naples, 1731; another in the city of Avelino, which it deſtroyed, and Oriana in great part, Nov. 24, 1732; in Calabria, where the territory of Nova Caſa ſunk 29 feet without deſtroying a building, Ap. 18, 1733; at Arundel and Shoreham, Oct. 25, 1734; in Ireland, which deſtroyed five churches and above 100 houſes, Aug, 1734; in Hungary, which turned round a mountain, Oct. 23, 1736; at Smyrna, April, 1739; at Palermo, which ſwallowed up a convent, but the monks eſcaped, Feb. 4, 1739-40; at Leghorn, Jan. 5 and 6, 1742; in Somerſetſhire, June 15, 1745; a terrible one at Lima, which deſtroyed that city, and 5000 perſons loſt their lives; there were 74 churches, 14 monaſteries, and 15 hoſpitals thrown down, and the loſs in effects reckoned immenſe, from Oct. 27 to Nov. 20, 1746; it extended itſelf to Callao, which was deſtroyed, with above 5000 of its inhabitants; in London, Feb. 8, and March 8, 1750; at Liverpool, Cheſter, and Mancheſter, April 2, 1750; at Fiume, in the Gulph of Venice, Feb. 5, 1751; the greateſt part of

the city of Adrianople deſtroyed, Aug. 22, 1752; Grand Cairo had two thirds of the houſes, and 40,000 inhabitants ſwallowed up, Sept. 2, 1754; the city of Quito, in Peru deſtroyed, April 24, 1755; the iſland of Meteline, in the Archipelago, when 2000 houſes were overthrown, May, 1755; a terrible one, Nov. 1, 1755, which did conſiderable damage at Oporto, in Portugal, and Saville, in Spain, but more particularly at Liſbon, where, in about eight minutes, moſt of the houſes, and 50,000 inhabitants were deſtroyed, and whole ſtreets ſwallowed up; the cities of Coimbra and Braga ſuffered, and St. Ubes was ſwallowed up; at Faro, 3000 inhabitants were buried, great part of Malaga was deſtroyed, one half of Fez, in Morocco, and 12,000 Arabs were ſwallowed up, and above half of the iſland of Madeira deſtroyed; it extended 5000 miles; at the Azores iſles, where 10,000 were buried in the ruins, and the iſland divided in two, July 9, 1757; at Bourdeaux, in France, Aug. 11, 1758; at Tripoly, in Syria, which extended near 10,000 miles, when Damas loſt 6000 inhabitants, and ſeveral other cities, with the remains of Balbec, were deſtroyed between Oct. and Dec. 1759; Truxillo, in Peru, was ſwallowed up in Nov. 1759; in Syria, Oct. 30, 1760; in the Molucia iſlands, 1763; one at Conſtantinople, that buried 880 perſons, May 22, 1766; at Martinico, Aug. 1767, where 1600 loſt their lives; and at St. Pierre, 1767; at Komora and Buda, June 28, 1768; one in the Brazils, 1772; in the Archipelago, where 700 houſes and 1000 inhabitants loſt, and in December, 1770; one at Fez, in Morocco, May 6, 1773; in Kerry, in Ireland, June, 1773; Guatimala, in New Spain, entirely ſwallowed up, and many thouſand inhabitants periſhed, Dec. 15, 1773; at Radicofani, near Florence, in Italy, great damage was done, Oct. 5, 1777; at Smyrna, June 25, &c. 1778, which deſtroyed great part of that city; at Tauris, in Perſia, where 15,000 houſes were thrown down, and great part of the inhabitants periſhed, March 3, 1780; at Calabria, and in the iſle of Sicily, 1783; again 1784, which totally deſtroyed Meſſina, &c. at the Ardchindſ-

chan, when it deſtroyed the town, and 12,000 inhabitants, July 18, 1784; Arequipo deſtroyed, 1785; in the North of England, Aug. 11, 1786; at Iceland, and ſome parts of Germany, Nov. 1784; at Barbadoes, Oct. 1784; in Calabria, in Italy, April 10, 1785; in Scotland, and different parts in the North of England, Aug. 11, 1786.

East Smithfield had 28 houſes, &c. burnt, Apr. 11. 1761.

Elbe river overflowed, and did 90,000l. damage, Aug. 31, 1751.

Eldon, near Thetford, in Norfolk, had 50 houſes burnt June 4, 1752.

Elſtree, or Eaſtree, in Cambridgeſhire, nearly deſtroyed by an accidental fire, April 3, 1774.

Ewelme, Oxfordſh. had 15 houſes burnt, May 23, 1755.

Ezerghan, on the confines of Armenia, deſtroyed by an earthquake, with 6000 inhabitants, July 18, 1784.

Fakenham, in Norfolk, greatly damaged by a fire, Aug. 4, 1738.

Famine, which laſted ſeven years, 1708 before Chriſt; at Rome, when many perſons threw themſelves into the Tyber, 440 before Chriſt; in Britain, ſo that the inhabitants eat the barks of trees, 272 after Chriſt; one in Scotland, where thouſands were ſtarved, 306; in England and Wales, where 40,000 were ſtarved, 310; all over Britain, 325; at Conſtantinople, 446; in Italy, where parents eat their children, 450; in Scotland, 576; all over England, Wales, and Scotland, 739; another in Wales, 747; in Wales and Scotland, 792; again in Scotland, 803; again in Scotland, when thouſands were ſtarved, 823; a ſevere one in Wales, 836; in Scotland, which laſted 4 years, 954; famines in England, 864, 974, 976, 1005; in Scotland, which laſted 2 years, 1047; in England, 1050, 1087; in England and France, from 1193 to 1195; in England, 1251, 1315, 1318, 1335, 1348; in England and France, called the dear ſummer, 1353; in England, 1389 and 1438.

Fires in London, one which deſtroyed great part of that city, 982; again in 1087, 1132, and in 1136; on Lond.

bridge, which deſtroyed 2000 perſons, July 10, 1212; one at Leadenhall, 1484; the remarkable one that burnt down 113,000 houſes, the city ga es, Guildhall, &c. 86 churches, amongſt which was St. Paul's cathedral, and 400 ſtreets; the ruins of this city, were 436 acres, extending from the Tower to the Temple church, and from the north-eaſt gate to Holborn-bridge, and Fleet-ditch; it broke out near the Monument, Sept. 2, 1666, and burnt four days and nights. In Southwark, 600 houſes, 1676; in the Temple, Jan. 26, 1679; Gray's-Inn, Feb. 7, 1680; Thames-ſtreet, Jan. 24, 1715; Limehouſe, 1716; St. Catherine's, 1673 and 1734; Battle-bridge, Aug. 12, 1749; Cornhill, March 25, 1748, Nov. 10, 1759, and Nov. 7, 1765; Inner-Temple, Jan. 4, 1736-7; Lincoln's-Inn-ſquare, June 27, 1752; Staples-Inn, where three perſons were burnt, Nov. 27, 1756; London temporary-bridge, April 11, 1759; King's-ſtreet, Covent-garden, had 50 houſes burnt, 70,000l. damage, Dec. 23, 1759; Fiſhmonger's-hall, and ſeveral houſes in Thames-ſtreet, Feb. 10, 1761; 14 houſes in Swallow-ſtreet, April 24, 1761; at Rotherithe, June 1, 1765; Throgmorton-ſtreet, May 9, 1772; Chandos-ſtreet, Covent-garden, Nov. 10, 1772; Cornhill, June 6, 1773; in the Tower, Jan. 31, 1774; in King-ſtreet, Covent-garden, May 4, 1774; at Sidney-houſe, in the Old-Bailey, Aug. 1, 1775; in Ruſſel-ſtreet, Covent-garden, Sept. 29, 1775; at the Savoy, March 2, 1776; in Pope's-head alley, Cornhill, Dec. 1, 1778; at Hermitage ſtairs, which deſtroyed 31 houſes, beſides other buildings, March 16, 1779; at Horſeley-down, Apr. 30, 1780, of near 30 houſes, beſides warehouſes and ſhipping: in the Strand, near the New Church, 1781; Gun dock, Wapping, where 14 houſes were burnt, Sept. 23, 1783; at Mr. Seddon's, in Alderſgate ſtreet and Bartholomew-cloſe, which deſtroyed 100,000l. worth of goods, Nov. 5, 1783; oppoſite Exeter Exchange, in July, 1784; in Abchurch-lane, July 27, 1784; Spring-garden Gate, April 2, 1785; Compton-ſtreet, 16 houſes, June 12, 1785; Dockhead, which deſtroyed ſeveral warehouſes to a very conſiderable loſs,

May 2, 1785; in Holborn, June 13, 1785; James-ſtreet, Haymarket, 1786; Vine-ſtreet, Piccadilly, Oct. 2, 1786.

Flax'ley Abbey, built in the reign of Henry I. totally deſtroyed by a fire, April 1, 1777, with 7000l. loſs.

Fluſhing, in Zealand, damaged by fire, and the Prince of Orange's houſe burnt, Jan. 1748-9.

Font-hill, near Saliſbury, burnt down, valued at 30,000l. Feb. 12, 1775.

Froſt, in Britain, laſted 5 months, 220; the Thames frozen 9 weeks, 250; moſt of the rivers in Britain frozen 6 weeks, 291; a ſevere froſt in Scotland 14 weeks, 359; the Pontus ſea was entirely frozen over, and the ſea between Conſtantinople and Scutari, 401; ſo ſevere a froſt all over Britain, that the rivers were frozen up for above two months, 508; one ſo great, that the Danube was quite frozen over, 558; the Thames frozen for ſix weeks, when booths were built on it, 695; one that continued from Oct. 1, to Feb. 26, 760; one in England, which laſted nine weeks, 827; carriages were uſed on the Adriatic ſea, 859; the Mediterranean was frozen over, and paſſable in carts, in 860; moſt of the rivers in England frozen for two months, 908; the Thames frozen 13 weeks, 923; one that laſted 120 days, which began Dec. 22, 987; the Thames frozen 5 weeks, 998; a froſt on Midſummer-day ſo vehement, that the corn and fruits were deſtroyed, 1035; the Thames froze 14 weeks, 1063; a froſt in England from November to April, 1076; ſeveral bridges in England, being then of timber, broken down by a froſt, 1114; a froſt from Jan. 14, to March 22, 1205; one of fifteen weeks, 1207; the Mediterranean was frozen over, and the merchants paſſed with their merchandizes in carts, in 1234; the Cattegat, or ſea between Norway and Denmark, was frozen; and that from Oxſlo, in Norway, they travelled on the ice to Jutland, in 1294; the ſea between Norway, and the promontory of Scagernit frozen over, and from Sweden to Gothland, in 1296; the Baltic was covered with ice 14 weeks, between the Daniſh and Swediſh iſlands, in 1306; the Baltic was paſſable for foot paſſengers and horſemen

for six weeks, in 1323; the sea was frozen over, and passable from Stralsund to Denmark, in 1349; the Baltic was quite frozen over from Pomerania to Denmark, in 1402; the whole sea between Gothland and Oeland was froze, and from Rostock to Gezoer, in 1408; the ice bore riding on from Lubec to Prussia, and the Baltic was covered with ice from Mecklenburg to Denmark, in 1423, 1426, and in 1459. The sea between Constantinople and Iskodar, was passable on ice, in 1620; one in England, from Nov. 24, to Feb. 10, 1434, when the Thames was froze below bridge to Gravesend; another, 13 weeks, 1683; again in 1715; another began Dec. 24, 1739; and continued 9 weeks; again in 1742; in Russia, very severe, 1747; and in England, 1754; in Germany, 1760; in England, 1776.

Gera, near Leipsick, in Germany, totally destroyed by a fire, Sept. 18, 1780.

Gibraltar nearly destroyed by a storm, Feb. 3, 1766.

Gillingwood, Yorkshire, burnt down, Dec. 11, 1750.

Glasgow damaged by fire, June 3, 1749.

Gloceſter damaged by a violent rain, Sept. 2, 1750.

Gloceſter abbey burnt, 1102; again, 1122.

Godwin ſands, on the coaſt of Kent, occaſioned by an inundation of the ſea, 1100.

George's, St. town in Grenada, deſtroyed by a fire, Nov. 1, 1775.

Grand Cairo, nearly deſtroyed by an earthquake, and 40,000 inhabitants loſt, June 2, 1754.

Graveſend burnt, 1727.

Greenwich Hoſpital had its chapel and one quadrangle of the whole building deſtroyed by a fire, Jan. 2, 1779.

Grenada, a dreadful fire there, 1772, when the town of St. George was totally deſtroyed.

Guildhall, London, burnt, 1666.

Hadnam, in Oxfordſhire, had 60 houſes burnt, April 5, 1760.

Haſtings burnt, 1377.

Haxey, in Axholme, Lincolnſhire, had 56 houſes burnt, valued at 10,000l. March 4, 1743-4.

Herculaneum ſuffered firſt by an earthquake, Feb. 5, 63; totally overwhelmed with Pompeium, by an eruption of

Mount Veſuvius, Nov. 1, 79; diſcovered, 1730; 150 vols. of MSS. found there in a cheſt, Dec. 1754.

Hermitage brewhouſe burnt down, 20,000l. damage, May 1, 1755.

Hindon, in Wilts, had 150 houſes burnt, July 2, 1754.

Hitchen, in Herts, htd 20 houſes burnt, Sept. 11, 1762.

Holm-chapel, in Cheſhire, nearly deſtroyed by fire, July 10, 1753.

Honiton, in Devonſhire, nearly deſtroyed by a fire, July 19, 1747; 140 houſes burnt, 1765.

Hugh de Beauvois, with 40,000 foreigners, coming to the aſſiſtance of King John, periſhed in a ſtorm, 1115.

Jamaica, earthquake at, June 7, 1692; hurricane, Aug. 20, 1722, and Sept. 1, 1734, and Oct. 1744; another which did 300,000l. damage, Aug. 10, 1751, in 1781, and July 30, 1784.

Inundations—the Thames deſtroyed a great number of the inhabitants of its banks, 9 years after Chriſt; the Severn overflowed, and deſtroyed vaſt quantities of cattle, in 80; the Medway overflowed its bankss and drowned the country, 87; the Humber overflowed, and laid the adjacent country, for 50 miles, under water, 95; the Severn overflowed, and drowned 5000 head of cattle, and people in their beds, 1115; the Humber overflowed, 123; the Trent overflowed above 20 miles on each ſide of its banks, and drowned many people, 214; the Tweed had a ſudden inundation, and deſtroyed a conſiderable number of the inhabitants of its banks, 218; an inundation of the ſea, in Lincolnſhire, which laid under water many thouſand acres, which have not been recovered to this time, 245; the Ouſe, in Bedfordſhire, overflowed, and drowned numbers of people and cattle, 250; an inundation of the Humber, 269; another in the iſle of Thanet, 317; another, which deſtroyed all the inhabitants in Ferne iſland, ſeven miles S. W. from Holy-iſland, 323; an irruption of the ſea in Lancaſhire, 330; an inundation of the Tweed, 336; the Severn overflowed, 350; above 5000 people loſt in Cheſhire by an irruption, 353; an inundation of the Dee, 387; another of the Dee, which drowned 40 families, 415;

an irruption of the ſea in Hampſhire, 419; another irruption in North and South Wales, 441; an inundation of the Severn, 487; an inundation of the Humber, 1529; an inundation of the ſea in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Eſſex, 575; an inundation of the ſea in Cheſhire and Lancaſhire, 649; an inundation of the Medway, 669; an inundation of Edinburgh, which did great damage, 730; an inundation at Glaſgow, which drowned above 400 families, 738; an inundation of the Tweed, which did immenſe damage, 836; an inundation of the Medway, 861; one in the Humber, 864; an inundation of the Dee, 885; inundation at Southampton, which deſtroyed many people, 935; an inundation of the Thames, 973; an inundation of the Severn, which drowned abundance of cattle, 1046; the ſea overflowed 4000 acres of Earl Godwin's land, in Kent, ſince called the Godwin ſands, 1100; a great part of Flanders overflowed by the ſea, 1108; an inundation of the Thames for above ſix miles at Lambeth, &c. 1243; at Winchelſea above 300 houſes were overthrown by the ſea, 1280; 120 laymen, and ſeveral prieſts, beſides women, were drowned by an inundation, at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, 1339; the ſea broke in at Dort, and drowned 70 villages, and 100,000 people, 1421; in Holland, where 400,000 were drowned, 1570; at Hartſhead, in Yorkſhire, Sept. 11, 1673; at Dagenham, in Eſſex, Dec. 17, 1707, and continued till 1721; in Holland and Zealand, when 1300 inhabitants were drowned, 1717, and Holſtein the ſame year; in Yorkſhire, called Rippon Flood, May 18, 1722; in Chili, which overflowed the city of Conception, 1730; in Feb. 1735, upon the coaſt of Eſſex, which carried away the ſea walls, and drowned ſeveral thouſand ſheep, and black cattle; in Holland, 1754; north of England, 1755; in Spain, and did 3,000,000 livres damage; at Bilboa, April, 1762; in France, May following, and did great damage; at Coventry, 70 perſons were drowned, and much damage done, as well as in Cambridgeſhire, Glouceſterſhire, &c. Nov. 1770; in the north of England, when Newcaſtle bridge, &c.

was carried away, 1771; at Venice, at Naples, where it carried away a whole village, and 200 of the inhabitants drowned, Nov. 10, 1773; and in Calcutta, in the East Indies, 1773; at Batterſea and Chelſea, March 9, 1774; in Kent, 1776; in Languedoc, April 26, 1776; north of England, when Hexham bridge, Ridley-hall bridge, &c. were thrown down, March, 1782; in different parts of Germany, when ſome thouſands had their houſes and property deſtroyed, 1785. In the different parts of England, in Sept. and Oct. 1785; at Brighthelmſtone, when the Block-houſe was waſhed down, Oct. 9, 1786.

John's-town, St. Antigua, deſtroyed by a ſtorm, Aug. 17 and 31, 1772; by fire, 1769.

Kentbury, Berks, had nine houſes conſumed by a fire, April 10, 1742.

Kettering, in Northamptonſhire, burnt, 1767.

Kidder, Biſhop of Bath, and his lady, killed by the fall of a ſtack of chimnies, in the great ſtorm, 1703.

Kingſton, in Jamaica, had 500,000l. damage done by a fire, Feb. 9. 1782.

Kitts, St. greatly damaged by fires, 1768, 1776.

Kitt's, St. greatly damaged by a ſtorm, and the town of Baſſeterre by fire; the damage immenſe, Sept. 5, 1776.

Koningſberg, in Pruſſia, nearly deſtroyed by lightning in 1764; and by fire, 1769.

Leige palace deſtroyed by a fire, Feb. 1733-4.

Lightning and thunder, &c. ſo dreadful as to throw down ſeveral churches, Feb. 1222; it thundered 15 days together, with rain and floods that deſtroyed the fruits of the earth, 1233; deſtroyed many men, beaſts, houſes, &c. 1360. *Vide* Storms.

Lima and Callao, in Peru, ſwallowed up by an earthquake, Oct. 28, 1746.

Liſbon deſtroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 1, 1755; the Cuſtom-houſe burnt, May 31, 1766.

Liverpool received 40000l. damage by fire, Feb. 20, 1762.

London-bridge burnt, 1136; burnt by a fire at both ends, and 3000 people loſt their lives, 1212; a fire on it, Feb. 11, 1632; another Sept. 8, 1725; the temporary one burnt, April 11, 1758.

Lubec, city of, burnt to ashes, 1209; again, 1276.
Maidstone damaged by a fire, Oct 3, 1756.
Marine Hospital, at Brest, burnt, with 50 galley slaves, and a great number of sick, Dec. 1, 1776.
Martinico nearly destroyed by a hurricane, Sept. 12, 1756.
Massacre, at Constantinople, of 35,000 persons, 532; at Milan, of 300,000, by the Goths, 539; of Danes, by the English, on St. Brice's day, 1002; the Sicilian Vespers, 1282; at Paris, 1418; at Ambois, 1560; at Paris, Aug. 24, 1572; of Amboyna, 1623; of Ireland, when 40,000 English protestants were killed, Oct. 1641; of Glencoe, Feb. 13, 1693; at Batavia, 12,000 Chinese were killed by the natives, Oct. 1740.
Maxtock castle burnt down, Aug. 1, 1762.
Messina afflicted with the plague, 1743; destroyed by an earthquake, in 1783 and 1784.
Meteline isle, in the Archipelago, had 2000 houses, &c. destroyed by an earthquake, May 27, 1755.
Middleton Stoney, Oxfordshire, burnt, April 29, 1755.
Milton, Great, Oxon. had 16 houses burnt, July 9, 1762.
Moisteiras overwhelmed by a volcano, in the isle of Fugo, April 30, 1757.
Molesworth, lady, and her three children, burnt in her house, 1764.
Montreal was greatly damaged by fire in 1765, 1768.
Mortality, great ones, 1094; again, among men, cattle, and fowls, 1111; among men, at Oxford, 1471; among youth, 1589; at York, when 11,000 persons died, Aug. 1691.
Morton Hampstead, Devon, greatly damaged by fire, June 24, 1757.
Moscow had 2000 houses destroyed by a fire, July, 1736; again 1750, 1752, when 18,000 houses were burnt.
Munich palace destroyed by a fire, Feb. 5, 1749-50; again, and 200 houses, April 28, 1762.
Naples nearly destroyed by an earthquake, April, 1731.
Newcastle burnt by accident, 1349; received 10,000l. damage by a fire, Aug. 28, 1730.
Newfoundland had a considerable tract of its woods burnt near St. John's, 1786.
Newgate damaged by a fire in the Press-yard, Sept. 5, 1752.

Newmarket received 1000l. damage by a flood, June 10, 1755.

Newport, Shropshire, had 20 houses burnt, Sept. 3, 1749.

New-York, the Gov.'s house burnt, &c. Dec. 29, 1773; great part of the city was burnt by the Provincials, on their quitting it to the British troops, Nov. 20, 1776; an accidental fire destroyed 300 houses, Aug. 7, 1778.

Northampton town burnt, Sept. 3, 1675.

Nottingham burnt to ashes, 1140.

Offan, near Stratford, on Avon, received 2000l. damage by fire, May 14, 1754.

Oriano, in Naples, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 29, 1732.

Oxford, a terrible fire at, April 25, 1671; one wing of Queen's College burnt, Dec. 1778.

Palermo, in Italy, destroyed by an earthquake, Aug. 21, 1726.

Panama totally destroyed by fire, 1737.

Paris consumed by fire, 558; the Conciergerie burnt, Jan. 1776.

Patrasse, in the Morea, swallowed up by an earthquake, April 18, 1785.

Paul's, St. London, burnt, 964; the steeple fired by lightning, 1443; burnt, 1631; again, 1666.

Penton, near Andover, had 15 houses burnt, March 9, 1754.

Petersburg had 2000 houses destroyed by a fire, Aug. 12, 1736; received damage to the amount of 1,000,000 of rubles by an inundation and storm, Sept. 23, 1777, and to the amount of 2,000,000, by a fire on Aug. 26, 1780; again Nov. 28, it had 11,000 houses destroyed by a fire.

Philip of Castile driven by a storm to England, 1505.

Philippi, in Romania, had 4000 persons destroyed by an earthquake, Feb. 1749-50.

Pierre, in Martinico, had 700 houses burnt, Oct. 1752.

Pietra Sancta, in Italy, greatly damaged by a storm, Dec. 7, 1784.

Plague, the whole world visited by one, 767 before Christ; in Rome, when 10,000 persons died in a

day, 78; in England, 762; in Chichester, when 34,000 died, 772; in Canterbury, 788; in Scotland, which swept away 40,000 inhabitants, 954; in England, 1025, 1247, and 1347; in Germany, which cut off 90,000 people, 1348; in Paris and London, very dreadful, 1362; again, 1379; in London, which killed 30,000 persons, 1407; again, when more were destroyed than in 15 years war before,—1477; again, when 30,000 died in London, 1499; again, 1548; again, 1594, which carried off in London a fourth part of its inhabitants, 1604; at Constantinople, when 200,000 persons died, 1611; at London, died 35,417, 1625 and 1631; at Lyons, in France, died 60,000, 1632; again, at London, which destroyed 68,000 persons, in 1665; at Messina, Feb. 1743; at Algiers, 1755; in Persia, when 80,000 persons perished, at Bassora, 1773; at Smyrna, that carried off about 20,000 inhabitants, 1784; and at Tunis, 32,000 1784; in the Levant, 1786.

Plagues, ten, of Egypt, 1494 before Christ.

Portland isle had 100 yards of its north end sink into the sea, which did 4000l. damage to the pier, December 20, 1735.

Port Royal, in Jamaica, destroyed by an earthquake, June 7, 1692; by a fire, in 1703; and by an hurricane, Aug. 28, 1722; again by a storm, Oct. 20, 1744, had 100,000l. damage by a fire, 1750; damaged by a terrible storm, July 30, 1784.

Port-au-Prince, in St. Domingo, had 150 houses burnt, June 29, 1784.

Portsmouth dock-yard received 400,000l. damage by a fire, July 3, 1760; again, July 27, 1770, which did 100,000l. damage; and a third fire, Dec. 7, 1776, when 60,000l. damage was done.

Portsmouth, in Virginia, destroyed by the British forces, May 11, 1779.

Posing, in Hungary, destroyed by a fire, to the number of 107 houses, Sept. 7, 1784.

Prices of provisions at different periods, as follows:

A fat ox, 12d. sheep, 4d. provender for 20 horses, 4d. bread for 100 men, 12d. 1177.

Wheat 12d. the quarter, beans and oats 4d. 1216.
Goose 4d. lamb at Christmas, 6d. all the rest of the year, 4d. two pullets, 1d. farthing, 1299.
Fat ox, 1l. 4s. sheep, 1s. 2d. hog, 3s. 4d. two chickens, 1d. four pigeons, 1d. 24 eggs, 1d., wheat, beans, and peaſe, 20s. the quarter.
Wheat, 30s. the quarter, 1315.
Wine, 20s. the tun, 1316.
Barley, 1s. the quarter, 1317.
Wheat, 1s. the quarter, malt, 16d. 1454.
Wheat, 3s. the buſhel, 1486.
Wheat, 20d. the buſhel, 1491.
Wheat, 4s. the buſhel; claret, 30s. the hhd. 1493.
Wheat, 15s. the quarter, 1527.
A barrel of beer, with the caſk, 6d. and four great loaves for 1d. 1553.
Wheat, 14s the quarter, 1558.
Flour, 10s. the buſhel, 1596.
Living ſeven times cheaper than now, 1066.
——- ſix times cheaper than now, 1331.
——- ten times as cheap as now, 1403.
——- four times cheaper than at preſent, 1440.
——- three and a half cheaper than now, 1498.
——- near five times as cheap as now, 1560.
Queen's College, Oxford, greatly damaged by a fire, which totally deſtroyed one of the wings of the building, December, 19, 1778.
Quito, in Peru, ſwallowed up by an earthquake, April 24, 1755.
Rain, violent in Scotland, for five months, 553; a continual rain in Scotland for 5 months, 918; a violent one in London, 1222; again, 1233; ſo violent, the harveſt did not begin till Michaelmas, 1330; ſo heavy, that the corn was ſpoiled, 1335; from the beginning of October to December, 1338; from Midſummer to Chriſtmas, ſo that there was not one day or night dry together, 1348; again, violent, 1365; in Wales, deſtroyed 10,000 ſheep, Sept. 19, 1752; in Languedoc, which deſtroyed the village of Barle-Duc, April 26, 1776.

Ramſey, in Huntingdonſhire, nearly deſtroyed by a fire, May 21, 1731.

Ranas, in Enzie, Scotland, burnt down, May 7, 1759.

Rocheſter burnt in 677, again, 1130, and June 3, 1137.

Rokitzau, in Bohemia, totally deſtroyed by fire to the value of a million and a half, Sept. 10, 1784.

Rome burnt by Nero, 65.

Royſton, in Cambridgeſhire, greatly damaged by a fire, 36 houſes burnt, Aug. 23, 1747.

Rycaut, in Oxfordſhire, the Earl of Abingdon's ſeat, totally deſtroyed by fire, with Lord Norreys, the Earl's eldeſt ſon, Nov. 12, 1745.

Sardinian ambaſſador's chapel, near Lincoln's-inn-fields, burnt by accident. Nov. 30, 1759.

Savannah, in S. Carolina, damaged by fire, July 4, 1758.

Sandwich Harbour deſtroyed by an earthquake, 1580.

Scarborough Cliff ſunk, and the Spaw removed, December 18, 1737.

Scarborough, in New England, greatly damaged by a fire, Sept. 11, 1762.

Scheen, in Norway, was totally deſtroyed by a fire, December 6, 1777.

Shadwell had 50 houſes burnt, Sept. 10, 1736; and 30 houſes, beſides barges, &c. May 2, 1761.

Shipwaſh, in Devon, greatly damaged by a fire, April 22, 1742.

Shrewſbury, a dreadful fire, at, which conſumed 50 houſes, beſides, barns, ſtables, &c. April 1, 1774.

Smyrna nearly deſtroyed by an earthquake, April, 1730; and by a fire, June 20, 1742; by a plague, 1743; had the plague, 1752; the Armenian quarter burnt, May 14, 1753; had the plague, 1758, 1760; dreadful fires in 1763, and 1772; and earthquakes and fire, in 1778.

Snow for 11 days, 1762; remarkable deep in 1731, 1776; 7000 Swedes periſhed in a ſtorm of ſnow upon the mountain of Rudel and Tydel, in their march to attack Drontheim, in 1719.

Sodom burnt, 1897 before Chriſt, 65th of Lot's age.

Solway moſs began to flow, Dec. 16, 1772.

Southam, in Warwickſhire, had 40 houſes burnt, March 25. 1741-2.

Stockholm had 1000 houſes burnt, 1751; 250, Auguſt 31, 1759.

Storms, one in Canterbury, threw down 200 houſes, and killed ſeveral families, 234; in London, which killed ſeveral people, 277; at Wincheſter, 301; hailſtones much bigger than hens eggs, 344; 420 houſes in Carliſle blown down, and many people killed, 349; great part of Colcheſter deſtroyed, and ſeveral people killed, 416; in York, which blew down ſeveral houſes, and killed many people, 458; hailſtones fell in moſt parts of Britain, above three inches diameter, killed many men and much cattle, 459; in London, which threw down many of the houſes, and killed 250 inhabitants, 549; on the coaſt of Kent, Suſſex, and Hampſhire, 566; at Lincoln, which threw down above 100 houſes, 701; in Wells, 772; at Coventry, 781; deſtroyed above 40 houſes in Cambridge, 919; at Mancheſter, 921; in London, which threw down 1500 houſes, 944; Southampton nearly deſtroyed in a ſtorm by lightning, 951; at Colcheſter, 996; near 400 houſes in London blown down, 1055; ſtorm at Edinburgh, 1064; in ſeveral parts of England, eſpecially at Winchelſcomb, in Glouceſterſhire, when the ſteeple of the church was thrown down, Oct. 5, 1091; at London, 500 houſes were thrown down, and Bow-church unroofed; and, at Old Sarum, the ſteeple with many houſes were thrown down, Oct. 17, 1091; in England, 1116; a violent ſtorm almoſt deſolated a great part of Denmark and Norway, in 1194; many lives were loſt, and houſes overthrown, and the corn in the fields deſtroyed by hail as large as hens eggs, 1205; one which threw down ſeveral churches, 1222; it thundered for 15 days together, with terrible tempeſts of thunder and rain, 1233; the chimney of the chamber where the Queen of K. Henry III. and her children lay, was blown down, and their whole apartments at Windſor ſhaken, many oaks in the Park were rent aſunder, and turned up by the roots, accompanied with ſuch

thunder and lightning, as had not been known in the memory of man, 1251; as King Edward I. and his Queen were talking together in their bed-chamber, a flash of lightning struck in at the window, passed by them, killed two of their servants, who waited upon them, but did their majesties no hurt, 1285; when Edward III. was on his march, within two leagues of Chartres, there happened a storm of piercing wind, that swelled to a tempest of rain, lightning, and hail-stones, so prodigious, as instantly to kill 6000 of his horses, and 1000 of his best troops, 1359; when Richard II.'s first wife came from Bohemia, she had no sooner set foot on shore, but such a storm immediately arose, as had not been seen for many years, when several ships were dashed to pieces in the harbour, and the ship, in which the Queen came over, was shattered and broken; which was the more observable, because his second wife brought a storm with her to the English coasts, in which the King's baggage was lost, and many ships of his fleet cast away, 1381; in different parts of England many houses were thrown down, cattle destroyed, and trees rooted up, 1389; the leads of the Grey-friars church, and the whole side of a street, called the Old Exchange, London, beat down, November 25, 1438; St. Paul's steeple fired by lightning, and the steeple of Waltham-cross consumed, 1443; in Italy, a storm of hail, destroyed all the fish, birds, and beasts of the country, some of the stones weighing near one hundred pounds, in 1510; a violent one in Denmark, which rooted up whole forests and blew down the steeple of the Great Church, at Copenhagen, Jan. 1, 1515; a storm of hail, in Northamptonshire, when the stones measured 15 inches in circumference, July, 1558; a storm at Leicester, 1563; near Chelmsford, in Essex, which destroyed 500 acres of corn, in 1566; the day that Oliver Cromwell died, one was so violent and terrible, that it extended all over Europe, Sept. 3, 1658; a great one in London, Feb 18, 1662; 200 sail of colliers and some coasters were lost with all their crews, in the bay of Cromer, in Norfolk, in 1696; a storm of hail in Cheshire and Lancashire, &c.

which killed fowls and ſmall animals, and knocked down horſes and men, ſome of the ſtones weighing half a pound, April 29, 1697; the ſame year, May 4, in Hertfordſhire, hailſtones fell 14 inches in circumference, deſtroyed trees and corn in a dreadful manner; the moſt terrible one that had ever been known in England, attended with flaſhes of lightning, Nov. 27, 1703, which unroofed many houſes and churches, blew down ſeveral chimnies and the ſpires of many ſteeples, tore whole groves of trees up by the roots, the leads of ſome churches were rolled up like ſcrolls of parchment, and ſeveral veſſels, boats, and barges were ſunk in the Thames; but the royal navy ſuffered the greateſt damage, being juſt returned from the Mediterranean, 1 2d rate, 4 3d rates, 4 4th rates, and many others of leſs force, were caſt away upon the coaſt of England, and above 1500 ſeamen loſt, beſides thoſe that were caſt away in the merchants ſervice; in London only, the damage was eſtimated at a million; Port-royal, in Jamaica deſtroyed, Aug. 28, 1722, again Oct. 20, 1744; Carolina was greatly damaged by ſtorms, Auguſt, 1722, 1728; Cheltenham, in Glouceſterſhire, received 2000l. damage, June, 1731; at St. Kitts, where 20 ſhips were loſt, June 30, 1733; at Jamaica, 1734; at the mouth of the Ganges, in India, when 20,000 veſſels of different kinds were caſt away, 8 Engliſh Eaſt-India ſhips, and 300,000 people were loſt, and the water aroſe 40 feet higher than uſual, Oct. 11, 1737; at Antigua, Aug. 1740; a violent one on the coaſt of England, Nov. 1, 1740; at Canterbury, Sept. 8, 1741; in Yorkſhire, where the hailſtones were 5 inches round, May, 1745; one at Nantz, where 66 veſſels and 800 ſailors were loſt, March 7, 1751; at Jamaica, which did 300,000l. damages, Aug. 10, 1751; at Cadiz, 100 ſhips loſt, Dec. 8, 1751; at Martinico, Sept. 12, 1756, which did great damage; at Barbadoes, Aug. 23, 1758; at Charleſtown, S. Carolina, where the ſhips loſt were worth 20,000l. May 4, 1761; at Girgenti, in Italy, where the hailſtones weighed 20 ounces, April 18, 1772; at Leeds, in Yorkſhire, where the hailſtones were as big

as nutmegs, June 20, 1772; at St. Jago, where it did great damage, and the hailſtones were as large as oranges, July 16, 1772; a terible one at St. Kitt's, which did immenſe damage in that and the adjoining iſlands, Aug. 30, 1772; in France and England, March, 1773; a moſt terrible one near Boſton, in North America, in Auguſt, and at Cuba, in July, 1773; in Oxford, Nov. 15, 1773; at Alenſon, in France, where the hailſtones meaſured 18 inches round, Aug. 3, 1774; at London, Sept. 30, and Dec. 5, 6, 7, 1774, which did great damage to the ſhipping; in the North of England, four Dublin packets foundered, Oct. 19, 1775; again, on the South coaſts, in Nov. 1775; at Antwerp, &c. in Holland, where the hail was as large as hens eggs, and weighed three quarters of a pound, and killed ſeveral horſes, &c. and deſtroyed the fruits of the earth, June 11, 1776; in the Weſt Indies, the ſevereſt ever known, Sept. 6, 1776; at Florence, and its neighbourhood, which did immenſe damage, Oct. 16, 1777; in all the Weſt India iſlands, particularly at Savannah La-Mar, in Jamaica, and at Barbadoes, in Oct. 1780; at Roehampton, Wandſworth, Oct. 17, 1780; at Jamaica, Aug. 1781; all over England, Jan. 1779; a violent hail ſtorm at Madrid, which did 6000l. damage to the glaſs windows, ſome ſtones weighed a pound, on July 26, 1782; at Surat, in the Eaſt Indies, which deſtroyed 7000 of the inhabitants, on April 22, 1782. At Dieupole in Moravia, which totally deſtroyed the place, May 30, 1782; in France, where the hailſtones weighed eight ounces, June 17, 1782; great damage done in America, particularly in New England, 1784; at Iran, in the Pyrenees, on the borders of France and Spain, hailſtones fell as large as hens eggs, which weighed 23 ounces each, July 18, 1784; a dreadful ſtorm on the North Coaſt of England, Dec. 5, 1784; the ſame in Italy, Dec 1784; a hail ſtorm at Paris, as large as cherries, July 1, 1785; 131 villages and farms laid waſte, in France, Aug. 5, 1785; in the Weſt Indies, July 6, 1785; in the Channel, Jan. 1786, when the Halſwell Indiaman, &c. were loſt; at Ferrara, in Italy, where the hailſtones were as large as

hens eggs, July 17, 1786; at Barbadoes, Auguſt 11, 1786.

Stratford upon Avon burnt, Aug. 1, 1614.

Stratford, Stony, had above 50 houſes burnt, April 19, 1736; again, when 150 were burnt, May 6, 1742.

Suffolk, in Virginia, deſtr. by the Britiſh forces, May, 1779.

Sun ſtood ſtill at the command of Joſhua, 1454 before Chriſt; darkneſs at Rome, at noon-day, 291; a great eclipſe, 549; again, Aug. 1133; again, 1185; again, totally, 1191; darkneſs at London, ſo as not to read, Jan. 12, 1679; total eclipſe, April 22, 1715.

Sweating ſickneſs, that carried off great numbers, firſt obſerved in England, in 1481, again 1483; in Sept. 1485; again, 1506; again, ſo that in ſome towns half the people died; in others, one third, 1517; again, 1528, 1529, 1548, and 1551.

Tewkeſbury, in Glouceſterſhire, received 10001. damage by a ſtorm, Aug. 18, 1743.

Thames was ſo low between the Tower and the bridge, that women and children waded it over, owing to ſo great an ebb in the ocean, that laid the ſand bare ſeveral miles from the ſhore, which continued a whole day; 1214; roſe ſo high at Weſtminſter, that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats, 1235; again, 1703, and 1736; dry at London bridge, that many paſſed and repaſſed, June, 1592; ebbed and flowed twice in 3 hours, 1698; again, three times in 4 hours, March 22, 1682; dry both above and below bridge, Sept. 14, 1716; tide flowed 8 hours, inſtead of 4, and ebbed 5 hours inſtead of 8, Sept. 16, 1732; tide exceeded its bounds, 18 inches, Feb. 18, 1734-5; again, Dec. 24, 1736; Oct. 14, 1747; and Feb. 9, 1762.

Thoreſby, the Duke of Kingſton's-ſeat, in Northamptonſhire, burnt, with its furniture, April 4, 1745.

Tide ebbed and flowed three times in one hour, at Lyme, in Dorſetſhire, May 31, 1582; and four times in an hour at Whitby, July 17, 1761.

Tiverton, 200 houſes burnt down, Jnne 5, 1731; 26 on May 27, 1762; and between 60 and 70, April, 1785.

Tripoli nearly deſtroyed by an earthquake, Dec. 13, 1759.

Truxilla, in Peru, ruined by an earthquake, Dec. 1759.

Twickenham, the French Ambaſſador's houſe and valuable furniture burnt, June 14, 1734.

Venice reduced to aſhes, 1101.

Veſuvius, eruptions of, 79, 203, 272, 472, when all Campania was deſtroyed, 512, 685, 993, 1036, 1043, 1048, 1136, 1506, 1538; at Puzzoli, 1631, 1632, when 4000 perſons and a large track of land were deſtroyed, 1660, 1682, 1694, 1701, 1704, 1712, 1717, 1730, 1737, 1751, 1754, 1760, 1766, 1767, 1770, 1771, 1779, 1785, 1786.

Victory man of war loſt in a ſtorm, Oct. 1744.

Vienna received great damage, and ſeveral lives were loſt, by an exploſion of gunpowder, June 26, 1779.

Volcano, in the iſle of Ferro, broke out Sept. 13, 1777, which threw out an immenſe quantity of red water that diſcoloured the ſea for ſeveral leagues.

Wadrington, in Oxfordſhire, greatly damaged by a fire, May 6, 1742.

Wapping had 150 houſes in Nightingale lane, burnt, December 4, 1716; again, at the Dock, 20 houſes, Sept. 28, 1775; again, 1785.

Waraſdin, the capital of Croatia, had 600 houſes reduced to aſhes by a fire, April 25, 1776.

Wareham, in Dorſetſhire, burnt, 1731; again, 1742; 130 houſes, July 26, 1762.

Warwick greatly damaged by a fire, Sept. 8, 1694.

Weyhill fair nearly deſtroyed by a fire, Oct. 15, 1784.

Wellingborough, in Northamptonſhire, burnt, Aug. 14, 1731; again, July 28, 1738, 800 houſes deſtroyed.

Wem, in Shropſhire, greatly damaged by a fire, 1676.

Werburgh's, St. church, Dublin, burnt, Nov. 5, 1754.

Weſt-Indies much damaged by a hurricane, Sept. 6, 1776.

Weſtminſter palace burnt, 1298; again, 1550.

Whales, 13 driven aſhore in England, Feb, 24, 1762.

Wheat ſold for 20s. per quarter, equal to 6l. now, 1193, 1194 and 1795; for 12d. a quarter, beans; and oats for 4d. 1216; wheat ſold in ſome places for 12d. a quarter, and not many years after, for 20s. a buſhel, as much as 4l. now, 1286; wheat ſold for 40s. a quarter, as much as 8l. now, 1315 wheat ſold for 3l. a buſhel, 1316; wheat ſold for 40s. a quarter, as much

as 20s. a bushel now, 1335; wheat sold in London for 4s. a quarter, 1493.

Whitehall, great part of it burnt, April, 1690; totally consumed, Jan. 5, 1698.

Williamsburg, S. Carolina, damaged by a storm, July, 1758.

Wilton, near Great Bedwin, Wiltshire, received 1,500l. damaged by a fire, Dec. 5, 1759.

Wimbleton-house, Surry, the noble seat of the Earl Spencer, was totally destroyed by fire, March 28, 1785.

Winchester city burnt, 1102.

Windsor forest had several miles of the heath burnt, and the trees damaged, April 17, 1785.

Woburn, in Bedfordshire, burnt, 1724.

Wolverhampton new church burnt, Nov. 1, 1758.

Worcester city and castle, burnt, 1113; a stack of chimnies fell on the Court-house, and killed several persons, March 15, 1757; greatly damaged by an explosion of gunpowder, Aug. 11, 1762.

Worksop Manor-house, destroyed by fire, 100,000l, damage, Oct. 20, 1761.

York city, with its cathedral, and 39 churches, destroyed by a fire, on June 3, 1137.

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

BEFORE the Romans came into this island, the Britons, who then possessed the country, were divided into several nations, each of them governed by their own Kings. And, when Britain became a member of the Roman empire, many of their tribes had their proper Kings, who were suffered to govern by their own laws, provided they were tributary. Such Kings were Cogidunus and Prastitagus, mentioned by Tacitus; Lucius, who is said to be the first Christian King, died in 181, and left the Roman empire heir to his kingdom; and Coilus, the father of Helena, mother of Canstantine the Great. After the Romans had quitted Britain, upon the irruption of the Goths into Italy, in the empire of Honorius, that is, in 410, the kingly govern-

ment returned to the Britons, who chose for their King, Constantine, brother of Aldroinus, King of Brittany, in France, a prince of the British blood; to whom succeeded Constantine, his son; then Vortigern, who usurped the crown; but, being harrassed by the Scots and Picts in 448, and to maintain his usurpation, first called in the Saxons, at that time hovering along the coast of Britain, in 449. These having got sure footing in the island, never left the Britons quiet till they were possessed of the whole. And though they were overthrown in many battles by King Vortimer, the son and colleague of Vortigern, and afterwards by King Arthur, yet the Britons were, soon after his death, so broken and weakened, that they were forced at last to retreat, and exchange the fertile and plain part of Britain for the mountains of Wales. Cadwallader, last King of the Britons, began to reign, 683, killed in battle Lothair, King of Kent; and Ethelwold, King of the West Saxons, turned monk, and died at Rome. Thus the Britons left the stage, and the Saxons entered. By these the country was divided into seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy, Kent, the first kingdon, was, in Julius Cæsar's time, the sovereignty of four petty princes, and never called a kingdom, till Hengist erected it into one.

THE HEPTARCHY.

The kingdom of KENT contained the county of Kent: its Kings were,

1	Hengist began ---	454	10	Edrik ——	684
2	Eske, ——	488	11	Withdred ——	685
3	Octa, ——	512	12	Eadbert and Edelbert	725
4	Ymbrick ——	534			
5	Ethelbert —	568	13	Ethelbert alone	748
6	Edbald ——	616	14	Aldric ——	760
7	Ercombert —	640	15	Ethelbert Pren	794
8	Egbert ——	664	16	Cudred —	799
9	Lothaire ——	673	17	Baldred ——	805

This kingdom began 454, ended 823. Its first Christian King was Ethelbert.

The kingdom of SOUTH SAXONS contained the counties of Suſſex and Surry: its Kings were,

1	Ella — began	491	6	Cinigſil, Quicelm —	611
2	Ciſſa —	514	7	Canowalch —	643
3	Chevelin —	590	8	Adelwach —	648
4	Ceolwic —	592			
5	Ceoluph —	597			

This kingdom began 491, ended 685. It firſt Chriſtian King was Adelwach.

The kingdom of EAST SAXONS contained the counties of Eſſex and Middleſex: its Kings were,

1	Erchenwin began	527	8	Sighere and Sebbi	665
2	Sledda —	587	9	Sebbi —	683
3	Sebert —	598	10	Sigherd, and Seofrid	694
4	Sexred, Seward, Sigebert —	616	11	Offa —	700
5	Sigebert the Little	623	12	Ceolred —	709
6	Sigebert the Good	653	13	Suithred —	746
7	Swithelme —	655	14	Sigered —	799

This kingdom began 527, ended 827. Its firſt Chriſtian King was Sebert.

The kingdom of NORTHUMBERLAND contained Yorkſhire, Durham, Lancaſhire, Weſtmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland: its Kings were;

1	Ella, or Ida began	547	15	Alkfryd —	685
2	Adda —	559	16	Oſred I. —	705
3	Glappea —	566	17	Cenred —	716
4	Theodwald —	572	18	Oſrick —	718
5	Fridulph —	573	19	Ceolulphe —	730
6	Theodrick —	579	20	Edbert —	737
7	Athelrick —	586	21	Oſwulph —	758
8	Athelfrid —	593	22	Edilwald —	759
9	Edwin —	617	23	Alured —	765
10	Oſric —	633	24	Etheldred —	774
11	Oſwald —	634	25	Alfwald I. —	779
12	Oſwy —	643	26	Oſred II. —	789
13	Ethelward —	653	27	Ethelred reſtored	790
14	Egfrid —	670	28	Oſbald —	796

29 Ardulph —	796	31 Andred —	810
30 Alfwald II. —	807		

This kingdom began 547, ended 827. Its first Christian King was Edwin.

The kingdom of MERCIA contained the counties of Huntingdon. Rutland, Lincoln, Northampton, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Oxford, Chester, Salop, Glouceſter, Worceſter, Stafford, Warwick, Buckingham, Bedford, and Hertford: its Kings were,

1 Creda began —	585	10 Ethelbald began	716
2 Wibba —	595	11 Offa —	757
3 Cheorlus —	616	12 Egfryd —	796
4 Penda —	625	13 Cenolf —	796
5 Peada —	656	14 Kenelme —	819
6 Wolfhere —	659	15 Ceolwolfe —	819
7 Ethelred —	675	16 Bernulfe —	821
8 Kenred —	704	17 Ludecan —	823
9 Ceolred —	709	18 Whiglafe —	825

This kingdom began 582, ended 827. Its first Christian King was Peada.

The kingdom of EAST ANGLES contained the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and the Iſle of Ely: its Kings were,

1 Uffa began —	575	8 Ethwald began —	656
2 Titillus —	578	9 Adwulfe —	664
3 Redwald —	599	10 Alfwald —	683
4 Erpenwald —	624	11 Beorna, and Ethelbert	749
5 Sigebert —	636	12 Beorna alone —	758
6 Egrik, Annas —	644	13 Ethelred —	761
7 Ethelhere —	654	14 Ethelbert —	790

This kingdom began 575, ended 792. Its first Christian King was Redwald.

The kingdom of WEST SAXONS contained the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorſet, Somerſet, Wilts, Hants, and Berks: its Kings were,

1 Cherdic began —	519	3 Cheuline —	560
2 Kenrike —	534	4 Ceolrick —	592

5	Ceolulph	598	11	Ceadwald	686
6	Kingils, Quinthelin	611	12	Ina	688
7	Ceonowalch	643	13	Adelard	726
8	Adelwalch	648	14	Cudred	740
9	Sexburga	672	15	Sigebert, and Cenulfe	754
10	Cenſus, Eſcwin and Centwin	674	16	Brithrik	784
			17	Egbert	800

This kingdom began 519, ended 828. Its firſt Chriſtian King was Kingils.

The Saxons, though they were divided into ſeven kingdoms, were for the moſt part ſubject unto only one monarch, who was ſtiled King of the Engliſh nation; the moſt powerful giving the law unto the others, ſucceeded as follows:

HENGIST, firſt monarch of Britain, landed in the iſle of Thanet, 449; laid the foundation of the monarchy, in 455; defeated Vortimer, at Crayford, in Jan. 457; maſſacred 300 Britiſh nobles, on Salisbury Plain, May 1, 474. He bore in his ſtandard the white horſe, blazoned in the ſame manner as now borne by the Dukes of Brunſwick. He was born at Angria, in Weſtphalia, reigned 34 years, died in 484.

ELLA, ſecond monarch, landed at Shoreham, in Suſſex, in 477; aſſumed the title of King of the South Saxons in 491; died in 499.

CHERDIC, third monarch, arrived in Britain, and overcame Arthur, near Chard, in Hampſhire, 519, began the kingdom of the Weſt Saxons; died 534.

KENRIKE, ſecond King of the Weſt Saxons, fourth monarch, eldeſt ſon of Cherdic, ſucceeded in 534; and died in 560.

CHEVELINE, third King of the Weſt Saxons, and fifth monarch, ſucceeded his father, 560, ſeized on Suſſex, in 590; abdicated in 591, and died in baniſhment, in 592.

ETHELBERT, fifth King of Kent, and ſixth monarch, in 592: St. Auguſtine firſt arrived in his dominions, who with his followers were entertained by this King,

at Canterbury, where they ſettled; to whoſe doctrine Ethelbert became a convert. He gave Auguſtine an idol temple without the walls of the city, as a burial-place for him and his ſucceſſors, which was converted into the firſt monaſtery. The King was the firſt that cauſed the laws of the land to be collected, and tranſlated into Saxon. He died Feb. 24, 617, and was buried at Canterbury.

REDWALD, third King of the Eaſt Angles, ſeventh monarch, 616; he died 624.

EDWIN the Great, King of Northumberland, ſucceeded, as eighth monarch, in 624. He was the firſt Chriſtian and the ſecond King of Northumberland. He loſt his life in a battle, at Hatfield, Oct. 4, 633.

OSWALD, third King of Northumberland, and ninth monarch, in 634. He was ſlain at Maſerfield, in Shropſhire, Aug. 1, 642.

OSWY, fourth King of Northumberland, tenth monarch, on Oct. 13, 634. He defeated Penda, the Mercian, and Ethelred, King of the Eaſt Angles, Nov. 6, 655. He died Feb. 15, 670.

WOLFHERE, ſixth King of the Mercians, eleventh monarch, in 670; died 674, and was buried at Peterborough.

ETHELRED, ſeventh King of Mercia, and twelfth monarch, in 675. He deſolated part of Kent, and, in 677, deſtroyed Rocheſter, and many religious foundations; in recompence for which he became a monk, 703, and died Abbot of Bradney, in 716.

CENRED, his nephew, eingth King of Mercia, and thirteenth monarch, in 704, reigned 4 years, and, following his uncle's example, became a monk.

CEOLRED, ſon to Ethelred, ninth King of the Mercians, and fourteenth monarch, in 709, was killed in battle with the Weſt Saxons, 716; and was buried at Litchfield.

ETHELBALD I. tenth King of the Mercians, fifteenth monarch, in 716; built Croyland-abbey, in Lincolnſhire. He was ſlain by his own ſubjects, when he was leading his troops againſt Cuthred, the Weſt Saxon, at Secondine, three miles from Tamworth, in

Warwickſhire, and was buried at Repton, in Derbyſhire, in 756.

OFFA, the eleventh King of the Mercians, and the ſixteenth monarch, 757. He was born lame, deaf, and blind, which continued till he arrived at manhood. He took up arms againſt Kent, ſlew their King at Otteford, and conquered that kingdom. He cauſed a great trench to be dug from Briſtol to Baſingwerk in Flintſhire, as the boundary of the Britons, who harboured in Wales, 774 Offa firſt ordained the ſounding of trumpets before the Kings of England, to denote their appearance, and require reſpect, He admitted his ſon, Egfryd, a partner in his ſovereignty, and out of devotion, paid a viſit to Rome, where he made his kingdom ſubject to a tribute, then called Peter-pence, and procured the canonization of St. Alban. At his return, he built St. Alban's monaſtery, in Hertfordſhire, 793. He died at Offley, June 29, 794, and was buried at Bedford, in a chapel ſince ſwallowed up by the river Ouſe.

EGFRYD, twelfth King of the Mercians, and ſeventeenth monarch, July 13, 794; but died Dec. 17, following, and was buried at St. Alban's.

CENOLF, thirteenth King of the Mercians, and eighteenth monarch, in 795. He conquered Kent, gave that kingdom to udred, 798. He built Winchcomb monaſtery, in Glouceſterſhire, where he led the captive Prince Pren, to the altar, and releaſed him without ranſom or intreaty. He died in 819, and was buried at Winchcomb.

EGBERT, ſeventeenth King of the Weſt Saxons, and nineteenth, but firſt ſole monarch of the Engliſh. He conquered Kent, and laid the foundation of the ſole monarchy in 823, which put an end to the Saxon Heptarchy, and was ſolemnly crowned at Wincheſter, when, by his edict, he ordered all the South of the iſland to be called England, 827. He died Feb. 4, 837, and was buried at Wincheſter.

ETHELWOLF, eldeſt ſon of Egbert, ſucceeded his father, notwithſtanding at the time of Egbert's death,

he was biſhop of Wincheſter. In 846 he ordained tithes to be collected, and exempted the clergy from regal tributes. He viſited Rome in 847, confirming the grant of Peter-pence, and agreed to pay Rome 300 marks per annum. His ſon Ethebald obliged him to divide the ſovereignty with him, 856. He died Jan. 13, 857, and was buried at Wincheſter.

ETHELBALD II. eldeſt ſon of Ethelwolf, ſucceeded in 857. He died Dec. 20, 860, and was buried at Sherborn, but removed to Saliſbury.

ETHELBERT II. ſecond ſon of Ethelwolf, ſucceeded in 860, and was harraſſed greatly by the Danes, who were repulſed and vanquiſhed. He died in 866, was buried at Sherborn, and was ſucceeded by

ETHELRED I. third ſon of Ethelwolf, in 866, when the Danes again harraſſed his kingdom. In 870, they deſtroyed the monaſteries of Bradney, Crowland, Peterborough, Ely, and Huntingdon, when the nuns of Coldingham defaced themſelves to avoid their pollution; and, in Eaſt Anglia, they murdered Edmund, at Edmundſbury, in Suffolk. Ethelred overthrew the Danes, 871, at Aſſendon. He had nine ſet battles with the Danes in one year, and was wounded at Wittingham, which occaſioned his death, April 27, 872, and was buried at Winborne, in Dorſetſhire.

ALFRED, the fourth ſon of Ethelwolf, ſucceeded in 872, in the 22d year of his age, was crowned at Wincheſter, and is diſtinguiſhed by the title of Alfred the Great. He was born at Wantage, in Berkſhire, 849, and obliged to take the field againſt the Danes, within one month after his coronation, at Wilton, in Oxfordſhire. He fought ſeven battles with them in 876. In 877 another ſuccour of Danes arrived, and Alfred was obliged to diſguiſe himſelf in the habit of a ſhepherd, in the iſle of Alderſey, in the county of Somerſet, till in 878, collecting his ſcattered friends, he attacked and defeated them in 879, when he obliged the greateſt part of their army to quit the land; in 897, they went up the river Lea, and built a fortreſs at Wear, where King Alfred turned off the courſe of the river, and left their ſhips dry, which obliged the Danes to re-

move. He died Oct. 28, 899. He formed a body of laws, afterwards made uſe of by Edward the Confeſſor, which was the ground-work of the preſent. He divided his kingdoms into ſhires, hundreds, and tithings; and obliged his nobles to bring up their children to learning; and, to induce them thereto, permitted none into office unleſs they were learned; and, to enable them to procure that learning, he founded the univerſity of Oxford. He was buried at Wincheſter.

EDWARD the Elder, his ſon, ſucceeded him, and was crowned at Kingſton upon Thames, in 899. In 911 Leolin, Prince of Wales, did homage to Edward for his principality. He died at Farringdon, in Berkſhire, in 924, and was buried at Wincheſter.

ATHELSTAN, his eldeſt ſon ſucceeded him, and waa crowned, with far greater magnificence than uſual, at Kingſton upon Thames, in 929. In 937 he defeated two Welſh princes, but ſoon after, on their making ſubmiſſion, he reſtored them their eſtates. He eſcaped being aſſaſſinated in his tent, 938, which he revenged by attacking his enemy, when five petty ſovereigns, 12 dukes, and an army who came to the aſſiſtance of Analf, King of Ireland, were ſlain; which battle was fought near Dunbar, in Scotland. He made the Princes of Wales tributary, 941; and died Oct. 17, 940, at Glouceſter.

EDMUND I. the fifth ſon of Edward the Elder, ſucceeded at the age of 18; and was crowned King, at Kingſton upon Thames, in 940. On May 26, 947, in endeavouring to part two who were quarreling, he received a wound of which he bled to death, and was buried at Glaſtonbury.

EDRED, his brother, aged 23, ſucceeded in 947, and was crowned at Kingſton upon Thames, the 17th of Auguſt. He died in 955, and was buried at Wincheſter.

EDWY, eldeſt ſon of Edmund, ſucceeded, and was crowned at Kingſton upon Thames, in 955. He had great diſſentions with the clergy, and baniſhed Dunſtan, their ringleader, which occaſions little credit to be given the character the prieſts give him. He died

of grief in 959, after a turbulent reign of four years, and was buried at Winchester.

EDGAR, at the age of 16, ſucceeded his brother, and was crowned at Kingſton upon Thames, in 959, and again at Bath, in 972. He impoſed on the Princes of Wales a tribute of wolves heads, that, for three years, amounted to 300 each year. He obliged eight tributary princes to row him in a barge on the river Dee, in 961. He died July 1, 975, and was buried at Glaſtonbury.

EDWARD the Martyr, his eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded him, being but 16 years of age, was crowned by Dunſtan, at Kingſton upon Thames, in 973. He was ſtabbed by the inſtructions of his mother-in-law, as he was drinking at Corſe-caſtle, in the iſle of Purbeck, in Dorſetſhire, on March 18, 979. He was firſt buried at Wareham, without any ceremony, but removed three years after, in great pomp, to Shafteſbury.

ETHELRED II. ſucceeded his half-brother, and was crowned at Kingſton upon Thames, on April 14, 979. In 982, his palace, with great part of London, was deſtroyed by a great fire. England was ravaged by the Danes, who 999 received at one payment about 16,ocol. raiſed by a land-tax called Danegelt. A general maſſacre of the Danes, on Nov. 13, 1002. Swain revenged his countrymen's deaths, 1003, and did not quit the kingdom till Ethelred had paid him 36,ocol. which he the year following demanded as an annual tribute. In the ſpring of 1008, they ſubdued great part of the kingdom. To ſtop their progreſs, it was agreed to pay the Danes 48,cool. to quit the kingdom, 1012. Soon after Swain entered the Humber again, when Ethelred retired to the iſle of Wight, and ſent his ſons, with their mother Emma, into Normandy, to her brother, and Swain took poſſeſſion of the whole kingdom, 1013.

SWAIN was proclaimed king of England in 1013, and no perſon diſputed his title. His firſt act of ſovereignty was an inſupportable tax, which he did not live to ſee collected. He died Feb. 3, 1014, at Thetford, in Norfolk.

CANUTE, his ſon, was proclaimed March, 1014, and endeavoured to gain the affections of his Engliſh ſubjects, but without ſucceſs, retired to Denmork, and

ETHELRED returned at the invitation of his ſubjects. Canute returned, 1015, ſoon after he had left England, and landed at Sandwich. Ethelred retired to the north; but by evading a battle with the Danes, he loſt the affections of his ſubjects, and retiring to London, he expired in 1016.

EDMUND IRONSIDE, his ſon, was crowned at Kingſton upon Thames, April, 1016; but by a diſagreement among the nobility, Canute was likewiſe crowned at Southampton. In June following, Canute totally routed Edmund, at Aſſendon, in Eſſex, who ſoon after met Canute in the iſle of Alderney, in the Severn, where a peace was concluded, and the kingdom divided between them. Edmund did not ſurvive above a month after, being murdered at Oxford, before he had reigned a year. He left two ſons and two daughters; from one of which daughters James I. of England deſcended, and from him George III.

CANUTE was eſtabliſhed, 1017; made an alliance with Normandy, and married Emma, Ethelred's widow, 1018; made a voyage to Denmark, attacked Norway, and took poſſeſſion of the crown, 1028; died at Shafteſbury, 1036; and was buried at Wincheſter.

HAROLD I. his ſon began his reign, 1036; died April 14, 1039, and was ſucceeded by his younger brother.

HARDICANUTE, King of Denmark, who died at Lambeth, 1041; was buried at New Wincheſter, and ſucceeded by a ſon of Queen Emma, by her firſt huſhand, Etheldred II.

EDWARD the Confeſſor, was born at Iſlip, in Oxfordſhire, began his reign in the 40th year of his age. He was crowned at Wincheſter, 1042; married Editha, daughter of Godwin, Earl of Kent, 1043; remitted the tax of Danegelt, and was the firſt King of England that touched for the King's-evil, 1058; died Jan. 5, 1066, aged 65; was buried in Weſtminſter-abbey, which he rebuilt, where his bones were enſhrined in

gold, set with jewels, 1206. Emma, his mother, died 1052. He was succeeded by

HAROLD II. son of the Earl of Kent, who began in 1066; defeated by his brother Tosti, and the King of Norway, who had invaded his dominions at Stamford, Sept. 25, 1066; but was killed by the Normans, at Hastings, Oct. 14, following.

WILLIAM I. Duke of Normandy, a descendant of Canute, born 1027; paid a visit to Edward the Confessor, in England, 1051; betrothed his daughter to Harold II. 1058; made a claim of the crown of England, 1066; invaded England, landed at Pevensey, in Sussex, the same year; defeated the English troops at Hastings, on Oct. 14, 1066, when Harold was slain, and William assumed the title of Conqueror. He was crowned at Westminster, Dec. 29, 1066; invaded Scotland, 1072; subverted the English constitution, 1074; refused to swear fealty to the Pope for the crown of England; wounded by his son Robert, at Gerberot, in Normandy, 1079; invaded France, 1086; soon after fell from his horse, and contracted a rupture; he died at Hermentrude, near Rouen, in Normandy, 1087; was buried at Caen, and succeeded in Normandy by his eldest son Robert, and in England by his second son

WILLIAM II. born 1057, crowned at Westminster, Sept. 27, 1087; invaded Normandy with success, 1090; killed by accident as he was hunting in the New Forest, by Sir Walter Tyrrel, Aug. 1100, aged 43; was buried at Winchester, and succeeded by his brother.

HENRY I. born 1068, crowned Aug. 5, 1100; married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, King of Scots, Nov. 11 following; made peace with his brother, Robert, 1101; invaded Normandy, 1105; attacked by Robert, whom he defeated, and took prisoner, 1107, and sent him to England; betrothed his daughter Maude to the Emperor of Germany, 1109; challenged by Lewis of France, 1117; his eldest son and two others of his children, shipwrecked and lost, with 180 of his nobility, in coming from Normandy, 1120; in

quiet poſſeſſion of Normandy, 1129; ſurfeited himſelf with eating lampreys, at Lyons, near Rouen, in Normandy, and died Dec. 1, 1135, aged 68; his body was brought over to England, and buried at Reading. He was ſucceeded by his nephew, Stephen, third ſon of his ſiſter Adela, by the Earl of Blois. He left 100,000l. in caſh, beſides plate and jewels to an immenſe value.

MAUDE, daughter of Henry I. born 1101, married to Henry IV. Emperor of Germany, 1109; had the Engliſh nobility ſwear fealty to her, 1126; buried her huſband, 1127; married Jeffery Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, 1130; ſet aſide from the Engliſh ſucceſſion, by Stephen, 1135; landed in England, and claimed her right to the crown, Sept. 1139; crowned, but ſoon after defeated, at Wincheſter, 1141; eſcaped to Gloceſter on a bier; fled from a window of Oxford-caſtle, by a rope, in the winter of 1142; retired to France, 1147; returned to England, concluded a peace with Stephen, 1153; and died abroad, Sept. 10, 1167.

STEPHEN born 1105, crowned Dec. 2, 1135; taken priſoner at Lincoln by the Earl of Gloceſter, Maude's half-brother, Feb. 1141, and put in irons, at Briſtol, but releaſed in exchange for the Earl of Gloceſter, taken at Wincheſter; made peace with Henry, Maude's ſon, 1153; died of the piles, Oct 25, 1154, aged 50; was buried at Feverſham, and ſucceeded by Henry, ſon of Maude.

MATILDA, Stephen's Queen, was crowned on Eaſter-day, 1136; died May 3, 1151, at Henningham-caſtle, Eſſex, and buried in a monaſtery at Feverſham.

HENRY II. grandſon of Henry I. born 1133, began his reign in 1154; arrived in England, Dec. 8, and was with his Queen, Eleanor, crowned at London, the 19th of the ſame month; crowned at Lincoln, 1158; again at Worceſter, 1159; quelled the rebellion at Maine, 1166; had his ſon Henry crowned King of England, 1170; invaded Ireland, and took poſſeſſion of it, 1172; impriſoned his Queen on account of Roſamond, his concubine, 1173; did penance at Becket's tomb,

July 8, 1174, took the King of Scotland priſoner, and obliged him to give up the independency of his crown, 1175; named his ſon, John, Lord of Ireland, 1176; had, the ſame year, an amour with Alice, of France, the intended princeſs of his ſon Richard, 1181; loſt his eldeſt ſon Henry, June 11, 1183; his ſon Richard rebelled, 1185; had his ſon Jeffery trodden under foot, and killed, at a tournament at Paris, 1186; made a convention with Philip, of France, to go to the holy war, 1188; died with grief at the altar, curſing his ſons, July 6, 1189, aged 61; was buried at Fonteverard, in France, and ſucceeded by his ſon Richard.

ELEANOR, Queen to King Henry II. died, 1204.

RICHARD I. was born at Oxford, 1157; crowned at London, Sept. 3, 1189; ſet out on the cruſade, and joined Philip of France, on the plains of Vezelay, June 29, 1190; took Meſſina the latter end of the year; married Berengera, daughter of the King of Navarre, May 12, 1191; defeated the Cyprians, 1191; taken priſoner near Vienna, on his return home, by the Duke of Auſtria, Dec. 20, 1192; ranſomed for 40,000l. and ſet at liberty, 1193; returned to England, March 20, following; wounded with an arrow, at Chaluz, near Limoges, in Normandy, and died April 6, 1199, was buried at Fonteverard, and ſucceeded by his brother

JOHN, the youngeſt ſon of Henry II. born at Oxford, Dec. 24, 1166; was crowned May 27, 1199; divorced his wife Aviſa, and married Iſabella, daughter of the Count of Angoleſme; went to Paris, 1200; beſieged the caſtle of Mirabel, and took his nephew, Arthur, priſoner, Aug. 1, 1202, whom he murdered; the ſame year he was expelled the French provinces, and re-crowned in England; impriſoned his Queen, 1208; baniſhed all the clergy in his dominions, 1208; was excommunicated, 1209: landed in Ireland, June 8, 1210; ſurrendered his crown to Pandolf, the Pope's legate, May 25, 1213; abſolved, July 20 following; obliged by his Barons to confirm Magna Charta, 1215; loſt his treaſure and baggage in paſſing the marſhes of

Lynn, 1216; died at Newark, Oct. 18, 1216; was buried at Worceſter, and ſucceeded by his ſon

HENRY III. born Oct. 1, 1207; crowned at Gloceſter, Oct. 28, 1216; received homage from Alexander, of Scotland, at Northampton, 1218; crowned again at Weſtminſter, after Chriſtmas, 1219; married Eleanor, daughter of the Count of Provence, Jan. 14, 1236; pledged his crown and jewels for money, when he married his daughter Margaret to the King of Scots, 1242; obliged by his nobles to reſign the power of a Sovereign, and ſell Normandy and Anjou to the French, 1258; ſhut himſelf up in the Tower of London, for fear of his nobles, 1261; taken priſoner at Lewes, May 14, 1264; wounded at the battle of Eveſham, 1265; died with age at St. Edmundſbury, Nov. 16, 1272; and was ſucceeded by his ſon Edward.

ELEANOR, Henry III.'s Queen, died in a monaſtery at Amberſbury, about 1292, where ſhe had retired.

EDWARD I. born June 16, 1239; married Eleanor, Princeſs of Caſtile, 1253; ſucceeded to the crown, Nov. 16, 1272; wounded in the Holy-Land with a poiſoned dagger; recovered, and landed in England, July 25, 1274; crowned at Weſtminſter, Aug. 19, following, with his Queen; went to France, and did homage to the French King, 1279; reduced the Welſh princes, 1282; Eleanor, his Queen, died of a fever on her journey to Scotland, at Horneby, in Lincolnſhire, 1296, and was conveyed to Weſtminſter (when elegant ſtone croſſes were erected at each place where the corpſe reſted); married Margaret, ſiſter to the King of France, Sept. 12, 1299; conquered Scotland, 1299, and brought to England their coronation-chair, &c. died of a flux at Burgh upon the Sands, in Cumberland, July 7, 1307; was buried at Weſtminſter; where on May 2, 1774, ſome antiquarians, by conſent of the Chapter, examined his tomb, when they found his corpſe unconſumed, though buried 466 years. He was ſucceeded by his fourth ſon,

EDWARD II. born at Caernarvon, in Wales, April 25, 1284; he was the firſt King of England's eldeſt ſon that had the title of Prince of Wales, which he was in-

veſted in 1300. He aſcended the throne, July 7, 1307; married Iſabel, daughter of the Frence King, 1308; obliged by his barons to inveſt the government of the kingdom in 21 perſons, March 16, 1310; went on a pilgrimage to Boulogne, Dec. 13, 1313; declared his Queen and all her adherents enemies to the kingdom, 1325; dethroned Jan. 13, 1327; was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Edward III. and murdered at Berkeley-caſtle, Sept. 21, following, and was buried at Gloceſter.

EDWARD III. born at Windſor, Nov. 15, 1312; ſucceeded to the crown, Jan. 13, 1327; crowned at Weſtminſter, Feb. 1, following; he married Philippa, daughter of the Earl of Hainault, Jan. 24, 1327; claimed the crown of France, 1329; confined his mother Iſabel, and cauſed her favourite Earl Mortimer to be hanged, Nov. 23, 1330; the Scots defeated at Halidown, 1339; invaded France, and pawned his crown and jewels for 50,000 florins, 1340; quartered the arms of England and France, 1341; made the firſt diſtinction between Lords and Commons, 1342; defeated the French at Creſſy, 30,000 ſlain, among whom was the King of Bohemia, 1346; the Queen took the King of Scotland priſoner, and 20,000 Scots ſlain, the ſame year; Calais beſieged and taken, Aug. 16, 1347, and St. Stephen's chapel, now the Houſe of Commons, built, 1347; the Order of the Garter inſtituted, 1349; the French defeated at Poictiers, their King and Prince taken, and the King of Navarre impriſoned, 1356; the King of Scotland ranſomed for 100,000l. 1357; in which year Edward loſt his eldeſt ſon, Edward the Black Prince, of a conſumption; the King of France, ranſomed for 300,000l. 1359; four Kings entertained at the Lord Mayor's feaſt, viz. England, France, Scotland, and Cyprus, 1364; Philippa, his Queen, died at Windſor, Aug. 16, 1369, and was buried at Weſtminſter; Edward, died at Richmond, June 21, 1377, and was ſucceeded by his grandſon, Richard II. ſon to

EDWARD the Black Prince, who was born June 15, 1330, created Duke of Cornwall 1337, the firſt in

England that bore the title of Duke; created Prince of Wales, 1344; brought the King of France prisoner to England, from the battle of Poictiers, Sept. 19, 1356; went to Castile, 1367; died of a consumption, June 8, 1376, and was buried at Canterbury.

JOHN OF GAUNT, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III. born 1340, married Blanch, daughter of the Duke of Lancaster, 1359; by whom he became possessed of that dukedom and title; she died 1369, and in 1372, he married the daughter of the King of Castile and Leon, and took that title. In 1396 he married a third wife, Catharine Swinford from whom descended Henry VII He died 1399, and was buried in St. Paul's, London.

RICHARD II. born at Bourdeaux, Jan. 6, 1367; had two royal godfathers, the Kings of Navarre and Majorca; made guardian of the kingdom, Aug. 30, 1372; created Prince of Wales, 1376, succeeded his grandfather, Edward III. June 21, 1377, when not 7 years old; the rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, 1378; married Anne, sister to the Emperor of Germany, and King of Bohemia, Jan. 1382, who died without issue, at Shene, and was buried in Westminster-abbey, August 3, 1395; married Isabella, daughter to the King of France, 1396. He was taken prisoner by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, his cousin, and sent to the Tower, Sept. 1, 1399; resigned his crown, Sept. 29, following, and was succeeded by Henry IV. Richard was murdered in Pomfret-castle, Jan. 1400, and buried at Langley, but removed to Westminster.

THOMAS, Duke of Gloceſter, uncle to Richard II. was smothered, Feb. 28, 1367.

THOMAS BEAUFORT, Duke of Exeter, half brother of Richard II. died without issue, Dec. 27, 1424, and was buried at St. Edmundsbury, where his body was discovered uncorrupted in 1772, after his burial 348 years.

HENRY IV. Duke of Lancaster, grandson of Edward III. born 1367; married Mary, the daughter of the Earl of Hereford, who died 1394, before he obtained

the crown, fought with the Duke of Norfolk, 1397, and baniſhed; returned to England in arms againſt Richard II. who reſigned him his crown, and Henry was crowned, Oct. 13, 1399, when he inſtituted the order of the Bath, and created 47 knights; conſpired againſt, Jan. 1400; defeated by the Welſh, 1402; married a ſecond Queen, Joan of Navarre, widow of the Duke of Bretagne, 1403; ſhe was crowned with great magnificence the 26th of January following, and died in 1437; in 1403 began the rebellion of the Percies, ſuppreſſed July following. He died of an apoplexy, in Weſtminſter, March 20, 1413, was buried at Canterbury, and ſucceeded by his ſon

HENRY V. who was born in 1388, and, when Prince of Wales, was committed to priſon for affronting one of the judges, 1412; crowned at Weſtminſter, April 9, 1413; claimed the crown of France, 1414; gained the county of Agincourt, Oct. 24, 1415; pledged his regalia for 20,000l. to puſh his conqueſts, 1416. The Emperor Sigiſmund paid a viſit to Henry, and was inſtalled Knight of the Garter, 1416; invaded Normandy with an army of 26,000 meen, 1417; declared regent, and married Catharine of France, on June 3, 1420; ſhe was crowned at Weſtminſter the February following; out-lived Henry, and was married afterwards to Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII. Henry died of a pleuriſy, at Rouen, Auguſt 31, 1422, aged 34, was buried at Weſtminſter, and ſucceeded by

HENRY VI. born at Windſor, Dec. 6, 1421; aſcended the throne, Aug. 31, 1422; proclaimed King of France the ſame year; crowned at Weſtminſter, Nov. 6, 1429; crowned at Paris, Dec. 17, 1430; married to Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Anjou, April 12, 1445; Jack Cade's inſurrection, 1446; Henry taken priſoner at St. Alban's, 1455; but regained his liberty, 1461; and depoſed March 5, following, by his fourth couſin, Edward VI. fled into Scotland, and taken priſoner in Lancaſhire, 1463; reſtored to his throne, 1470; taken priſoner again by Edward, April 11, 1471; Queen Margaret and her ſon taken priſoners at Tewkeſbury, by Edward, May 4; the Prince killed in

cold blood, May 21; and Henry murdered in the Tower, June 20 following, and buried at Chertsey, aged 49.

HUMPHRY, Duke of Gloceſter, fourth ſon of Henry IV. was ſtrangled by the order of his nephew, Hency VI. and buried at St. Alban's, 1447; where his remains are yet to be ſeen.

EDWARD IV. born at Rouen, April 29, 1443; deſcended from the third ſon of Edward III. elected King, March 5, 1461; and before his coronation was obliged to take the field, and fight the battle of Towton, when 35,781 fell, and not one priſoner taken but the Earl of Devonſhire, March 13; was crowned at Weſtminſter, June 28, 1461; ſat publicly with the judges in Weſtminſter-hall, 1464; married Lady Elizabeth Grey, widow of Sir John Grey, of Groby, March 1, 1464, who was crowned the 26th following. Edward was taken priſoner by the Earl of Warwick, in Yorkſhire, from whence he was brought to London, with his legs tied under his horſe's belly, 1467; eſcaped, and was expelled the kingdom, 1470; returned March 25, 1471, and reſtored; and cauſed his brother, the Duke of Clarence, who had joined the Earl of Warwick, to be drowned in a butt of Malmſey wine, 1478; died of an ague at Weſtminſter, April 9, 1483; and was buried at Windſor. He was ſucceeded by his infant ſon

EDWARD V. born Nov. 4, 1470; conveyed to the Tower, May, 1483; depoſed, June 20 following, and, with the Duke of York, his brother, ſmothered ſoon after by their uncle, who ſucceeded him.

RICHARD III. Duke of Gloceſter, brother to Edward IV. born 1453; took Prince Edward, ſon of Henry VI. priſoner at Tewkeſbury, and helped to murder him in cold blood, (whoſe widow he afterwards married,) 1471; drowned the Duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. in a butt of Malmſey wine, 1478; made protector of England, May 27, 1483, elected King, June 20, and crowned July 6 following; ditto at York, Sept. 8; ſlain in battle, at Boſworth, Aug. 22,

1485, aged 32; was buried at Leiceſter, and ſucceeded by

HENRY VII. born 1455; who landed at Milford-haven, 1485; defeated Richard III. in Boſworth field, and was elected King, 1485; crowned Oct. 30, 1485; married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. Jan. 18, 1486, who was crowned the Nov. following; defeated Lambert Symnel, the impoſtor, June 16, 1417; received of the French King, as a compromiſe for his claim on that crown, 186,250l. beſides 25,000 crowns yearly, 1492; Prince Arthur, his eldeſt ſon, died April 2, 1502; Queen Elizabeth died in childbed, Feb. 11 following, and was buried at Weſtminſter. He married his daughter Margaret to James IV. of Scotland, 1504; died of a conſumption, at Richmond, April 22, 1509, aged 51; was buried at Weſtminſter, and ſucceeded by his ſon

HENRY VIII. born June 28, 1491; married Catharine, Infanta of Spain, widow of his brother Arthur, June 3, 1509; crowned June 24 following; received the title of Defender of the Faith, 1521; ſtiled Head of the Church, 1531; divorced Queen Catharine, and married Anne Bulleyne, May 23, 1533; Anne crowned, June 1, 1533; he was excommunicated by Pope Paul, Aug. 30, 1535; Catharine, his firſt Queen, died at Kimbolton, Jan. 8, 1536, aged 50; he put Anne, his ſecond Queen, to death, and married Jane Seymour, May 20, 1536, who died in childbed, Oct. 12, 1537; he diſſolved the religious foundations in England, 1539; married Anne of Cleves, Jan. 6, 1540; divorced her, July 10, 1540; married Catherine Howard, his fifth wife, Aug. 8, following, and beheaded her on Tower-hill, with Lady Rochford, Feb. 12, 1542; married Catharine Par, his ſixth wife, July 12, 1543. He died of a fever and an ulcerated leg, at Weſtminſter, Jan. 28, 1547, was buried at Windſor, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon

EDWARD VI. born Oct. 12, 1537; crowned Sunday, Feb. 20, 1547; who died of a conſumption, at Greenwich, July 6, 1553; was buried at Weſtminſter, and was ſucceeded agreeable to his will, by his couſin

JANE GRAY, born 1537; proclaimed Queen, July 9, 1553; deposed soon after, and sent to the Tower, where she, with Lord Dudley, her husband, and her father were beheaded, Feb. 12, 1554, aged 17, by the order of

MARY, born Feb. 11, 1516; proclaimed, July 19, 1553; and crowned Oct. 1, following; married Philip, of Spain, July 25, 1554; died of a dropsy, Nov. 17, 1558, was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by her half-sister,

ELIZABETH, born Sept. 7, 1533; sent prisoner to the Tower, 1554; began to reign, Nov. 17, 1558; crowned at Westminster, Jan. 15, 1559: Mary of Scots fled to England, May 16, 1568, and imprisoned in Tutbury-castle, Jan. 1569; Elizabeth relieved the Protestants in the Netherlands with above 200,000 crowns, besides stores, 1569; a marriage proposed to the Queen by the Duke of Alenson, 1571, but finally rejected, 1581; beheaded Mary of Scots, at Fotheringhay-castle, in Northamptonshire, Feb. 8, 1587, aged 44; the Spanish Armada destroyed, 1588; Tyrone's rebellion in Ireland, 1598; Essex, the Queen's favourite, beheaded Feb. 25, 1602; the Queen died at Richmond, March 24, 1603, was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, then James VI. of Scotland.

JAMES I. born at Edinburgh, June 19, 1566; was crowned King of Scotland, July 22, 1567; married Ann, Princess of Denmark, Aug. 10, 1589; succeeded to the crown of England, March 24, 1603; first stiled King of Great Britain, 1604; arrived at London, May 7, following; lost his eldest son, Henry, Prince of Wales, Nov. 6, 1612, aged 18, married his daughter Elizabeth, to the Prince Palatine of the Rhine, 1612, from whom his present Majesty, George III. is descended; went to Scotland, March 4, 1617; returned Sept. 14, 1614; lost his Queen, March 1619; died of an ague, March 27, 1625, was buried at Westminster, and was succeeded by

CHARLES I. born Nov. 19, 1600; visited Madrid to fetch a wife, March 7, 1623; succeeded to the crown,

March 27, 1625; married Henrietta, daughter of France, the ſame year; crowned Feb. 2, 1626; crowned at Edinburgh, 1633; went to Scotland, Auguſt, 1641; returned Nov. 25 following; went to the Houſe of Commons, and demanded the five members, Jan. 1641-2; retired to York, March, 1642; raiſed his ſtandard at Nottingham, Aug. 25 following; travelled in the diſguiſe of a ſervant, and put himſelf into the hands of the Scots, at Newark, May 5, 1646; ſold by the Scots for 200,000l. Aug. 8 following; ſeized by Col. Joice, at Holmby, June 3, 1647; eſcaped from Hampton-court, and retreated to the Iſle of Wight, July 29, 1648; cloſe confined in Hurſt-caſtle, Dec. 1 following; removed to Windſor-caſtle, Dec. 23, to St. James's houſe, Jan. 19, 1649; brought to trial the next day, condemned the 27th, beheaded at Whitehall the 30th, aged 48, and buried in St. George's chapel, Windſor. His Queen, Henrietta, died in France, Aug. 10, 1669.

OLIVER CROMWELL, born at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599; choſen member of parliament for Huntingdon, 1628; made a colonel, 1643; went over to Ireland with his army, July, 1649; returned, May, 1650; made Protector for life, Dec. 12, 1653; was near being killed by falling from a coach-box. Oct. 1654; refuſed the title of King, May 8, 1657; died at Whitehall, Sept. 3, 1658, and ſucceeded by his ſon

RICHARD CROMWELL, proclaimed Protector, Sept. 4, 1658; depoſed April 22, 1659; died at Cheſhunt, in Hertfordſhire, July 12, 1712, aged 89.

CHARLES II. born May 29, 1630; eſcaped from St. James's, April 23, 1648; landed in Scotland, 1650; crowned at Scone, Jan. 1, 1651; defeated at the battle of Worceſter, 1651; landed at Dover, May 29, 1660, and reſtored to his throne; crowned, April 13, 1661, married Catherine, Infanta of Portugal, May 21, 1662; accepted the city freedom, Dec. 18, 1674; died Feb. 6, 1685, aged 54, of an apoplexy, was buried at Weſtminſter, and was ſucceeded by his brother James. Catharine, his Queen, died Dec. 21, 1705.

JAMES II. born Oct. 15, 1633; married Anne Hyde, Sept. 1660, who died, 1671; married the Princeſs of Modena, Nov. 21, 1673; ſucceeded to the throne, Feb. 6, 1685; Monmouth, natural ſon to Charles II. landed in England, June 11, 1685; proclaimed King at Taunton, in Somerſetſhire, June 20 following; defeated near Bridgewater, July 5; beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15 following, aged 35; James's Queen had a ſon born, June 10, 1688; fled from his palace, December 12, 1688; was ſeized ſoon after at Feverſham, and brought back to Whitehall; left England, Dec. 23 following; landed at Kinſale in Ireland, March 12, 1689; returned to France, July, 1690; died at St. Germain's, Aug. 6, 1701.

WILLIAM III. Prince of Orange, born Nov. 4, 1650, created Stadtholder, July 3, 1672; married the Princeſs, Mary, of England, Nov. 4, 1677; landed at Torbay, in England with an army, Nov. 4, 1688; declared King of England, Feb. 13, 1689; crowned, with his Queen, April 11, 1689; landed at Carrickfergus, June 14, 1690, and defeated James II. at the battle of the Boyne, July 1 following; a plot laid for aſſaſſinating him, Feb. 1696; fell from his horſe, and broke his collar bone, Feb. 21, 1702; died March 8, aged 51, was buried April 12 following, and left his ſiſter-in-law, Anne, his ſucceſſor to the crown.

MARY, William's Queen, born April 30, 1662; proclaimed (with her huſband) Queen Regent of England, Feb. 13, 1689; died of the ſmall-pox, Dec. 28, 1694, aged 32, and was buried at Weſtminſter.

ANNE, born Feb. 6, 1665; married to Prince George of Denmark, July 28, 1683, by whom ſhe had 13 children, all of whom died young; ſhe came to the crown, March 8, 1702; crowned April 23 following; loſt her ſon, George, Duke of Gloceſter, by a fever, July 29, 1700, aged 11; loſt her huſband, who died of an aſthma and dropſy, Oct. 28, 1708, aged 55; the Queen died of an apoplexy, Aug. 1, 1714, aged 49, was buried at Weſtminſter, and was ſucceeded by

GEORGE I. Elector of Hanover, Duke of Brunſwick-Lunenburgh, born, May 28, 1660; created Duke of

Cambridge, &c. October 5, 1706; Princeſs Sophia, his Queen, mother of George II. died June 8, 1714, aged 83. He was proclaimed, Aug. 1, 1714; landed at Greenwich, Sept. 18 following; died on his journey to Hanover, at Oſnaburgh, Sunday, June 11, 1727, of a paralytic diſorder, aged 67, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

GEORGE II. born Oct. 30, 1683; created Prince of Wales, Oct. 4, 1714; married the Princeſs Wilhelmina Carolina Dorothea, of Brandenburgh-Aſpach, 1704; aſcended the throne, June 11, 1727; loſt his Queen of a mortification in her bowels, Nov. 30, 1737, aged 54; ſuppreſſed a rebellion, 1745; died, ſuddenly at Kenſington, Oct. 25, 1760, aged 77, and was ſucceeded his grandſon, George III.

FREDERICK-LEWIS, Prince of Wales, ſon of Geo. II. born Jan. 20, 1706; arrived in England, Dec. 1729; married Auguſta, Princeſs of Saxe Gotha, April 27, 1736; forbid the court the year following; died, March 20, 1751, aged 44. His Princeſs died of a conſumption, Feb. 8, 1772, aged 52.

GEORGE III. eldeſt ſon of Frederick, late Prince of Wales, was born June 4, 1738; created Prince of Wales, 1751; ſucceeded his grandfather, Oct. 25, 1760; proclaimed the next day; married Charlotte Sophia, Princeſs of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, Sept. 8, 1761, who was born May 19, 1744; and both were crowned Sept. 22, 1761. Their iſſue are,

1. George, Prince of Wales, born Aug. 12, 1762.
2. Frederick, Duke of York, Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, born Aug. 16, 1763.
3. William Henry, born Aug. 21, 1765; a Captain in the Royal Navy.
4. Charlotte-Auguſta Matilda, born Sept. 29, 1766.
5. Edward, born, Nov. 2, 1767.
6. Sophia Auguſta, born Nov. 8, 1768.
7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770.
8. Erneſt-Auguſtus, born June 5, 1771.
9. Auguſtus-Frederick, born Jan. 27, 1773.
10. Adolphus-Frederick, born Feb. 24, 1774.
11. Mary, born April 25, 1776.

12. Sophia, born Nov. 3, 1777.
13. Octavius, born Feb. 23, 1779; died May 3, 1783.
14. Alfred, born Sept. 22, 1780; died Aug. 20, 1782.
15. Amelia, born Aug. 8, 1783.

Brothers and Sisters to his Majesty.

1. Princess Augusta, born Aug. 11, 1737; married the present Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, Jan. 16, 1764, by whom she has several children.

2. Prince William-Henry, Duke of Gloceſter, born Nov. 25, 1743; married 1766, Maria, Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, by whom he has a daughter living, named Sophia Matilda, born May 29, 1773; and a son, named William Frederick, born at Rome, Jan. 15, 1776. He had a daughter, named Caroline-Augusta-Maria, born June, 1774, who died March 14, 1775.

3. Prince Henry-Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, born, Nov. 7, 1745; married in Oct. 1771, Anne, widow of Christopher Horton, Esq. and daughter of Simon Luttrell, Earl of Carhampton, of Ireland.

SCOTLAND.

THIS nation has as great pretensions to antiquity as any in Europe, having, according to their historians, possessed that kingdom for above 2000 years, without ever being entirely conquered; though they have been subdued at certain periods by the Romans and English, and in a great measure over-run by the Danes. They boast a line of 115 Kings, who can all of them deduce their pedigree from Fergus II. who was sent by the people of Ireland, and came into Scotland about the time that Alexander the Great took Babylon, viz. 330 years before Christ. As to the origin of the Scots there are various opinions, and the historians, who contend for their great antiquity, say they came from Spain. Those are opposed by others, who, in general, suppose them to be a remainder of the Britons, who fled from the Roman servitude. However, we shall begin with Metellanus, the

17th King of Scotland, in the second year of whose reign Jesus Christ was born, died 29, and was succeeded by Caractacus.

KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

Names.	*Began to reign.*
Caractacus	32
Corbred I.	54
Dardanus	70
Corbred II.	72
Luctatus	104
Mogaldus	107
Conarus	142
Argadus	146
Ethodius I.	161
Satrael	193
Donald I.	197
Ethodius II.	216
Achiro	230
Nathalocus	242
Findocus	252
Donald II.	262
Donald III.	263
Crathilinthus	277
Finchormarchus	320
Romachus	368
Angusianus	371
Fethelmacus	373
Eugenius I.	376
Fergus I.	403
Eugenius II.	419
Dongard	452
Constantin I.	457
Congale I.	479
Goran	501
Eugenius III.	535
Congale II.	558
Chinalne, or Cumatillus	568
Aidan	569
Kenet I.	604
Eugenius IV.	606
Ferchard I.	622
Donald IV.	632
Ferchard II.	646
Maldwin	664
Eugenius V.	684
Eugenius VI.	687
Amberchelet	697
Eugenius VII.	698
Mordac	715
Etfinius	730
Eugenius VIII.	761
Fergus III	763
Solvatius	766
Achaius	787
Congale III.	819
Dongal	824
Alpin	831
Kenet II.	834
Donald V.	854
Constantin II.	858
Ethus	874
Gregory	876
Donald VI.	892
Constantin III.	903
Malcolm I.	938
Indulphus	958
Duphus	968
Cullenus	972
Kenet III.	973
Constantin IV.	994
Grimus	996
Malcolm II.	1004

Duncan	1034	John Baliol	1292
Macbeth	1040	Robert I.	1306
Malcolm III.	1057	David II.	1329
Donald VII.	1093	Edward Baliol	1332
Duncan II.	1095	David II. again	1341
Donald VII. again	1095	Robert II.	1371
Interregnum	1096	John Robert	1390
Edgar	1067	James I.	1405
Alexander I.	1107	James II.	1437
David I.	1124	James III.	1460
Malcolm IV.	1153	James IV.	1488
William	1165	James V.	1513
Alexander II.	1214	Mary Stuart	1542
Alexander III.	1249	James VI.	1567
Interregnum	1215		

James VI. on the death of Elizabeth, Queen of England, aſcended the throne in 1603, and his deſcendants were the Kings of England alſo till 1707, when the two kingdoms were united, under the title of Great Britain.

KINGDOMS, STATES, CITIES, TOWNS, &c. &c. FOUNDED.

ACHAIA founded, 1080 before Chriſt.

Aix la Chapelle built, 795.

Alexandria, in Egypt, built in 17 days, the walls whereof were ſix miles in circuit, 332 before Chriſt.

Algiers was a Roman province, 44 before Chriſt; ſeized by Barbaroſſa, 1516.

America declared itſelf independent, 1776.

Antioch built, 300 before Chriſt.

Aquitane erected on a principality, 1362; re-annexed to to the crown of France, 1730.

Argos, the kingdom of, began 1586 before Chriſt.

Areopagus firſt erected at Athens, 1272 before Chriſt.

Aſſyria, kingdom of, began under Ninus, 2059 before Chriſt; laſted about 1264 years, ended with Sardana-

palus. Out of its ruins were formed the Aſſyrians of Babylon, thoſe of Nineveh, and the Medes.

Athens, kingdom of, began 1556 before Chriſt.

Babylon founded by Nimrod, 2640 before Chriſt.

Bagdat built, 762.

Balbec built 144; totally obliterated by an earthquake, 1759.

Bavaria, dukedom of, founded, 1180.

Bavaria made an electorate, 1623.

Bohemia, kingdom of, founded, 550.

Bourbon erected into a duchy, 1336.

Bremen and Ferden veſted in George II. 1732.

Britain made tributary to the Romans 54 years before Chriſt; diſcovered to be an iſland 85 after Chriſt; abandoned by the Romans, 428; ſubdued by the Saxons, 457.

Brittanny annexed to the crown of France, 1150.

Burgundy, the dukedom of, eſtabliſhed, 890.

Cæſaria built, after 12 years labour, by Auguſtus Cæſar, 7 years before Chriſt.

Canterbury built, 912 before Chriſt.

Carthage founded by the Tyrians, 1259; built by queen Dido, 849 before Chriſt.

Caſtile and Arragon kingdom began, 1035.

Chicheſter built by Ciſſa, 547.

Colcheſter built, 125 before Chriſt.

Conſtantinople founded by the Argives, 658 before Chriſt; changed its name from Byzantium, 329; was made the ſeat of an Emperor, 1268; taken by Mahomet II. who put an end to the eaſtern empire, 1453.

Corinth, kingdom of, eſtabliſhed, 1504 before Chriſt.

Cork, in Ireland, built, 1170.

Corſica, dependent on Genoa till 1730, ceded to France, 1770, ſold to Germany for 150,000l. in 1781.

Cronſtadt built by Peter the Great, of Ruſſia, 1704.

Denmark united to Norway, 1412; ſeparated from it, 1528; crown made hereditary, 1660.

Dublin city walls built, about 838; its firſt charter granted, 1173; its caſtle built, 1220; univerſity founded, 1591; ſtudents admitted to its univerſity, Jan. 1594.

East-Indies settled, 1506; the East-India trade of wool, silk, flax, sugar, purple, cinnamon, &c. were continued through Egypt, by the Eastern Empire, till the 7th century, when the Arabians conquered it.

East-Angles kingdom began, 571; ended 792.

East-Saxons kingdom began, 527; ended 746.

Edinburgh built, 950

Egypt, the kingdom of, began, 2188 before Christ, and lasted 1633 years; reduced to a province, 31 af. Christ.

Elsineur, in Denmark, built 2 before Christ.

England became a kingdom under one sovereign, 809.

England, first so named, 829; disposed of by will, 856; divided into parishes, in 636; counties, hundreds, and tythings, 890; divided into provinces, 1018.

French monarchy established, 419.

Geneva republic founded, 1512.

Genoese republic founded, 6; before Christ.

Georgia colony settled, June 22, 1732; incorporated, Juy 31, 1752

German empire founded, 800; the Emperor first elected King of the Romans, 1056.

Gloceſter built by Arviragus, 47, in honour of Claudius Cæsar, whose daughter he married.

Grand Cairo built by the Saracens, 969.

Grecian empire founded by Alexander, 331; commenced, 811.

Hanover, hitherto but a village, obtained the privileges of a city, 1178; made the 9th electorate, 1692.

Heptarchy, in England, commenced, 455; ended, 824.

Holland republic founded, 1579.

Holstein delivered by Russia to the Danes, Nov. 16, 1773.

Ilium built, 1359 before Christ.

Ireland submitted to the English sovereignty, 1172; erected into a kingdom by the English parliament, 1542; made independent of the English parliament, 1782.

Italy, kingdom of began 476; ended 964.

Kent, kingdom of, began 455; ended 823.

Lombardian kings began 73; ended 771.

London fortified by the Romans, 50; walled, and a palace built, 294; made a bishoprick, 653; repaired by

Alfred, 885; greatly damaged by a fire, 982, 1077, and 1130; not paved, 1090; houſes of timber, thatched with ſtraw, but, to prevent fires, ordered to be built with ſtone, and covered with ſlates, 1192; but the order not obſerved; a charter by King John to the Londoners to chuſe a Mayor out of their own body annually (this office formerly was for life), to elect and remove their ſheriffs at pleaſure, and their common-councilmen annually, 1208; a common hunt firſt appointed, 1226; aldermen firſt appointed, 1242; the houſes ſtill thatched with ſtraw, Cheapſide lay out of the city, 1246; all built of wood, 1300; their privileges taken away, but reſtored on ſubmiſſion, 1366; the firſt Lord-Mayor ſworn at Weſtminſter that went by water, 1433; the Lord-Mayor's ſhow inſtituted, 1453; a ſheriff fined 50l. for kneeling too near the Lord-Mayor, when at prayers in St. Paul's cathedral, 1486; the Thames water firſt conveyed into the city, 1582; the city chiefly built of wood, and in every reſpect very irregular, 1600; the New River brought to London, 1613; the Lord-Mayor and ſheriffs arreſted at the ſuit of two pretended ſheriffs, April 24, 1653; the greateſt part of the city deſtroyed by fire, 1666; Pilkington and Shute, the city ſheriffs, ſent priſoners to the Tower, for continuing a poll after the Lord Mayor had adjourned it, 1682; the charter of the city declared forfeited to the crown, June 12, 1682; privileges taken away, but reſtored, 1688; built a manſion-houſe, 1737; furniſhed and inhabited the ſame, 1752; repaired London-bridge, 1758, when government granted them 15,000l. and permitted them to pull down the gates, 1760; began Blackfriars-bridge, Oct. 31, 1760; the common-council ordered to wear blue mazarine gowns, Sept. 14, 1761; loſt their cauſe againſt the diſſenters ſerving theriffs, July 5, 1762; the city remonſtrated on the King's paying no attention to their petition for a redreſs of grievances, and was cenſured, March, 1770; Braſs Croſby, Eſq. Lord-Mayor, and Alderman Oliver, ſent to the Tower by the Houſe of Commons, for committing their meſſenger, March, 1771; trade greatly injured by bank-

ruptcies, 1772; regulation of admitting the Livery at Guildhall, by Mr. Stone's ſcheme, 1774; the common-councilmen diſcontinued the wearing of their mazarine gowns in court, in 1775; abandoned to the mercy of an ungoverned mob, June 3, 1780.

Lucca republic founded, 100.

Lydia kingdom began 797 before Chriſt.

Lyons, in France, founded 43 before Chriſt.

Macedon, kingdom of, began 814 before Chriſt.

Madrid built, 936 before Chriſt.

Man, Iſle of, governed by its own kings, from 1065, till 1166; governed by its Lords from 1403, till 1765, when it was annexed to the crown of England.

Mercian kingdom, began 584; ended 828.

Modena made a duchy, 1451.

Netherlands declared themſelves a free ſtate, 1565.

Newcaſtle built, 1079.

Normandy erected into a dukedom, 876.

Northumberland kingdom began, 547; ended 828.

Nottingham built, 924.

Orney Iſle, ſold by Denmark to Scotland, 1468.

Oſnaburg biſhopric eſtabliſhed, 1780.

Oſtrogoths, their kingdom began in Italy, 476; ended 554.

Ottomon empire began, 1293.

Padua built, 1200 before Chriſt.

Paris made the capital of France, 510.

Perſian empire founded, 536 before Chriſt.

Peterſburg, in Muſcovy, built by the Czar, Peter I. 1703.

Picts firſt mentioned in Hiſtory, 284; extirpated by the Scots, 840.

Poland eſtabliſhed as a ſovereignty, 550; the Poles, ſo late as the 13th century, retained the cuſtom of killing the old men paſt their labour, and ſuch children as were born imperfect. Diſmembered of ſeveral diſtricts, 1772.

Portugal kingdom of, began, 1139.

Pruſſia erected into a kingdom, 1701.

Ratiſbon built, 1187 before Chriſt.

Roman empire began, 44 before Chriſt; ended 63 after Chriſt; began in the Weſt, 74; ended 92; began in

the East, 364; ended, 1553; it was 2000 miles broad, 3000 in length.

Rome founded, April 20, 753 before Christ, Romulus the first king. In 31 before Christ, it had 4,000,000 of inhabitants, and was 50 miles in circuit; its yearly revenue was 50,000,000l. sterling. It was 50 miles in compass, and contained 463,000 men fit to bear arms, 8 years before Christ. The inhabitants of Rome on June 24, 1780, amounted to 155,184, of whom 36,485 were house-keepers. In this number were included 3847 monks, 2327 secular priests, 1910 nuns, 1065 students, 1470 paupers, 7 negroes, and 52 persons, not Romans. The number born that year were 5228, the burials, 7181.

Russia established as an empire, 1721.

Sandwich built, 957.

Sardinia erected into a kingdom, 1708.

Savoy duchy began, 1000.

Scots, kingdom of, began, 360.

Shaftesbury built, 879.

Sicily first peopled from Italy, 1262 before Christ.

South Saxon kingdom began, 477; ended 754.

Southwark annexed to London, 1550.

Spain, kingdom of, founded, 414; subject to the Saracens, 713; recovered from them, 1093.

Spain, New, established, 1520.

Stockholm built, 1253.

Sweden, kingdom of, established, 1525.

Swiss Cantons republic founded, 1307.

Transylvania was given to Austria, 1699.

Troy, the kingdom of, began, 1446 before Christ.

Thebes built by Cadmus, 1493 before Christ.

Vandals began their kingdom in Spain, 412; ended 534.

Venice city began, 452; republic founded, 997; university ditto, 1592.

Vicegoths began their kingdom of Tholouse, 1414; conquered, 1713.

Union of England and Scotland attempted, 1604, and 1670, and took place, 1707, when the island was called Great-Britain.

United Provinces eſtabliſhed, 1579; acknowledged independent, 1609.
United States of America, admitted to treat, as an independent State by Great Britain, 1782.
Wales firſt inhabited by Britons, on their being expelled England by the Saxons, 685; divided into North Wales, South Wales, and Powis-Land, 970; North Wales continued till 1093, when Henry II. ſubdued them; South Wales till 1282, when Edward I. conquered their laſt Prince. Powis-Land continued till it was annexed to England by Henry VIII. in 1536.
Waterford, in Ireland, built, 1162.
Weſt Saxon kingdom founded, 521; ſubdued, 828.
Worceſter built, 255.
York built, 1223 before Chriſt.

UNIVERSITIES FOUNDED.

ABERDEEN founded, 1477.
Abo, Finland, 1640.
Alba Julia, Tranſylvania, 1629.
Altorf, Franconia, 1581.
Andrew's, St. Scotland, 1411.
Anjou, 1349; enlarged, 1364.
Avignon, France, 1388.
Baſile, Swiſſerland, 1458.
Bezançon, Burgundy, 1540.
Bologna, Italy, 423.
Bruges, French Flanders, 1665.
Caduris, or Quercy, France, 1320.
Caen, Normandy, 1417.
Cambridge began, 626, according to ſome; others, 915.
Cambridge, New England, projected, 1630.
Cologn, in Germany, 1389.
Compeſtella, Spain, 1517.
Conimbria, Portugal, 1306.
Conſtantinople, 425.
Copenhagen, 1498; eniarged, 1539, 1569.
Cordova, Spain, 968.
Cracow, Poland, 700; enlarged, 1402.

Dijon, France, 1722.
Dillingen, Swabia, 1565.
Dola, Burgundy, 1426.
Douay, French Flanders, 1562.
Dreſden, Saxony, 1694.
Dublin, 1591.
Edinburgh, founded by James VI. 1580.
Erfurt, Thuringia, enlarged, 1390.
Evora, Portugal, 1451.
Ferrara, Italy, 1316.
Florence, Italy, enlarged, 1438.
Franeker, Frieſland, 1585.
Frankfort, on the Oder, 1506.
Friberg, Germany, 1460.
Geneva, 1365.
Greiſſen, 1607; united to Marpurg, 1626.
Glaſgow, Scotland, 1450.
Gottingen, Hanover, 1734,
Granada, Spain, 1537.
Gripſwald, 1547.
Groningen, Frieſland, 1614.
Heidelburg, Germany, 1346.
Helmſtadt, or Julia, Brunſwick Wolfenbuttel, 1576.
Jena, or Sala, Thuringia, 1548.
Ingolſtadt, Bavaria, 1573.
Koninſburg, Pruſſia, 1544.
Leyden, Holland, 1575.
Leipſic, Saxony, 1409.
Louvaine, Flanders, 926; enlarged, 1427.
Lyons, France, 830.
Marpurg, Heſſe, 1527.
Mechlin, Flanders, 1440.
Mentz, 1482.
Montpelier, 1196.
Moſcow, 1754.
Munſter, 1491.
Naples, 1216.
Orleans, France, 1312.
Oxford, 886.
Paderborne, 1592.
Padua, Italy, 1179.

Palenza, 1209; removed to Salamanca, 1249.
Papia, 791; enlarged, 1361.
Paris, 792.
Peruſia, Italy, 1290.
Peterſburg, Ruſſia, 1747.
Piſa, Italy, 1339; enlarged, 1487 and 1552.
Poictiers, France, 1430.
Prague, Bohemia, 1360.
Ronthlen, Scaumberg, 1619.
Regmont, Pruſſia, 1544.
Rhemes, 1145; enlarged, 1560.
Roſtoc, Mecklenburg, 1415.
Salamanca, Spain, 1404.
Saragoſſa, Arragon, 1474.
Sena, Hetruria, 1387.
Seville, Spain, 1517.
Sorbonne, France, 1253.
Straſburg, Germany, 1538.
Thouloufe, France, 809.
Toledo, Spain, 1518.
Treves, Germany, 1473.
Tubingen, Wirtemburg, 1477.
Turin, 1412.
Valence, Dauphiny, 1475.
Venice, 1592.
Vienna, 1236.
Upſal, Sweden, 1477.
Utrecht, Holland, 1636.
Wurtzburgh, Franconia, 1402.
Wittemburg, Saxony, 1502.

REMARKABLE BUILDINGS; CASTLES, CATHEDRALS, COLLEGES, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

ABBOTSBURY abbey, Dorſetſhire, built 1026
Aberconway caſtle, Caernarvonſhire, built, 1284.
Aberiſtwith caſtle, built, 1110; burnt, 1124.
Abingdon abbey, Berks, built, 941.

Adelphi buildings, Strand, London, built, 1770.
Adrian's wall, built, 121 before Chriſt.
Agricola built the rampart of diviſion between England and Scotland, with the chain of caſtles from the Forth to the Clyde, 84.
Agatha's, St. monaſtery near Richmond, Yorkſhire, built, 1151.
Alban's, St. abbey, Hertfordſhire, built, 793.
Alcantara bridge over the Tagus, in Portugal, built about 98.
Alderſgate, London, built, 1616; pulled down and ſold for 911. April, 1761.
Aldgate, London, built, 1608; pulled down, and ſold for 177l. 10s. July, 1760.
Allington caſtle, Kent, built, 1282.
All Souls college, Oxford, founded, 1437.
Alnwick caſtle, Northumberland, built, 1147.
Amberley caſtle, Suſſex, built, 1374.
Amberſbury nunnery, Wilts, built, 976.
Amphitheatre, at Rome, built, 69.
Apollo's temple, at Delphos, built, 434 before Chriſt; burnt down, 362.
Appian way to Rome, made, 312.
Artiſts room in the Strand, London, built, 1772.
Arts and Sciences houſe, in the Adelphi, London, built, 1772.
Arundel caſtle, built by the Saxons, in about 800.
Aſhby de la Zouch caſtle, built, 1399.
Aſhdown church, in Eſſex, built, 1020.
Aſaph, St church and palace, in Flintſhire, built, 560; rebuilt, 1402.
Aſylum, near Weſtminſter-bridge, London, inſtituted, 1758.
Auguſtine's, St. abbey, Canterbury, built, 1605.
Ayſgarth bridge, Yorkſhire, built, 1539.
Aylmouth caſtle, Northumberland, built, 559.
Babel Tower began to be built, 2247 before Chriſt, and continued 40 years building.
Baliol college, Oxford, founded, 1268.
Bamborough caſtle, Northumberland, built, 558.
Bancroft's alms-houſes, Mile end, Middleſex, built, 1735.
Bangor cathedral built, 616.

Bank of England houſe, London, built, 1732; enlarged, 1771, 1783, &c.
Banqueting-houſe, Whitehall, Weſtminſter, built, 1607.
Barling abbey, Lincolnſhire, built, 1180.
Barnard's, Sir John, ſtatue, erected in the Royal Exchange, London, May 23, 1747.
Barnwell caſtle, Northamptonſhire, built, 1132.
Bartholomew monaſtery, near Smithfield, London, built, 1100, hoſpital founded, 1538; rebuilt from 1750 to 1770.
Baſingwerk abbey, Flintſhire, 1131.
Bath hoſpital, Somerſet, built, 1738.
Batterſea bridge built, 1772; church rebuilt, 1776.
Battle abbey, Suſſex, built, 1067.
Beaulieu abbey, Hampſhire, built, 1204.
Beauchief abbey, Derbyſhire, built, 1183.
Beaumaris caſtle, Angleſea, built, 1295.
Beckford's, Mr. Alderman, ſtatue, erected in Guildhall, London, 1770.
Bedford Priory built, 1000; rebuilt, 1223; bridge built, 1224.
Bees, St. priory, Cumberland, founded, 1120.
Beeſton caſtle, Cheſhire, built, 1180; rebuilt, 1201.
Belfaſt bridge, Ireland, built, 1682.
Bergham abbey, Suſſex, built, 1160.
Berkeley caſtle, Glouceſterſhire, began by Henry I. 1108; finiſhed by Henry II.
Bernard caſtle, Durham, built, 1270.
Berry Pomeroy caſtle, Devon, built, 1070.
Bethlehem hoſpital, built, 1553; rebuilt, 1675.
Beverſton caſtle, Glouceſterſhire, built, 1076.
Beverley church, in Yorkſhire, built, 711.
Bildewas abbey, Shropſhire, built, 1153.
Billing, Little, priory, Northamptonſhire, built, 1076.
Bindon abbey, Dorſetſhire, built, 1172.
Bingham priory, Norfolk, built, 1206.
Birkhedde priory, Cheſhire, built, 1189.
Biſhop Aukland's palace, Durham, rebuilt, 1665.
Biſhop's gate, London, pulled down and ſold, 1761.
Blackfriar's-bridge voted for, 1755; bill paſſed, May 17. 1766; began, June 7, and the firſt ſtone laid, Oct. 31,

1760; passable, 1766; finished, 1770; cost 150,840l. Toll-houses built, June, 1773; burnt by the rioters and re-erected, June 7, 1780; toll taken off, June 24, 1785; Sunday toll took place, June 24, 1786.

Blantyre priory, Scotland, built, 1296.

Bliburgh priory, Suffolk, built, 1110.

Bodiam castle, Sussex, built, 1139.

Bodleian library, Oxford, rebuilt and founded, 1598.

Bolton abbey, Yorkshire, built, 1120; castle built, 1297.

Bothal castle, Northumberland, built, 1330.

Botolph's priory, Colchester, built, 1109.

Bowes castle, Yorkshire, built out of the ruins of a Roman fort.

Boxgrove priory, Sussex, built, 1110.

Bradenstoke priory, Wilts, built, 1076.

Bradsole abbey, Kent, built, 1191.

Bramber castle and church, Sussex, built before the conquest.

Brazen-nose college, Oxford, founded, 1513.

Brecknock castle built, 1089; priory built, 1100.

Bridewell, (late a palace of King John) London, built, 1522; converted to an hospital, 1553.

Bridgewater castle and bridge, Somersetshire, built, 1204.

Bridgenorth castle, Shropshire, built, 800.

Brinkburn priory, Northumberland, built, 1331.

Bristol cross built, 1373; taken down, and removed to Stourhead, 1760; Exchange built, 1741; bridge-bill passed, May 22, 1760.

British Lying-in Hospital, Brownlow-street, London, instituted, 1749.

Brodie castle, Scotland, built, 1113.

Bromholm priory, Norfolk, built, 1113.

Brougham castle, Westmoreland, built, 1070.

Brunspeth castle, Durham, built, 1140.

Buckfastre abbey, Devon, 918.

Buckingham house, in St. James's Park, bought for the residence of Queen Charlotte, for 20,000l. 1761; her first residente there, May 19, 1762.

Buckingham castle built, 918.

Buckland priory built, 1278.

Bugden palace, Huntingdonshire, built, 1480.

Burgh caſtle, Staffordſhire, built by the Romans.
Burnham priory, Bucks, built, 1266.
Burrough chapel, Somerſetſhire, was ſtanding in 900.
Burton abbey, Staffordſhire, built, 1004.
Bury caſtle, Suffolk, built, 1020.
Burley priory, built, 1171.
Byland abbey, Yorkſhire, built, 1134.
Byſham abbey, Berks, built, 1338.
Caerlaveroc caſtle, Scotland, built, 1638.
Calder priory, Cumberland, built, 1134.
Calſhot caſtle, Hampſhire, built, 1540.
Cambridge caſtle built, 1068; Senate houſe began, 1722.
Canterbury caſtle built, 1075; cathedral built, 1184; Weſtgate built, 1387.
Cardigan caſtle built, 1160.
Carew caſtle, Pembrokeſhire, built, 1100.
Cariſbrook caſtle built, 692; rebuilt, 1610.
Carliſle caſtle built, 680; city walls built, 690; both repaired, 1092, and 1484.
Cartmel monaſtery, Lancaſhire, built, 1188.
Caſtle-acre, priory, Norfolk, built, 1090.
Caſtle-acre, monaſtery, Yorkſhire, built, 1085.
Caſtle Cornet, Guernſey, built, 1100.
Caſtle Riſing caſtle, Norfolk, built, 1204.
Caſtle Ruſſian caſtle, Iſle of Man, bult, 960.
Caſtle Town caſtle, Iſle of Man, built, 960.
Caſtles, 1100 built in England, between 1140 and 1154.
Catharine-hall, Cambridge, founded, 1475.
Catharine hill chapel, Surry, built, 1230.
Charing-croſs erected as it now is, 1678.
Charter-houſe built, 1371; converted to an hoſpital, 1611.
Chatham, Earl of, ſtatue erected in Guildhall, 1782.
Cheapſide croſs demoliſhed, May 2, 1643.
Chelſea college began, 1609; finiſhed, 1690; phyſic garden began, 1732; bridge began, 1762.
Chertſey abbey founded, 664.
Chelmsford bridge built, 1100; priſon built, 1777.
Cheſter caſtle rebuilt, 1084; cathedral founded, 660; St. John's church founded, 689; Water tower built, 1322.
Chicheſter built by Ciſſa, 540; cathedral built, 1115.

Childham caſtle, Kent, erected before 182.
Chriſt-church, college, Oxford, began, 1515; completed, 1523.
Chriſtchurch priory, Hampſhire, built, 1060.
Chriſt college, Cambridge, founded, 1505.
Chriſt hoſpital, London, founded, 1552.
Cirenceſter abbey founded, 1132.
Circus, at Rome, built, 605 before Chriſt, contained 150,000 perſons.
Ciſbury fort, Wiltſhire, built by Ciſſa, 547.
City road, near London, made, 1761.
Clare-hall, Cambridge, founded, 1326.
Clarendon preſs printing-houſe, Oxford, founded, 1711.
Clerbury caſtle, Shropſhire, built, 1160.
Clerkenwell monaſtery founded, 1098; burnt by a mob, 1381.
Cleve abbey, Somerſet, founded, 1198.
Clithero caſtle, Lancaſhire, built, 1171.
Clun caſtle, Salop, built, 1140.
Clunokvaur abbey, Caernarvonſhire, built, 1616.
Cockermouth caſtle, Cumberland, built, 1069.
Cockerſand abbey, Lancaſhire, built, 1200.
Cocklepark tower, Northumberland, built before 1200.
Colcheſter built, 125 before Chriſt; monaſtery of St. John built, 1097; caſtle built, 912.
Cold Norton, priory, Oxfordſhire, built, 1160.
Combe abbey, Warwickſhire, built, 1150.
Combermere abbey, Cheſhire, built, 1134.
Common Pleas, court of, in Weſtminſter-hall, built, 1741.
Coningſberg caſtle, Yorkſhire, exiſted in 489.
Covent-garden ſquare built, 1633.
Coventry abbey built, 1043.
Coverham abbey, Yorkſhire, built, 1280.
Corfe caſtle, Dorſet, built, 970.
Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, founded, 1351.
Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, founded, 1516.
Covent-garden theatre, built, 1733.
Cottonian library ſettled for the public, 1701; damaged by fire, Oct. 25, 1731.
Cowling caſtle, Kent, built, 1481.
Cowes caſtle, in the Iſle of Wight, built, 1540.

Cranburn priory, Dorſet, built, 980.
Creak priory, Norfolk, built, 1206.
Crickaith caſtle, Caernarvonſhire, built, 1200.
Cripplegate, London, pulled down and ſold for 91l. July, 1760.
Croſs, St. hoſpital, Wincheſter, built, 1132.
Croxton abbey, Staffordſhire, built, 1180.
Croyland abbey, Lincolnſhire, built, 718; deſtroyed by the Danes, 867; rebuilt, 945.
Cummer abbey, Merionethſhire, built, 1200.
Cuſtom-houſe, London, firſt built, 1559; burnt down and rebuilt, 1718.
Dacre caſtle, Cumberland, built before 925.
Dartington caſtle, Devon, built, 1123.
Davington nunnery, Kent, built, 1153.
David's, St. cathedral, built, 1180; palace built, 1335.
Dartford priory, Kent, built, 1372.
Deal caſtle, Kent, built, 1539.
Denbigh abbey, built, 1330; caſtle built, 1280.
Devizes caſtle, built, 1136.
Dioniſius priory, Hampſhire, built, 1124.
Dolwyddelan caſtle, Caernarvonſhire, built, 500.
Dorcheſter cathedral, firſt built, 636.
Domus Dei houſe, at Dover, built 1240.
Dormitory, at Weſtminſter ſchool, rebuilt, 1719.
Dover-caſtle, built by Julius Cæſar, 50 years before Chriſt; tower built, 47; old church built, 156; priory built, 1130; pier built, 1539.
Drury-lane theatre built, 1662; deſtroyed by fire, 1672; rebuilt, 1674.
Dublin caſtle, Ireland, built, 1220; Parliament houſe began 1729, coſt 40,000l. cuſtom-houſe began, 1781.
Dudley caſtle, Staffordſhire, built, 700; priory built, 1160.
Dulwich college built, 1619.
Dunbar built, 1187 before Chriſt.
Dunmow priory, Eſſex, built, 1110.
Dunnington caſtle, Berks, built, 1260.
Dunoon caſtle, Scotland, built long before 1334.
Dunſtable priory, founded, 1132.
Dunſtaburg priory, Northumberland, built, 1280.

Dunſtaffage caſtle, Scotland, built, 1307.
Durham caſtle built, 1069.
Eaſby abbey, Yorkſhire, built, 1152.
Eaſtburn priory, Suſſex, built, 1270.
Eaſtbury houſe, Eſſex, built, 1572.
Eaſt-Grinſtead tower fell down, Nov. 12, 1785.
Eaſt-India houſe, Leadenhall-ſtreet, London, built, 1726.
Edgar's tower, Worceſter, built, 975.
Edinburgh caſtle built, 950.
Ediſtone light-houſe, near Plymouth, firſt built, 1696; blown down Nov. 26, 1703; rebuilt, 1706; burnt down, Dec. 1755; rebuilt, Oct. 1759; again burnt down, 1770; rebuilt, 1774.
Edmondſbury, St. monaſtery, Suffolk, built, 633; rebuilt, 1028; the arches near the Eaſt-gate, built, 1148.
Egremont caſtle, Cumberland, built, 1070.
Elizabeth caſtle, Jerſey, built, 1586.
Ely monaſtery built, 506; deſtroyed by the Danes, 870; rebuilt, 1109; biſhop's houſe, in Holborn, built, 1290; pulled down and converted into buildings, 1780.
Eltham palace built, 1290.
Emanuel college, Cambridge, founded, 1584.
Engliſh college, at Rome, built, 854.
Eſcurial, in Spain, built, 1562.
Eſher-place, Surry, built, 1414.
Ethelbert's tower, in Canterbury, built, 1047.
Eton college built, 1441; rebuilt, 1569.
Ewelm palace, Oxfordſhire, built, 1424.
Exciſe office, in Broad-ſtreet, London, built, 1774.
Exeter caſtle built, 680; cathedral began, 1064; completed, 1485; new bridge began, 1770; country court-houſe, built, 1776.
Exeter college, Oxford, built, 1316.
Eynſham abbey, Oxfordſhire, built, 1005.
Farley caſtle, Somerſetſhire, built, 1342.
Farnham caſtle, Surrey, built, 1138.
Feverſham abbey, Kent, built, 1147.
Fidena amphitheatre, fell in and deſtroyed 50,000 perſons, 27.
Fiſhmongers hall burnt, Feb. 10, 1761.

Flaxley abbey built, 1110; deſtroyed by fire, 1777,
Fleet-market opened, Sept. 30, 1737; obeliſk erected, 1775; Fleet priſon burnt by the rioters, June 7, 1780.
Flint caſtle built, 1185.
Florence bridge built, 1330.
Ford abbey, Devonſhire, built, 1133.
Fotheringhay caſtle, Northampronſhire, built, 1408.
Foundling hoſpital London, incorporated, 1739; building began, 1742; opened, 1756.
Fountains abbey, Yorkſhire, built, 1132.
Freemaſons hall, Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, built, 1775; conſecrated, May 23, 1776.
French Proteſtants hoſpital, London, incorporated, 1718.
Frithelſtoke priory, Devon, built, 1222.
Fulham bridge built, 1727.
Furneſs abbey, Lancaſhire, built, 1127.
Galway college, Ireland, founded by Edward VI. 1551.
Gateſhide monaſtery, Durham, founded, 653.
George's, St. hoſpital, Hyde-park corner, inſtituted, October 19, 1733.
George's, St. church, Bloomſbury, London, built, 1730.
German's, St. priory, Cornwall, built, 937.
Gervis abbey, Yorkſhire, founded, 1145.
Giles's, St. church, London, rebuilt, 1731.
Glaſtonbury abbey, Somerſet, built, 690; rebuilt, 954.
Gleaſton caſtle, Lancaſhire, built, 1340.
Gloceſter monaſtery, founded 710.
Godſtow nunnery, Oxfordſhire, conſecrated, 1138.
Gonvil and Caius college, Cambridge, founded, 1348.
Goodman's fields theatre opened, 1729.
Gray's-inn rebuilt, 1687.
Grace Dieu nunnery, Leiceſter, built, 1151.
Green caſtle Caernarvonſhire, built, 1138.
Greenwich hoſpital inſtituted, 1694; firſt began to receive diſabled ſeamen, 1737; had the Derventwater eſtate given it, 1735; injured by a fire, Jan. 1779.
Greſham college founded, 1581; pulled down, 1771; and the Exciſe-office built upon the ſpot, 1774.
Gretham hoſpital, in Durham, built, 1220.

Guildford caſtle, Surry, built before 1036; tower fell down, April 23, 1740.
Guildhall, London, built 1410; burnt, 1666; repaired, 1669; beautified, 1762.
Guy's hoſpital, Southwark, built, 1721.
Gyſburgh, priory, Yorkſhire, founded, 1119.
Hackney coach office, in Surry-ſtreet, Strand, London, burnt down 1770; removed to Somerſet-place, 1782.
Hadley caſtle, Eſſex, built, 1306.
Haghmon priory, Salop, built, 1100.
Hales-Owen abbey, Shropſhire, built, 1215.
Hales abbey, Gloceſterſhire, built, 1246.
Halling-houſe, Kent, built, 1183.
Hampton Court palace, built, 1525; bridge began, 1750.
Harlach caſtle, Merionethſhire, built by the Britons; rebuilt, 877.
Harwood nunnery, Bedfordſhire, built, 1150.
Haſtings caſtle, Kent, built, 1070.
Havard college, New England, built, 1650; burnt down and rebuilt, 1764.
Haverfordweſt caſtle, built about 1700.
Haugmond abbey, Shropſhire, built, 1110.
Hawarden caſtle, Flintſhire, built, 1250; demoliſhed, 1643.
Henry VII. chapel, Weſtminſter, built Jan. 18, 1502.
Heralds college inſtituted, 1340; houſe built, 1670.
Hereford cathedral built, 1107; Weſtern tower fell, 1786.
Hertford college, Oxford, founded, 1740.
Hertlebury caſtle, Worceſterſhire, built, 1268.
Hever caſtle, Kent, built, 1340.
Hicks's hall, Clerkenwell, foundation laid, May 20, 1779. finiſhed, 1782.
Hicks's hall, Smithfield, London, built, 1612; pulled down, 1782.
Higham Ferrars college, Northamptonſhire, built, 1422.
Hinchinbrook priory, Huntingdonſhire, built, 1074.
Holland priory, Lancaſhire, founded, 1319.
Holy-Rood-houſe, Edinburgh, built, 1128; repaired, 1733.
Holy-head, Angleſea, church, built, 1291.
Holy Croſs church, Tipperary, in Ireland, built, 1169.
Hyde abbey, Hampſhire, built, 904.
Hyde abbey, near Wincheſter, founded, 1130.

House of Commons, Westminster, repaired, 1348.
Holdenby house, Northamptonshire, built, 1585.
Holm Cultram abbey, Cumberland, built, 1115.
Horse guards, Westminster, built, 1758.
Huntingdon castle built, 921.
Hurst castle, Hampshire, built, 1539.
Hurstmonceaux castle, Sussex, built before 1066.
Hylton castle, Durham, built, 930.
James's, St. palace, built, 1530.
Jerusalem temple built, 1094 before Christ.
Jesus college, Cambridge, founded, 1496.
Jesus college, Oxford, founded, 1571.
India-house, Leadenhall-street, London, built, 1726.
John's, St. college, Cambridge, founded, 1508.
John's, St. college, Oxford, founded, 1557.
John's, St. church, Milbank, Westminster, consecrated, June 24, 1728; burnt, Sept. 26, 1742; repaired, 1743.
John's, St. monastery, near Smithfield, London, built, 1098; burnt down by Wat Tyler's rabble, 1381.
John of Gaunt's house, near Lincoln, built, 1397.
Ipres tower, at Rye, built, 1160.
Ipswich college built, 1524.
Irish hospitals — Smith's school incorporated, 1669; Blue-coat hospital incorparated, 1670; Royal, near Kilmainham, ditto, 1683; Dublin workhouse established, 1728; Charitable infirmary opened, 1728; Stevens's hospital incorporated, 1730; St. Patrick's founded, 1745; incorporated, 1746; Lying-in-hospital established, 1745; incorporated, 1757; Mercer's incorporated, 1750; St. Nicholas's opened, 1753; Lock instituted, 1755; Charitable loan, ditto, 1757; Venereal opened, 1758; Dublin hospital ditto, 1762.
Islington church, Middlesex, rebuilt, Aug. 28, 1751.
King's-bench prison in St. George's fields, Southwark, built, 1758; enlarged, 1776; burnt by rioters, June 7, 1780; rebuilt, 1781.
King's college, Cambridge, founded, 1441.
King's college, Aberdeen, founded, 1500.
Kenelworth castle, Warwickshire, built, 1120; priory built, 1106.

Kew bridge built, 1759.
Kirkham priory, Yorkſhire, built, 1122.
Kirkſtall abbey, Yorkſhire, built, 1153.
Kirkſtead abbey, Lincolnſhire, built, 1139.
Knareſborough caſtle, Yorkſhire, built, 1100.
Lacock nunnery, Wilts, built, 1133.
Lambeth chapel founded, 1169; palace built, 1184.
Lancaſter caſtle built, 124, by Agricola, the Roman Gen.
Landaff cathedral built, 1120.
Lanercoft priory, Cumberland, built, 1169.
Lanerk caſtle, Scotland, founded, 1314.
Languard fort, Eſſex, built, 1618.
Latton priory, built before 1270.
Launceſton caſtle, Cornwall, built by the Romans.
Leadenhall, London, built, 1446.
Leeds caſtle, Kent, built, 857; rebuilt, 1071.
Lees priory, Eſſex, built, 1306.
Leiburn caſtle, Kent, built, 1190.
Leiceſter abbey built, 1143.
Lewes priory and caſtle, Suſſex, built, 1078.
Litchfield cathedral built, 656; rebuilt, 1148.
Lilleſhul priory, Salop, built, 1104.
Lincoln college, Oxford, founded, 1427.
Lincoln's-inn ſquare incloſed with rails, 1737.
Lincoln's inn, London, built, 1226; converted from the Biſhop of Chicheſter's palace to an inn of court, 1310; theatre built, 1695.
Lincoln's inn chapel finiſhed, 1623; new buildings erected, 1782.
Lincoln cathedral built, 1060; caſtle built by the Romans.
Lincoln palace built, 1149.
Lincluden abbey, Scotland, founded, 1165.
Lindisfarne monaſtery, Northumberland, founded, 651; rebuilt, 1104.
Llanſtephen caſtle, Caernarvonſhire, built, 1138.
Llanthony monaſtery, Monmouthſhire, built, 1110.
Lock hoſpital, Knightſbridge, inſtituted, 1746.
London bridge built of wood, 1016, burnt, 1136; rebuilt with timber, 1163; built with ſtone, 1209; houſes on it pulled down, and the whole repaired 1758;

when the temporary bridge was on April, 1758, burnt, and again made paſſable for carriages in ten days.

London water works erected on the bridge, 1582; burnt, 1779.

London diſpenſary inſtituted, 1770.

London hoſpital, Mile End, inſtituted, 1740; foundation laid, June 10, 1752; incorporated, 1758; medical theatre opened, Oct. 27, 1785.

London lying-in-hoſpital, in Brownlow-ſtreet, London, inſtituted, March 30, 1750.

London ſtone, in Cannon-ſtreet, firſt placed there by the Romans, 15 before Chriſt.

London wall built 306.

London workhouſe, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, inſtituted, 1611.

Ludlow caſtle, Salop, built, 1097.

Louth Park abbey, Lincolnſhire, built, 1139.

Ludgate, London, ſold and pulled down, 1760.

Luggerſhal caſtle, Wilts, built, 1199.

Lulworth caſtle, Dorſet, built, 1610.

Lukes, St. hoſpital, Moorfields, built, July 31, 1751; in the city road, 1785.

Lying-in-hoſpital, in Old-ſtreet, began to be built, 1770.

Lyme caſtle, Kent, built before 1379.

Magdalen college, Oxford, founded, 1447.

Magdalen college, Cambridge, founded, 1519.

Magdalen hoſpital inſtituted, in Preſcot-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, 1758; in St. George's fields, built, 1772.

Maiſon-dieu hoſpital, Dover, 1229.

Malmſbury abbey built, 642; caſtle built, 1134.

Mannorbeer caſtle, Pembrokeſhire, built, 1088.

Manſion-houſe, London, built, 1739; inhabited, 1752.

Marechal college, Aberdeen, founded, 1593.

Marſh caſtle, Guernſey, built by the Danes.

Marine Society-houſe, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, London, began, April 30, 1773.

Martin's, St. church, in Canterbury, built, 182.

Mary's St. abbey, York, built, 1088.

Mary's, St. priory, Thetford, built, 1104; old houſe built, 1075.

Mayfield place, Suſſex, built, 988.

Maxtoke caſtle, Warwickſhire, built, 1346; priory built, 1337.
Mercer's chapel, London, built, 1187.
Merchant Taylor's ſchool founded, 1568.
Merlin's cave, in Richmond gardens, made, 1735.
Merton college, Oxford, founded, 1247.
Mettingham caſtle and college, Suffolk, built, 1335.
Meuſe, Charing-croſs, Weſtminſter, built, 1732.
Michaelham priory, built, 1230.
Michael, St. or Vale caſtle, Guernſey, built, 1100; church built, 1117.
Michael's, St. mount monaſtery, Cornwall, built, 1030.
Middleham caſtle, Yorkſhire, built, 1190.
Middleſex hoſpital inſtituted, 1745; built, 1755.
Middleton abbey, Dorſet, built, 938.
Montacute priory, Somerſet, built, 1070.
Montgomery caſtle rebuilt, 1093.
Monument, London, began, 1671; finiſhed, 1677; repaired, 1786.
Moorgate, London, ſold for 1661. and pulled down, 1761.
Moorfields, London, levelled and planted, 1614; quarters formed, gravelled, and planted, 1740; diviſion wall pulled down, 1754; road made to croſs it, 1786.
Morpeth caſtle, Northumberland, built about 1230.
Mont Orgueil caſtle, Jerſey, built, 1000.
Mount St. Michael, on the coaſt of France, built, 966; completed, 1070.
Muſeum (late Montagu-houſe) purchaſed by parliament, 1753; inhabited by the military, 1780.
Naworth caſtle, Cumberland, built, 1330.
Neath abbey, Glamorganſh. built, 1150; caſtle built, 1090.
Nether hall, Eſſex, built, 1280.
Netley abbey, Hants, built, 1239; caſtle built, 1540.
Newark caſtle, Nottinghamſhire, built, 1140.
Newark priory, Surry, built, 1191.
Newcaſtle-on-the-Tyne caſtle built, 1081; bridge rebuilt, 1779.
Newcaſtle-under-Line caſtle, built, 1340.
New church, Strand, London, opened, Feb. 1, 1720-1.
New college, Oxford, founded, 1375.
New Foreſt, Hampſhire, made, 1079

New Newgate, in the Old Bailey, London, built, 1776; burnt by the rioters, June 6, 1780; reſtored, 1781.
New River firſt brought to London, 1614.
Newton, Sir Iſaac, ſtatue erected in Trinity college, Cambridge, July 5, 1755.
Newſted abbey, Nottinghamſhire, built, 1160.
Norton priory, Cheſhire, built, 1210.
Norham caſtle, Durham, built, 1100.
Norwich cathedral built, 1087.
Nottingham caſtle built, 1068.
Nuneaton nunnery, Warwickſhire, built, 1170.
Nutley abbey, Bucks, built, 1162.
Oakham caſtle, Rutlandſhire, built, 1162.
Odiam caſtle, Hants, built, 1190.
Offa's dyke, made, 774.
Okehampton caſtle, Devon, built, 1058.
Old Bailey Seſſions-houſe, London, built, 1773.
Olveſton priory, Lincolnſhire, built, 1160.
Opera-houſe, in the Haymarket, opened, 1704.
Oranſey abbey, Scotland, 567
Oriel college, Oxford, founded, 1337.
Orford caſtle, Suffolk, built, 1066.
Oſyth's, St. priory, Eſſex, built, 1120.
Ottery priory, Devon, built, 1060.
Ouſe bridge, at York, rebuilt, 1566.
Oxford caſtle built, 1074; theatre built, 1169; library built, 1745; hoſpital began, May 1, 1772 obſervatory built, 1772.
Paiſley monaſtery, Scotland, founded, 1160.
Pantheon, in Oxford-road, London, firſt opened, Jan. 27, 1772.
Pantheon, at Rome, built 25 before Chriſt; roof fell in, Nov. 6, 1756.
Park, St. James's, drained by Henry VIII. 1537; improved, planted, and made a thoroughfare for public uſe, 1668; decoy removed, and drains filled up, 1775.
Pavenſey caſtle, Suſſex, built by the Romans.
Paul's, St. London, built on the foundation of an old temple of Diana, 610, burnt, 964; rebuilt, 1240, having been 150 years building, at a million expence; the ſteeple fired by lightning, 1443; rebuilt, having

been burnt down, 1631; totally deſtroyed by fire, 1666; firſt ſtone of the preſent building laid, 1675; finiſhed, 1710; and coſt 1,000,000.

Paul's, St. ſchool, founded, 1510.

Peele caſtle, in the iſle of Man, built before 1245.

Peele caſtle, Lancaſhire, built, 1140.

Pembroke college, Oxford, founded, 620.

Pembroke hall, Cambridge, founded, 1343.

Pendragon caſtle, Weſtmoreland, deſtroyed, 1341; repaired, 1660.

Penmon priory, Angleſea, built, 540.

Peterborough cathedral built, 1200.

Peterhouſe, college, Cambridge, founded, 1257.

Pharos, of Alexandria, built, 282 before Chriſt.

Phyſic garden, Oxford, began, 1652.

Phyſic garden, Chelſea, began, 1732.

Phyſic garden, Cambridge, began, 1763.

Phyſicians college, London, founded, 1519.

Picts walls, between England and Scotland, built, 85, by Agricola, repaired by Urbicus, 144; Adrian built one from Newcaſtle to Carliſle, 121; Severus from ſea to ſea, 203.

Picton caſtle, Pembrokeſhire, built before the Conqueſt, and is now entire.

Plaſhey caſtle, Eſſex, built by the Romans.

Pontefract, or Pomfret caſtle, Yorkſhire, built, 1069.

Porcheſter caſtle, Hampſhire, built by the Romans.

Powis caſtle, Montgomeryſhire, built, 1110.

Powderham caſtle, Devonſhire, built, 970.

Putney bridge built, 1726.

Pythagoras' ſchool, Cambridge, built, 1092.

Queen's college, Oxford, founded, 1340.

Queen's college, Cambridge, founded, 1448.

Raby caſtle, Durham, built, 1020.

Radclivian library, Oxford, began building, May 12, 1737; opened, April 13, 1745.

Ramſey abbey, Huntingdonſhire, bailt, 969.

Raine's charity commenced, 1758.

Ranza caſtle, Arran Iſle, Scotland, built before 1380.

Ravenſworth caſtle, in Yorkſhire, built, 1030.

Reading abbey founded, 1130.

Recluver abbey, Kent, built, 669.
Reſtormel caſtle, Cornwall, built, 1100.
Rhudland caſtle, in Wales, built before the Conqueſt; rebuilt, 1063; repaired, 1281.
Richmond bridge, Surry, began building, Aug. 23, 1774; finiſhed, 1777; palace built, 1498.
Richmond caſtle, Yorkſhire, built, 1070.
Richborough caſtle, Kent, built by the Romans.
Rippon monaſtery, Yorkſhire, built, 677.
Rivaulx abbey, Yorkſhire, built, 1132.
Roche abbey, Yorkſhire, built, 1147.
Rocheſter bridge built, 1392; cathedral, 610; repaired, 1080; caſtle built, 1070.
Rockingham caſtle, Northamptonſhire, built, 1070.
Rolls chapel, Chancery-lane, London, built, 1232; maſter's houſe built, Sept. 18, 1717.
Roman highways made in Britain, 415.
Rome's walls built, and the ſewers made, 602; the great Circus made, which would contain 150,000 perſons, and the temple of Janus built, 207.
Rotheſay caſtle, Iſle of Bute, Scotland, built before 1263.
Royal Exchange, London, built, 1566; titled royal by Queen Elizabeth, Jan. 29, 1571; burnt, 1666; rebuilt, 1670; repaired and beautified, Sept 28, 1769.
Royal Society academy, Strand, London, firſt ſtone laid, June 4, 1776.
Rumſey abbey, Hants, built, 972.
Saltwood caſtle, Kent, built by the Romans.
Saliſbury cathedral built, 1220
Sampſon's, St. church, at Guernſey, built, 1111.
Sandford caſtle, Dorſet, built, 1540.
Sancta Caſa, or the Holy houſe of Loretto, pretended to have been brought by angels from Paleſtine into Illyria, in 1291.
Sandal caſtle, Yorkſhire, built, 1317.
Sandown caſtle, Kent, built, 1539.
Sandgate caſtle, Kent, built, 1540.
Sandwich bridge built, 1756.
Saturn's temple, in Rome, built 407 before Chriſt.
Saviour's, St. church, Southwark, built, 1098.

Savoy palace, Strand, London, built, 1245; converted to an hoſpital, 1509; burnt down, March 2, 1776.
Sawley abbey, Yorkſhire, built, 1147.
Scarborough caſtle built, 1140; rebuilt, 1170.
Severus's wall built in the N. of England, 203.
Sewdley caſtle, Glouceſterſhire, built, 1442.
Shap monaſtery, Weſtmoreland, founded, 1189.
Shakeſpear's monument, in Weſtminſter abbey, erected, 1741.
Sherborne caſtle, Dorſet, built, 1107.
Shrewſbury abbey, Salop, built, 1033; caſtle built, 1084.
Sion abbey, Middleſex, built, 1414.
Sion college, London wall, built, 1624.
Simpſon's hoſpital, Dublin, for blind and gouty men, eſtabliſhed and built, 1780.
Six clerks' offices, Chancery-lane. London, built, 1776.
Skipton caſtle, Yorkſhire, built about 1070.
Small-pox hoſpital, Cold-bath-fields, inſtituted, September 26, 1746.
Somerſet-houſe, Strand, London, built, 1549; pulled down, 1776, and began to be rebuilt in its preſent taſte.
Somerton caſtle, near Newark, Lincolnſhire, built 1305.
Sorbonne, at Paris, founded, 1250.
Southwell palace, Newark, Nottinghamſhire, built, 1518.
Stafford caſtle built, 1070.
Stamford caſtle, Lincolnſhire, built, 922.
Stratford upon Avon monaſtery, built, 1070.
St. Stephen's chapel, now the Houſe of Commons, Weſtminſter, built, 1115.
Stratflour abbey, Cardiganſh. built, 1164; rebuilt, 1238.
Stonehenge erected by Ambroſius, 476.
Sydney Suſſex college, Cambridge, founded, 1598.
Swanſey caſtle, Glamorganſhire, built, 1113.
Tamworth caſtle, Warwickſhire, built, 914.
Taviſtoke monaſtery, Devon, built, 961.
Temple, London, founded by the Knights Templars, 1185; Middle Temple hall rebuilt, 1572; their preſent church built, 1240.
Temple Bar built, 1672.
Tenby caſtle, Pembrokeſhire, built, 1079.

Tewkesbury abbey, Glouceſterſhire, built, 1102.
Theobald's houſe, Herts, pulled down, 1765.
Thetford monaſtery founded, 1103.
Thomas', St. hoſpital, Southwark, founded, 1553.
Thornbury caſtle, Glouceſterſhire, built, 1510.
Thorney abbey, Cambridgeſhire, built, 972.
Thornton college, Lincolnſhire, built, 1174.
Tiltey abbey, Eſſex, built, 1152.
Tintern abbey, Monmouthſhire, built, 1131.
Tiverton caſtle, Devonſhire, built, 1110.
Tower of London built, 1078; walled in, 1099.
Trajan's pillar erected in Rome, 114.
Treaſury office, Weſtminſter, built, 1732.
Trematon caſtle, Cornwall, built before the Conqueſt, and yet entire.
Trinity houſe, London, founded, 1515; incorporated, 1685.
Trinity college, Cambridge, founded, 1546.
Trinity college, Oxford, founded, 1555.
Trinity hall, Cambridge, founded, 1350.
Tunbridge caſtle built, 1090; priory built, 1094.
Tupholme priory, near Lincoln, built, 1160.
Tynemouth caſtle and priory, Northumberl. built, 700.
Tychfield abbey, Hampſhire, built, 1232.
Vatican library founded, 1446.
Valle Crucis abbey, Denbighſhire, built, 1200.
Verſailles palace, France, finiſhed, 1687.
Ulverſcroft priory, Leiceſterſhire, built, 1167.
Univerſity college, Oxford, founded, 872.
Upnor caſtle, built, 1561.
Wadham college, Oxford, founded, 1613.
Walmer caſtle, Kent, built, 1539.
Walſingham priory, Norfolk, built, 1070.
Waltham abbey built, 1062; croſs built, 1292.
Walton bridge erected, 1747.
Wardon monaſtery, Bedfordſhire, built, 1136.
Warwick caſtle, built, 912; rebuilt, 1072.
Waverley abbey, in Surry, built, 1128.
Welch hoſpital, Gray's-inn-lane, London, erected, 1772.
Wells cathedral built, 704.

Weſtmalling abbey, Kent, founded, 944.
Wenlock abbey, Salop, built, 1081; monaſtery, 680.
Weſtham abbey, Eſſex, founded, 1134.
Weſtminſter abbey, built by Ethelbert of Kent, on the ſpot, where ſtood the temple of Apollo, 614; rebuilt, 1065; again rebuilt, 1285; made collegiate, 1560; towers built, 1732; and the north porch repaired, 175-.
Weſtminſter bridge began, Sept. 13, 1738; firſt ſtone laid, Jan. 29, 1738-9; center arch finiſhed, March 3, 1741-2; laſt arch, Aug. 1746; pier ſunk and repaired, Sept. 1, 1747; opened for paſſengers, Nov. 17, 1750; and coſt 426,650l.
Weſtminſter-hall, built, 1093; rebuilt, 1399; repaired, 1748; ſlated, 1750; beautified and repaired, 1782.
Weſtminſter infirmary inſtituted, 1720.
Weſtminſter lying-in hoſpital inſtituted, 1765.
Weſtminſter palace built, 1098; burnt, 1298; again, 1540.
Weſtminſter ſchool founded, 1070; again, by Queen Elizabeth, 1560.
Wetherhall priory, Cumberland, built, 1086.
Weymouth caſtle built, 1539.
Whalley abbey, Lancaſhire, built, 1178.
Whitehall, Weſtminſter, built by Cardinal Woolſey, 1545; damaged by fire, 1690; conſumed, June 5, 1697-8; gateway pulled down and carried to Windſor, 1746.
Whitby monaſtery, Yorkſhire, founded, 1075.
Whorwell nunnery built, 979.
Whigmore caſtle, Herefordſhire, built, 1074.
Winchcomb monaſtery, Glouceſterſhire, founded, 800.
Winchelſea monaſtery built, 1310; caſtle built, 1543.
Wincheſter college founded, 1387; cathedral built, 1366; palace began, 1683; north gate, built, 1290.
Windſor caſtle, built, 1364; chapel built, 1473; college founded, 1545; terrace made, 1587.
Win field caſtle, Suffolk, built before the Conqueſt.
Winifred's Well chapel built, 1490.
Witham, Eſſex, built, 913.
Wooburn abbey, Bedfordſhire, founded, 1145.
Woolſey's college, Ipſwich, founded, 1529.

Wolverhampton cathedral founded, 996.
Woodſtock park made, the firſt in England, 1123.
Woolwich church rebuilt, 1732; academy finiſhed, 1741.
Worceſter college, Oxford, founded, 1713; incorporated, 1744.
Worceſter cathedral built, 1055.
Workſop abbey, Nottinghamſhire, built, 1103.
Wymondham monaſtery founded, 1105.
York monaſtery founded, 1072; cathedral built, 628; rebuilt, 1075; St. Mary's abbey built, 1088; Ouſe bridge built, 1566.
Yarrow monaſtery, Durham, built, 674.

ACADEMIES INSTITUTED ON THE CONTINENT.

BERLIN, 1700, a Literary Society incorporated with it, 1744.
Bologna, for Phyſic and Mathematics, 1690; Arts and Sciences, 1714.
Breſt, Military, 1682.
Caen, *Belles Lettres*, 1705.
Copenhagen, Polite Arts, 1753.
Cortona, Etruſcan, 1726.
Cremona, 1560; renewed, 1607, under the title of Deſuniti.
Dublin, Arts, 1750.
Erfurt, Sciences, 1755.
Florence, *Belles Lettres*, 1272; *De la Cruſca*, 1582.
Germany, Natural Hiſtory, 1652.
Haerlem Sciences, 1760.
Liſbon, Royal, Hiſtorical, 1722.
Lyons, Sciences, *Belles Lettres*, 1700; Royal Societies of Phyſic, Mathematics, and Arts, united in 1758.
Madrid, Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, 1753.
Mantua, *Viliganti*, for Sciences, 1704.
Marſeilles, *Belles Lettres*, Hiſtory and Criticiſm, 1726.
Milan, Sciences, 1719.

Niſmes, Royal, 1682.
Padua, *Recovrati*, for Poetry, 1610.
Paris, *Sorbonne*, for Divinity, 1256; Painting, 1391; Muſic, 1543; Eloquence and Poetry, 1635; Royal of Inſcriptions and *Belles Lettres*, 1663; Painting and Sculpture, 1664; Architecture, 1671; Royal of Surgery, 1731; Agriculture, 1761.
Parma, *Innominati*, 1550; Cremona, 1560; renewed as *Deſuniti*, 1607.
Perouſa, of the *Inſenſati*, 1561; of *Filirgiti*, or the Lovers of Induſtry, 1574; improved, 1652.
Peterſburg, Sciences, 1724.
Rome, *Umoriſti*, for Poetry, 1611; *Fantaſcici*, 1625; *Infecondi*, 1653; Painting, 1665; Engliſh, 1752.
Stockholm, Royal of Sciences, 1750; *Belles Lettres*, 1753; Agriculture, 1781.
Toulon, Military, 1682.
Verona, at firſt Muſic, 1543.
Warſaw, Languages, Hiſtory, and Chronology, 1753.

SOCIETIES, COMPANIES, OFFICES, &c. INCORPORATED.

AFRICAN company eſtabliſhed, 1762.
American philoſophical ſociety inſtituted, Jan. 2, 1672.
Amicable ſociety incorporated, 1706.
Amſterdam bank, ſimilar to that of Venice, erected, 1757.
Antiquarian ſociety incorporated, Nov. 2, 1751.
Antiquarian ſociety, at Edinburgh, inſtituted, Dec. 18, 1780.
Apothecaries company, London, incorporated, 1617.
Armourers company, London, incorporated, 1423.
Artillery company revived, 1610.
Artiſts, ſociety of, London, incorpor. Feb. 26, 1765.
Arts and Sciences, ſociety of, London, inſtituted, 1753.
Augmentation office eſtabliſhed, 1704.
Bakers company, London, incorporated, 1307
Bank of England, eſtabliſhed, 1693. Bank notes at 13 and 14 per cent. diſc. and 15 and 20; alſo paid 3 per

cent on their bank notes once in three months, 1697.
Barber-Surgeons company, London, incorporated, 1308.
Blackſmiths company, London, incorporated, 1577.
Blackwell-hall Factors company, Lond. eſtabliſhed, 1516.
Bowyers company, London, incorporated, 1620.
Brewers company, London, incorporated, 1438.
Bricklayers company, London, incorporated, 1568.
Britiſh herring fiſhery incorporated, 1750.
Britiſh linen company erected, 1746.
Britiſh Muſeum eſtabliſhed, 1753.
Butchers company, London, incorporated, 1604.
Cap-makers company, London, incorporated, 1650.
Card-makers company, London, incorporated, 1629.
Carpenters company, London, incorporated, 1344.
Cabinet council firſt conſtituted, April 25, 1670.
Charitable corporation, inſtituted, 1708; aboliſhed, 1731.
Chatham cheſt firſt eſtabliſhed, 1582.
Chelſea water-works company, incorporated, 1722.
Clement's-inn ſociety eſtabliſhed, 1471.
Clergymens widows, and orphan corporation eſtabliſhed, July, 1670.
Clock-makers company, London, incorporated, 1632.
Cloth-workers company, London, incorporated, 1482.
Coach makers company, London, incorporated, 1677.
Comb-makers company, London, incorporated, 1650.
Commiſſioners of Sewers firſt appointed, 1425.
Companies firſt eſtabliſhed in London, 1198.
Cooks company, London, incorporated, 1481.
Coopers company, London, incorporated, 1501.
Cordwainers company, London, incorporated, 1410.
Curriers company, London, incorporated, 1605.
Cutlers company, London, incorporated, 1417.
Drapers company, London, incorporated, 1439.
Dublin ſociety incorporated, 1750.
Dyers company, London, incorporated, 1460.
Eaſt India company, at Embden, eſtabliſhed, 1750.
Eaſt India company eſtabliſhed, 1600; their ſtock then conſiſting of 72,000l. when they fitted out four ſhips and, meeting with ſucceſs, they have continued ever ſince; India ſtock ſold from 360 to 500 per cent.

1683; a new company eſtabliſhed, 1698; the old one re-eſtabliſhed, and the two united, 1700; agreed to give government 400,000l. per annum, for four years, on condition that they might continue unmoleſted, 1769; in great confuſion, and applied to parliament for aſſiſtance, 1773; judges ſent from England by government faithfully to adminiſter the laws there, to the company's ſervants, April 2, 1774.

Eaſt India company of Sweden, erected March, 1731.
Eaſt-land company, incorporated, 1579.
Embroiderers company, London, incorporated, 1591.
Engliſh copper office, incorporated, 1691.
Exciſe office formed, 1643.
Fan-makers company, London, incorporated, 1709.
Farriers company, London, incorporated, 1673.
Felt-makers company, London, incorporated, 1604.
Fiſhermens company, London, incorporated, 1687.
Fiſhmongers company, London, incorporated, 1536.
Firſt-fruits office eſtabliſhed, 1543.
Fletchers company, London, incorporated, 1626.
Founders company, London, incorporated, 1614.
Frame-work knitters company, London, incorpor. 1664.
Freemaſons excommunicated by the Pope, Sept. 23, 1738; their hall built in Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields, 1775.
Fruiterers company, London, incorporated, 1604.
Furriers company, London, incorporated, 1509.
Gardeners company, London, incorporated, 1616.
Girdlers company, London, incorporated, 1448.
Glaſs-ſellers company, London, incorporated, 1664.
Glaziers company, London, incorporated, 1637.
Glovers company, London, incorporated, 1556.
Gold and Silver wire-drawers comp. Lond. incorp. 1623.
Goldſmiths company, London, incorporated, 1327.
Gray's-inn ſociety-houſe built, 1687.
Grocers company, London, incorporated, 1429.
Gunſmiths company, London, incorporated, 1638.
Haberdaſhers company, London, incorporated, 1407.
Hackney-coach office eſtabliſhed, June 24, 1694.
Hamburgh company began in England, 1569.
Hand-in-hand fire-office incorporated, 1696.

Hat-band makers company, London, incorporated, 1638.
Hawkers and Pedlars licence-office, 1697.
Heralds college inſtituted, 1340.
Herring fiſhery eſtabliſhed, Sept. 2, 1750.
Highland ſociety for agriculture, inſtituted, Feb. 1785.
Humane ſociety inſtituted, 1750.
Horners company, London, incorporated, 1638.
Hudſon's-bay company, incorporated, 1670.
Inn-holders company, London, incorporated, 1515.
Joiners company, London, incorporated, 1564.
Iriſh working-ſchools ſociety, incorporated, Oct. 1773.
Ironmongers company, London, incorporated, 1464.
Lead-office eſtabliſhed, 1692.
Leather-ſellers company, London, incorporated, 1442.
Lincoln's-inn ſociety eſtabliſhed, 1310.
London aſſurance-office charter granted, 1716.
London incorporated, and obtained their firſt charter for electing magiſtrates, 1208.
Loriners company, London, incorporated, 1488.
Lyon's Inn ſociety eſtabliſhed, 1420.
Marine ſociety eſtabliſhed, 1756; to whom W. Hicks, Eſq. left 30cl. per annum, 1763.
Maſon's company, London, incorporated, 1677.
Medical Society, at Dublin, inſtituted, 1785.
Mercers company, London, incorporated, 1393.
Merchant-Taylors company, London, incorporated, 1466.
Mine and Battery company incorporated, 1568.
Mint office, in the Tower, eſtabliſhed, 1066.
Miſſiſippi ſcheme, 1720.
Muſicians company, London, incorporated, 1604.
Navy office founded, Dec. 4, 1644.
Needle-makers company, London, incorporated, 1656.
New-inn ſociety founded, 1485.
Oſtend company erected, January, 1722-3; aboliſhed, March, 1731-2.
Paper-ſtainers company, London, incorporated, 1580.
Painting, academy of, in London, incorporated, 1768.
Pariſh clerks, London, incorporated, 1232.
Parliaments began under the Saxon government; the firſt that met as ſuch was by Hen. I. in 1116; the firſt regular one was in King John's reign, in 1204; the

first House of Commons met, Jan. 20, 1265; that remarkable for forming the parties of Court and Country, June 16, 1621; a peer elected, and sat as member of the House of Commons, 1649; the Commons committed a Secretary of State to the Tower, Nov. 18, 1678; their Speaker refused by the King, 1679; bill passed for triennial ones, Nov. 1694; the first British one met, Oct. 24, 1707; act passed for septennial ones, 1716; committed a Lord-Mayor and an Alderman of London to the Tower, for having confined a Messenger of the House, 1771.

Patten-makers company, London, incorporated, 1670.

Penny-post office established, 1683.

Pensioners, the band of, established, 1590.

Pewterers company, London, incorporated, 1474.

Phœnix insurance-office established, 1782.

Physicians college, incorporated, 1518.

Pin-makers company, London, incorporated, 1636.

Plaisterers company, London, incorporated, 1500.

Plumbers company, London, incorporated, 1611.

Post-office, general, established, Dec. 27, 1660.

Poulterers company, London, incorporated, 1503.

Preston Guild established, 1172.

Promotion of Christian knowledge, society for the, established, 1699.

Propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, society for the, incorporated, 1701.

Propagation of the gospel in New England, society for the, incorporated, Feb. 7, 1662.

Raine's charity began to portion out 4 young women, 1758.

Reformation of manners, society for, formed, 1698

Royal Exchange assurance-office charter granted, 1716.

Royal Miners company, incorporated, 1564.

Royal Society, London, instituted, Dec. 30, 1660; incorporated, 1663.

Ruffia company incorporated, 1555.

Sadlers company, London, incorporated, 1280.

Salt office estab. 1694; duties formed, June 15, 1702.

Salters company, London, incorporated, 1558.

Scots corporation began, 1665.

Scriveners company, London, incorporated, 1616.

Seamens widows corporation erected, Oct. 13, 1732.
Secretary of States office began, 1530.
Shipwrights company, London, incorporated, 1610.
Sick and wounded seamens corp. began, June 24, 1747.
Silk-throwsters company, London, incorporated, 1629.
Sion college, London wall, founded, 1623; incorp. 1664.
Skinners company, London, incorporated, 1327.
Soap-makers company, London, incorporated, 1638.
Societies first established in London, 1198.
South-sea company began, May 6, 1710; its bubble, 1720; its directors estates to the amount of 2,000,000l. value seized, 1721; compounded with Mr. Knight, their cashier, for 10,000l. who had absconded with 100,000l. in 1720, and he returned to England, 1743.
Spectacle-makers company, London, incorporated, 1630.
Stamp-office established, 1694.
Staples-inn society established, 1415.
Starch-makers company, London, incorporated, 1632.
Stationers company, London, incorporated, 1556.
Sun-fire office projected, 1706.
Surgeons company, London, incorporated, 1745.
Tallow-chandlers company, London, incorporared, 1463.
Temple founded by the Knights Templars, 1185; abolished, 1311.
Thaves-inn society, established, 1519; dissolved, 1768.
Tin-plate workers company, London, incorporated, 1670.
Tobacco-pipe-makers company, London, incorp. 1663.
Trinity house founded by Sir Thomas Spert, 1515; incorporated, 1685,
Turky company incorporated, 1579.
Turners company, London, incorporated, 1604.
Victualling-office instituted, Dec. 10, 1663.
Vintners company, London, incorporated, 1437.
Union fire-office incorporated, 1714.
Upholders company, London, incorporated, 1627.
Ward-robe, great, in Scotland-yard, established, 1485.
Watermens company, London, incorporated, 1550.
Wax-chandlers company, London, incorp rated, 1484.
Weavers company, London, incorporated, 1164.
Welch copper-office incorporated, 1694.
Westminster fire-office established, 1717.

Wheelwrights company, London, incorporated, 1670.
Wine-licence office eſtabliſhed, 1661.
York-buildings water-works company, incorporated, 1691.

RELLIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS, COUNCILS, SACRED WRITINGS, &c. &c.

ACTS of the Apoſtles written, 63.
Adam and Eve created, 4004 before Chriſt.
Advent Sunday firſt obſerved, 433; the number determined, 1000.
Agnus Dei, or "O Lamb of God, which taketh away the ſins of the world," &c. firſt appointed in the Litany, 687.
All Saints feſtival inſtituted, 835.
All Souls feſtival eſtabliſhed, 998.
Altars in churches firſt uſed, 135; firſt conſecrated, 271 firſt erected in Britain, 634.
Anathemas firſt brought into the church, 387.
Andrew's, St. feſtival inſtituted, 359.
Angſburg confeſſion of faith made, 1550.
Annunciation of the Virgin Mary obſerved, 350.
Anthems firſt introduced into the church ſervice, 386.
Apparitors firſt inſtituted, about 1234.
Appeals to Rome firſt practiſed from England, 679.
Archdeacon, the firſt in England, 1075.
Articles of religion, 6 publiſhed by Henry VIII. 1536; 42 publiſhed without conſent of parliament, 1552; the 42 reduced to 39, Jan. 1563; received the authority of parliament, 1571; 104 drawn up by Archbiſhop Uſher for Ireland, 1615; eſtabliſhed, 1634.
Aſcenſion day firſt commemorated, 68.
Aſſumption of the Virgin, feſtival of, inſtituted, 813.
Athanaſian creed ſaid to be written, 340.
Auricular confeſſion firſt introduced, 1254.
Banns, publication of, for marriage, inſtituted, 1
Bartholomew's, St. feſtival, inſtituted, 1130.
Beads firſt uſed in the Papiſts devotion, 1093.
Bells introduced into churches, 458; firſt conſecrated, 968; baptiſed, 1030.

Benefices began about 500. The following account of those in England, is given as the fact by Dr. Burn; viz, that there are 1071 livings not exceeding 10l. per annum; 1467 livings above 10l. and not exceeding 20l. per annum; 1126 livings above 20l. and not exceeding 30l. per annum; 1049 livings above 30l. and not exceeding 40l. per annum; 884 livings above 40l. and not exceeding 50l. per annum; 5597 livings under 50l. per annum. It must be 500 years before every living can be raised to 60l. a year by Queen Ann's bounty, and 339 years before any of them can exceed 50l. a year. On the whole, there are above 11,000 church preferments in England, exclusive of Bishopricks, Deaneries, Canonries, Prebendaries, Priest-Vicars, Lay-Vicars, Secondaries, &c. belonging to Cathedrals, or Choristers, or even curates to well beneficed Clergymen.

Bible history ceases, 340 years before Christ; Septuagint version made, 284; first divided into chapters, 1253. The first English edition was in 1536; the first authorized edition in England, was in 1539; the second translation was ordered to be read in churches, 1549; the present translation finished, Sept. 1611; permitted by the Pope to be translated into all the languages of the Catholic states, Feb. 28, 1759; the following is a dissection of the Old and New Tew Testament:

Books in the Old		In the New	Total
Testament	39	27	66
Chapters	929	260	1,189
Verses	23,214	7,959	31,173
Words	592,493	181,253	773,692
Letters	2,728,100	838,380	3,566,480

The Apochrypha has 183 chapters, 6081 verses, and 125,185 words. The middle chapter, and the least in the Bible, is the 117th Psalm; the middle verse is the 8th of the 118th Psalm; the middle line is the 2d book of Chronicles, 4th chapter, and 16th verse; the word AND occurs in the Old Testament 35,543 times; the same word in the New Testament occurs 10,684 times; the word JEHOVAH occurs 6,855 times.

OLD TESTAMENT: The middle book is Proverbs; the middle chapter is the 29th of Job; the middle verse is

the 2d book of Chronicles, 20th chapter, and the 13th verſe; the leaſt verſe is in the 1ſt book of Chronicles, 1ſt chapter and 1ſt verſe.

NEW TESTAMENT: The middle is Theſſalonians 2d; the middle chapter is between the 13th and 14th of the Romans; the middle verſe is the 17th of the 17th chapter of the Acts, the leaſt verſe is the 35th verſe of the 11th chapter of the Goſpel by St. John.

The 21ſt verſe of the 7th chapter of Ezra has all the letters of the alphabet in it.

The 19th chapter of the 2d book of Kings, and the 37th chapter of Iſaiah are alike.

The book of Eſther has 10 chapters, but neither the words Lord or God in it.

Biſhops, their tranſlations firſt inſtituted, 239; were appointed by the people, 400; firſt in England, 694; firſt in Denmark, 939; made Barons, 1072; precedency ſettled, 1075; deprived of ſitting as judges in capital offences, 1388; ſuffered death by the civil power, 1405; ſix new ones inſtituted, 1540; elected by the King's Congé d'Elire, 1535; held their ſees only during pleaſure, 1547; form of conſecration ordained, 1549; deprived of being married, 1554; ſeveral burnt for not changing their religion; 1555; fifteen conſecrated at Lambeth, 1559; expelled Scotland, 1639; twelve impeached, 1641; their order aboliſhed by Cromwell, 1646; reſtored, 1660; ſeven committed to the Tower, 1688; ſix ſuſpended, 1689.

Burial places firſt permitted in cities in England, 742.

Candle-light firſt introduced into churches, 274.

Canon-law firſt introduced into England, 1147.

Canonical hours for prayers, inſtituted, 391.

Canonization firſt introduced by papal authority, 993.

Cardinals hats firſt uſed, 1223.

Cardinals firſt known by that name, 308; began to elect the Popes, 1160.

Cathechiſm, a ſhort one, publiſhed by the biſhop of Winchester, 1552.

Catholick, firſt given the Romiſh Chriſtians, 38.

Chriſtian, the term of diſtinction firſt given the diſciples of Chriſt, at Antioch, 40.

Chriſtianity was propagated in Spain, in 36; in Britain, 60; or, as others ſay, in the 5th century; in Franconia and Flanders, in the 7th century; in Lombardy, Thuringia and Heſſe, in the 8th century; in Sweden, Denmark, Poland, and Ruſſia, in the 9th century; in Hungary and Scalvonia, in the 10th century; in Vandalia and Pruſſia, in the 11th century; in Pomerania, and Norway, in the 12th century; in Lavinia, Lithuania, and part of Tartary, in the 13th century; in Sclavonia, part of Turky, and the Canary iſles, in the 14th century; in Africa, at Guinea, Angola, and Congo, in the 15th century; made great progreſs in Pruſſia, both the Indies, and in China, by the Proteſtant faith, in the 16th century; reinſtated in Greece, &c. &c. in the 17th century.

Chriſtmas-day firſt obſerved as a feſtival, 98.

Churches firſt began to be built in England, at Babingley, in Norfolk, 638; fifty new ones ordered by parliament, to be built, 1711.

Churches firſt built for Chriſtians, 214.

Church-muſic introduced into worſhip, 350; choiral ſervice firſt uſed in England at Canterbury, 677; changed throughout England from the uſe of St. Paul's to that of Sarum, 1415; firſt performed in Engliſh, May 8, 1559.

Church-wardens and overſeers inſtituted, 1127.

Church-yards firſt conſecrated, about 317; admitted into cities, 740.

Circumciſion inſtituted, 1897 before Chriſt, when Abraham was 99, and Iſhmael 13 years old.

Commandments given to Moſes, 1424 before Chriſt.

Commandments, Creed, and Lord's Prayer, tranſlated into the Saxon language, 781.

Common Prayer publiſhed in Engliſh, with the authority or parliament, 1548.

Conception of the Virgin, feſtival of, inſtituted, 1387.

Conclave for the election of Popes, firſt ordered, 1274.

Concubines allowed the prieſts, 1132.

Confeſſion, auricular, introduced, 1254.

Confirmation took place, 190.

Conſecration of churches inſtituted, 153.
Conſecration of Biſhops, the form ordained, 1549.
Copes inſtituted, 256.
Corpus Chriſti, the feſtival of, appointed, 1265.
Councils ——That at Jeruſalem, when the firſt controverſy was diſcuſſed, 48; at Antioch, 269; at Arles, 314; the firſt Nicene one, when 328 fathers attended, againſt Arius, 325; the firſt at Conſtantinople, when Pope Damuſcus preſided, and 150 fathers attended, 381; that at Sardis, when 376 fathers attended, 400; the firſt at Epheſus, when Pope Celeſtine preſided, and 200 fathers attended, 431; that at Chalcedon, when Pope Leo preſided, and 600 fathers attended, 451; the ſecond at Conſtantinople, when Pope Virgilius preſided, and 165 fathers attended, 553; one called the Milevetan council, 568; at Conſtantinople in 600; at Rome in 649; the third at Conſtantinople, when Pope Agatho preſided, and 289 fathers attended, 680; the ſecond at Nice, when Pope Adrian preſided, and 350 fathers attended, 787; the fourth at Conſtantinople, when Pope Adrian preſided, and 101 fathers attended, 869; that at Vercellus, when Pope Leo IX. preſided, 1053; the Lateran one, when Pope Calixtus II. preſided, and 300 fathers attended, 1122; the ſecond Lateran one, when Pope Innocent II. preſided, and 1000 fathers attended, 1139; the third Lateran one, when Pope Alexander III. preſided, and 300 fathers attended, 1175; the fourth Lateran one, when Pope Innocent III. preſided, and 1285 fathers attended, 1215, and 1217; at Lyons, 1255, and 1274; that at Vienna, when Pope Clement V. preſided, and 300 fathers attended, 1311; one at Conſtance, when Pope John XXII. and Martin V. preſided, 1414; the fifth Lateran one, when Popes Julius III. and Pius IV. preſided againſt Luther, 1546. There have been ſeveral other provincial councils, and others, as that of Avignon, in France, and at Bituria, in Tuſcany, 1431; at Tours, in France, 1448; at Florence, in Italy, 1449; at Toledo, in Spain, 1473; at Aſpurgh, in Germany, 1548; at Cologn, in Germany, 1548; at Treves, in Germany, 1548; at Cologn, in Germany,

1549; at Mentz, in Almaine, 1549; and, at Numantia, in Spain, 1550.

Creation of the world, Oct. 4004 before Chriſt.

Creed, Lord's-prayer, &c. permitted in the Saxon language, 746.

Croſs of Chriſt found on Mount Calvary, 326; the ſign of, firſt uſed by the Chriſtians, 110.

Croſſes firſt ſet on ſteeples, 568.

Crucifixes painted in churches and chambers firſt introduced, 461.

Cruſade, the firſt, 1096.

Cup, ſacramental, reſtored to the laity, 1547.

Dedication of churches introduced by Biſhops, 483.

Diſpenſations firſt granted by the Pope, 1200.

Diſſenters firſt ſeparated from the church of Engl. 1571.

Eaſter eſtabliſhed, 68; controverſy determined, 667.

Elevation of the Hoſt introduced, 1222.

Epiphany, the feaſt of, inſtituted, 813.

Epiſcopacy aboliſhed in Scotland, 1689.

Exaltation of the croſs inſtituted, 629.

Faſts eſtabliſhed, 138.

Firſts fruits and tenths firſt collected in England, 1320; granted by Queen Anne for the relief of the poor clergy, Feb. 7, 1704.

Fonts inſtituted, 167.

Food, animal, permitted for man's uſe, 2357 before Chr.

Fools, feſtival of, at Paris, held Jan 1, and continued for 240 years, in which all ſorts of abſurdities and indecencies were committed, 1198.

Gloria Patria, the doxology of, firſt uſed, 382.

Godfathers and godmothers firſt appointed, 130.

Hallelujah and Amen firſt introduced by Haggai the prophet, 584 before Chriſt.

Heretics, thirty, came from Germany to England, to propagate their opinions, and were branded in the forehead, whipped, and thruſt naked into the ſtreets in the midſt of winter, where, none daring to relieve them, they died of hunger and cold, 1160.

Holy Ghoſt, deſcent of, May 24, 34.

Holy war undertaken, 1096.

Holy water first used in churches, 120.
Homilies drawn up by Archbishop Cranmer, 1547.
Huguenots, Protestants, first so called in France, 1560.
Idolatay first abolished in Kent, 641.
Image-worship introduced, 715; suppressed in England, 1546; in Hungary and Germany, 1785.
Impostors, two, were crucified, for assuming the character of Christ; and two women, for pretending to be the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalen, 1221.
Indulgences first disposed of for money, 1190.
Inquisition, court of, began, 1204; abolished in Naples, 1782; in Tuscany, 1785.
Invocation of the Virgin and Saints began to be practised, 593.
James's, St. epistle, written, 59.
James's, St. the festival of, instituted, 1089.
January 30 ordered to be observed as a fast, 1660.
Jeremiah wrote his lamentations, 610 before Christ.
Jesus Christ was born, Monday, Dec. 25, A. M. 4004, year of Rome, 725; his baptism by John, and his first ministry, 30; celebrated the last passover, and instituted the sacrament in its room, on Thursday, April 2; was crucified, April 3, at three o'clock in the afternoon; arose, April 5; and ascended, Thursday, May 14 following, in the 33d year of his age.
John, St. the baptist's festival, instituted, 488.
John, St. the apostle, wrote his epistles, 92.
John, St. the evangelist wrote his revelation, 96; his gospel, 97; his festival instituted, 313.
Joshua, book of, written, 1415 before Christ.
Jubilees instituted among the Christians by Pope Boniface VIII. at the end of every century, 1300; reduced to every 50 years, and then to every 25 years, at which period it is now fixed.
Jude, St. wrote his epistle, 71; festival instituted, 1090.
Kirielyeson brought first into the litany, 590.
Kissing the Pope's foot first practised, 709.
Knee ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus, 1275.
Latin and Greek churches united, 1004.
Lent, the fast of, instituted, 142; in Kent, 640.
Lights first used in churches in the day time, 409.

Litanies first used in churches, 443.
Litany first used in England, in English, 1543.
Liturgy first read in Scotland, 1638.
Lollards proscribed by the English parliament, 1406.
Lucius the first Christian king in Britain, 180.
Luke, St. wrote his gospel, 55; feast instituted, 1130.
Mark, St. wrote his gospel 44; feast instituted, 1090.
Marriage in Lent forbid, 364; forbid the priests, 1015; first celebrated in churches, 1226.
Martin's, St. festival instituted, 812.
Matthew, St. wrote his gospel, 44.
Mahomet began his opinions, 604.
Mass first used in Latin, 394; introduced into England, 680; elevation required prostration, 1201.
Maunday Thursday, ceremony commenced in 1362.
Matthias's, St. festival instituted, 1090.
Michael's, St. festival instituted, 487.
Monks first associated, 328.
Nativity of the Virgin Mary instituted, 695.
Nicene creed made, 325,
Organs first used in churches, 751.
Patronages of churches began, 402.
Papal usurpation took place, 607.
Pardons at coronations first granted in England, 1327.
Parishes first appointed in England, 636.
Passover instituted, Monday, May 4, 1491; celebrated in the new temple, April 18, 515 before Christ.
Paul, St. wrote his first Epistle to the Corinthians, and that to the Galatians, 51; first Epistle to the Thessalonians, 52; second Epistle, 53; second Epistle to the Corinthians, and that to the Philippians, Ephesians, Colossians, and Philemon, 62; to the Hebrews, 63; first Epistle to Timothy, and that to Titus, 65; second Epistle to Timothy, 66; festival instituted, 813.
Penance first enjoined as a punishment, 157.
Pentateuch, or the five books of Moses, written, 1452 before Christ.
Pentecost established, 68.
Persecution by the Jews, the first, 33; the second, 44; the first general one of the Christians was under Ne-

ro, 64; second, under Domitian, 93; third, under Trajan, 107; fourth, under Marcus Aurelius, 164; fifth, under Severus, 202; sixth, under Maximus, 235; seventh, under Decius, 250; eighth, under Valerian, 257; ninth, under Aurelian, 272; tenth, under Diocletian, 302; eleventh, by the Arians, under Constantius, 337; and the twelfth, under Julian, the Apostate, 361.

Peter, St. wrote his first Epistle, 60; his second Epistle, 66.

Peter-pence first granted to the Pope, 689.

Peter, St. and Paul's festival instituted, 813.

Peter, St. ad Vincula's festival instituted, 317.

Pope, title of, first assumed by the Bishop of Rome, 154; three at one time, 1416; moved their residence to Avignon, 1531; demanded a yearly salary from every cathedral and monastery in Christendom, but refused, 1226; collected the tenths of England, 1227; demand on England refused by Parliament, 1363.

Praying towards the East first ordained by the Pope, 532.

Predestination established, 470.

Prostration at the elevation of the Mass ordained, 1201.

Protestantism tolerated in Germany, 1624; in Bohemia, 1707.

Psalms of David translated by Sternhold and Hopkins, 1552.

Purification of the Virgin, festival of, appointed, 542.

Purgatory first invented, 250; introduced into the church, 593.

Purple, the, given the Cardinals, by Paul II. 1465.

Reformation began, 1330; completed, 1547.

Registers, parochial, first appointed, 1538.

Religious houses dissolved in England by parliament, 1537; in Germany, by the Emperor Joseph in 1782 and 1785.

Rosary, or beads, first used in Romish prayers, 1093.

Sabbatical year, the first, 1451 before Christ.

Sanctuaries instituted, 617.

Saturnalia festivals instituted at Rome, in December, 407 before Christ.

Scribes and Pharisees commenced, 31 before Christ.

Scriptures ordered to be read in monasteries in Britain, 746.

Septuagint found in a cask, 317.

Shaving of priests first introduced, 169.
Simon, St. and Jude's festival instituted, 1090.
Simon and Jude, festival of, commenced, 1091.
Singing in churches established, 67.
Solomon wrote his Ecclesiastes, 981 before Christ.
Sponsors first instituted, 130.
Sports allowed on Sundays after service, 1617.
Standing at the reading of the gospel introduced, 406.
Supremacy of the Pope above the Emperor introduced, 607.
Surplices first used in churches, 316.
Talmud, the, made, 117 before Christ.
Tenths of church livings first collected in England, 1320.
Thomas's, St. festival instituted, 1130.
Tithes given by Moses to the tribe of Levi, 1490 before Christ; first granted to the church in England, 144; established by law by the Lateran council, 1215.
Transfiguration, festival of, first observed, 700.
Transubstantiation opposed by the English church, about 1000; received it between 1000 and 1066.
Trinity, the word first applied to the persons of the Godhead, 150; festival instituted, 835.
Trinity Sunday appointed to be held on the present day, by Pope John, 1334.
Unction, extreme, practised in the first century; in common use, 550.
Uniformity took place in England, 1662.
Vi gins first consecrated, 159.
Visitation of the Virgin, festival instituted, 1389.
Vulgate edition of the Bible discovered, 218.
Water mixed with wine in the Sacrament, first introd. 122.
Whitehall preachers appointed, March, 1724.
Whitsuntide festival instituted, 813.
Wills, privilege of making, granted by Henry I. 1100.
Worshipping images introduced into England, 763; forbid in Hungary, 1785.

RELIGIONS OF EUROPEAN STATES.

AUSTRIA (an archdukedom), Papists.

Bavaria (a dukedom), Papists.
Bohemia (a kingdom), Papists and Lutherans.
Brandenburgh (a marquisate), Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.
Brunswick (a dukedom), Lutherans.
Cologn (an archbishopric), Papists.
Courland (a dukedom), Papists and Protestants.
Denmark (a kingdom), Lutherans.
England (a kingdom), church of England, and all others.
France (a kingdom), Papists
Genoa (a republic), and the Jews tolerated.
Germany (empire), Papists, Lutherans, and Calvinists.
Greece (part of Turky), Mahometans, Jews, &c.
Hanover (a dukedom), Lutherans, Calvinists, &c.
Hesse-Cassel (a landgraviate), Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.
Hungary (a kingdom), Papists and Protestants.
Ireland (a kingdom), all religions tolerated.
Italy (a popedom), Papists.
Lucca (a republic), Papists.
Malta (an island), Papists.
Mantua (a dukedom), Papists.
Mecklenburgh Schwerin (a dukedom), Lutherans.
Mecklenburgh Strelits (a dukedom), Lutherans.
Milan (a dukedom), Papists.
Modena (a dukedom), Papists.
Naples (a kingeom), Papists.
Netherlands, or United Provinces (a republic), Papists, Calvinists, &c. tolerated.
Norway (a kingdom), Lutherans.
Palatine (a principality), Papists and Lutherans.
Parma and Placentia (a dukedom), Papists.
Piedmont (a principality), Papists.
Poland (a kingdom), Papists and Lutherans.
Portugal (a kingdom), Papists.
Prussia (a kingdom), Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.
Russia (an empire), Greeks, Calvinists, and Lutherans.
Sardinia (a kingdom), Papists.
Savoy (a dukedom), Papists.
Saxony (a dukedom), Papists and Lutherans.
Scotland (a kingdom), Presbyterians, Episcopacy tolerated.

Siberia (in the Ruſſian empire), Greeks and Armenians.
Sicily (an iſland), Papiſts.
Spain (a kingdom), Papiſts.
Sweden (a kingdom), Lutherans, popery aboliſhed, 1544.
Swiſſerland Cantons (a republic), ſix are Proteſtants, ſeven ven are Papiſts.
Tartary (an empire, partly in Europe), Armenians, Mahometans, and Greeks.
Triers (an archbiſhopric), Papiſts.
Turky (an empire, partly in Europe), Mahometans, Jews, and Chriſtians.
Tuſcany (a duked m), Papiſts.
United Provinces of North America (a republic) Proteſtants, &c.
Venice (a republic), Papiſts, Greeks, and Jews.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS, SECTS, &c.

ABSTINENTS, a ſect that began, 170.
Adamites, a ſect of heretics, began, 130; renewed, 1124.
Agnacobites, fanaticks, began, 701.
Albigenſes held their origin, 1160.
Anabaptiſts began, 1525; arrived in England, 1549.
Anchorets began, 1255.
Antinomian ſect began, 1538.
Antonines began, 329.
Arian ſect began, 290.
Armenian heretics began, 1229.
Auguſtines began, 389; firſt appeared in England, 1250.
Barnabites, foundation of, in France, 1533.
Baſile's, St. began, 354.
Begging friars firſt eſtabliſhed in France, 1587.
Begines began, 1208.
Benedictines founded, 548.
Bethlemites began, 1248.
Bonhommes began, 1257.
Brigentines began, 1370.
Browniſts ſect began, 1660.

Calviniſts ſect began, 1546.
Canons regular began, 400.
Capuchins began, 1525.
Cardinals began, 853; red hats given them, 1242; the purple, 1464; the title of Eminence, 1644.
Carmelites began, 1141.
Carmes eſtabliſhed in France, 1254.
Carthuſians began, 1084.
Catharine's, St. began, 1373.
Celeſtines began, 1272.
Chaplines began, 1284.
Ciſtertians began, 1094.
Clareval began, 1114.
Croſſed friars began, 1170.
Dominicans began, 1215.
Flagellantes, the ſect of, aroſe, 1259.
Franciſcans began, 1206; ſettled in England, 1217.
Greyfriars began, 1122.
Hermits began, 1257; revived, 1425.
Holy Trinity began, 1211.
Humbled began, 1164.
Jacobites began, 1198.
Jeſuans began, 1367.
Jeſuits ſociety began, 1536; expelled England, 1604; Venice, 1606; Portugal, September, 1759; France, May 5, 1762; Spain, 1767; Naples, 1768; Rome, 1773; order aboliſhed, Aug. 17, 1773; in Pruſſia, and other ſtates, 1776.
Jeſus, ſiſters of the ſociety, began, 1626.
Lollards began, 1315.
Lutheran ſect began, 1517.
Mahometan ſect began, 622.
Manichees ſect began. 343.
Methodiſm commenced, 1734.
Minimes began, 1450.
Minors began, 1009.
Monks firſt aſſociated, 328.
Moravians began in England, 1737; at Chelſea, 1750.
Muggletonian ſect began, 1657.
Ophites began, 187.
Orebites began, 1422.

Pelagian ſect began, 382.
Penitent Women began, 1494.
Poor Women began, 1212.
Predeſtinarian ſect began, 371.
Proteſtants began, 1529.
Puritans began, 1545.
Publican ſect came firſt to England, 1162.
Quakers ſect began, 1650.
Quieteſts began, 1685.
Repentants began, 1360.
Sacramentarians began, 878.
Theatins founded, 1594; eſtabliſhed at Paris, 1644.
Trinitarians, order of, inſtituted, 1198.
Tritheites aroſe, 560.
Ubiquarians ſect began, 1540.
Unitarians began, 1553.
Urſulines eſtabliſhed, 1198.
Valley began, 1218.
White coats began, 1396.
White monks began, 1319.
Whippers began, 1055.

MILITARY AND RELIGIOUS KNIGHTS, AND TITLES OF HONOUR.

ADMIRAL, high, the firſt in England, 1387; held by commiſſion ſince Nov. 1709.
Ædiles firſt created at Rome, 971 before Chriſt.
Alcantara, order of knighthood inſtituted, 1160.
Alexander, St. knighthood began in Ruſſia, 1700.
Aldermen of London, firſt appointed, 1242.
Amaranta, order of knighthood in Sweden began, 1645.
Andrew, St. order of knighthood inſtituted in Scotland, 809; renewed in Scotland, 1452, 1605; in Ruſſia, 1698.
Angelic knights of St. George were inſtituted in Greece, 456.
Anthony, St in Hainault, order of knighthood began in Germany, 1382; in Ethiopia, 357.

Annunciation order instituted in Savoy, 1362.
Annunciade, or St. Michael, order of knighthood, began in Mantua, 1618.
Argonauts, the, of St. Nicholas, order of knighthood, began in Naples, 1382.
Avis, order of knighthood, begun in Portugal, 1147.
Band, order of knighthood, instituted in Spain, 1332.
Bannerets first created in England, 1360; renewed by Henry VII. 1485.
Baronets first created in England, 1611.
Baron, the title first by patent in England, 1388.
Bath, order of knighthood instituted in England at the coronation of Henry IV. 1399; renewed, 1725.
Bear, order of knighthood began in Switzerland, 1213.
Black Eagle, order of knighthood in Prussia, instituted, 1701.
Blaze, St. order of knighthood at Acon, began, 1250.
Blood of Christ, order began in Mantua, 1608.
Brician, order of knighthood, began in Sweden, 1366.
Broom Flower, order of knighthood in France, began 1234.
Brotherly Love, order of knighthood, began, 1708.
Burgundian cross, order of knighthood, began, 1535.
Calatrava, order of knighthood, instituted in Spain, 1158.
Carpet, order of, made in England, 1553.
Cath. St. order of knighthood, began in Palestine, 1063.
Catharine, St. order of, in Russia, began, 1715.
Catholic Majesty, the title of, given the King of Spain by the Pope, 739.
Censors first erected at Rome, 413 before Christ.
Champion of England first used, 1377.
Christ, order of knighthood began in Portugal, 1319; in Livonia, 1203.
Christian Charity, order of knighthood, began in France, 1590.
Christian King, the title first given Lewis IX. of France, 1469.
Cicinatus order began in America, 1783.
Common-council of London first appointed, 1208.
Commissioners of Sewers first appointed, 1425.
Conception of the Virgin order began, 1619.

Concord order of knighthood began in Brandenburgh, 1660.
Conſuls firſt made at Rome, 307 before Chriſt.
Cornwall, the firſt duke of, 1337.
Coroners officers of the realm in 925.
Creation by patents to titles firſt uſed by Edw. III. 1344.
Creſcent, order of knighthood, began in Naples, 1448.
Crown royal, order of knighthood, began in France, 802.
Decemviri, firſt creation of, 450 before Chriſt.
Defender of the Faith, the title of, given to the King of England, 1520.
Dennis, St. order began in France, 1267.
Dey of Tunis firſt appointed, 1570.
Dictators began at Rome, 498 before Chriſt.
Doctor's degree began in England, 1207.
Dog, order of knighthood, began, 1070.
Don, a title firſt taken by the King of Spain, 759.
Dove of Caſtile, order of knighthood, began, 1379.
Dragon, order of knighthood, in Hungary, began, 1413.
Duke, title of, firſt given in England to Edward, ſon of Edward III. March 17, 1336.
Ear of corn, order began in Britanny, 1050.
Earl, the firſt created in England, Oct. 14, 1066.
Earl-marſhal, the firſt in England, 1383.
Electors of Germany began, 1208.
Elephant, order of knighthood, began in Denmark, 1478.
Eminence, the title of, firſt given the Cardinals, 1644.
Ermine, order of knighthood, began in France, 1450; in Naples, 1463.
Garter, order began, April 23, 1349; alteration in, 1557.
Garter, King of Arms firſt appointed in England, 1420.
Gennet, order of knighthood began in France, 726; in Spain, 786.
Generoſity, order of knighthood in Brandenburgh, began 1685.
Gens d'Arms order began, 360.
George, St. order began in Carinthia, 1279; in Spain, 1318; in England, 1349; in Auſtria, 1470; at Rome, 1496; in Genoa time unknown, in Venice, 1200.

George, St. de Alfama, order of knighthood began, 1201.
Gereon, St. order of knighthood in Germany, began, 1154.
Gladiators, order of, began in Livonia, 1204.
Golden Fleece, order of knighthood began in Flanders, 1492.
Golden Shield and Thistle, order began, 1370.
High Constable of England, the title discontinued but on particular occasions, 1521.
Holy Ghost, order of knighthood, began in France, 1468; restored, Jan. 1, 1559; at Rome, 1198.
Holy Trinity, order of knighthood, began, 1211.
Hospitallers, order of knighthood, began, 1097.
Hubert, St. in Juliers, order of knighthood, began in Germany, 1473.
James, St. order of knighthood, began in Spain, 1030; in Portugal, 1310; in Holland, 1290.
Jesus Christ, order of knighthood, began in France, 1206; in Rome, 1320.
John, St. and St. Thomas, of Acon, order began, 1258.
John, St. of Jerusalem, order began, 1099; removed to Rhodes, 1300; to Malta, 1522; suppressed in England, 1540.
Julian, St. of Alcantara, order of knighthood in Spain, began, 1176.
King of England, the title first used, 820; of Ireland, 1542; of Great Britain, 1605.
King of France, the title assumed by the King of England, and his arms quartered with the English, and the motto *Dieu et Mon Droit* first used, Feb. 21, 1340.
Knighthood first used in England, 897.
Knot, order of knighthood, began in Naples, 1351.
La Calza, order of knighthood, began in Venice, 1400.
La Scama, order of knighthood in Spain, began, 1420.
Lazarus, St. order of knighthood, began, 366.
Lily of Navarre, order of knighthood, began, 1048; of Arragon, began, 1403.
Lord Lieutenants of counties instituted, July 24, 1549.
Lord High Constables, the office hereditary till 1521.
Lord High Steward for coronation first appointed by Hen. IV.
Loretta, order of knighthood, began at Rome, 1587.

Louis, St. order of knighthood, began, May 10, 1693.
Lord-Danes, a title uſed in London, 1000.
Lord Mayors of London firſt appointed annually, 1208.
Majeſty, the title firſt uſed to Henry VIII. of England.
Marquis, the title firſt conferred in England, 1337.
Malta, order of knighthood, began, 1113.
Marian Knights, ſee Teutonic order.
Mark, St. order began at Venice, 830; revived, 1562.
Mary, St. the Glorious, order of knighthood, began in Italy, 1233; at Rome, 1618.
Mary, St. de Merced, order of knighthood, began in Spain, 1218.
Marſhals of France inſtituted, 1436.
Martyrs, the, order of knighthood in Paleſtine, began 1319.
Maſter of the ceremonies firſt appoitted, 1603.
Mauritians, order of knighthood, began in Savoy, 1430; reſtored, 1572.
Merit, a military order of knighthood in Pruſſia,, inſtituted, 1730.
Michael, St. order of knighthood, began in France, 1469; in Germany, 1618; in Naples time unknown.
Montejia, order of knighthood, began in Spain, 1223.
Moon, order of knighthood, began in Sicily, 1464.
Mountjoy, order of knighthood, began, 1165; ceaſed, 1221.
Noble Paſſion, order of knighthood, in Sax Weiſſenfels, began, 1704.
Oak of Navarre, order of knighthood, began in Spain, 722.
Ordo Diſciplinarum, order of knighthood in Bohemia, began by the Emperor Sigiſmund.
Our Lady and St. George of Monteſa, order of knighthood in Spain, 1317.
Paſſion of Jeſus Chriſt, order of knighthood in France, began, 1382
Patrick, St. order of in Ireland, began, 1783.
Paul, St. order of knighthood, began at Rome, 1540.
Peers of France began, 778.
Peers, twelve created at once by Queen Anne, 1711; 60 made in 7 years preceding, 1718.
Peter, St. order of knighthood began in Rome, 1520.

Pius, order of knighthood, at Rome, began, 1560.
Poet-Laureat, the first in England, 1487.
Pope, the title first assumed, 154.
Porcupine, order of knighthood, began in France, 1393.
Portglave, order began in Livonia, 1196.
Precious Blood, see Blood of Christ.
Redemption, order of knighthood, began, 1212.
Round Table, order of knighthood, began, 516; revived, 1344.
Rosary, order of knighthood, began in Spain, time uncertain.
Savour, St. order of knighthood, began in Spain, 1118.
Sepulchre, order of knighthood, began in Palestine, 1092.
Seraphims, order of knighthood, began in Sweden, 1334.
Secretary of States first appointed, 1530.
Sheriffs first appointed, 1079.
Sheriffs, in London, first appointed, 1189:
Ship, order of knighthood, began, 1252.
Ship and Double Crescent, order of knighthood, began in France, 1269.
Sincerity, order of knighthood in Saxony, began, 1690.
Slaves of Virtue, order of knighthood, in Germany, began 1662.
Star, order of knighthood, began in France; disused, 1455.
Stephen, St. order of knighthood, began ot Florence, 1561.
Swan, order of knghithood in Cleves, time immemorial.
Sword, order of knighthood in Cyprus began, 1195; in Sweden, in 1523.
Templers, Knights, the first military order established, 1118; all of them arrested in France in one day, being charged with enormous crimes and great riches, when 59 of them were burnt alive at Paris, Oct. 13, 1307; destroyed by Philip of France, 1312.
Teste Morti, order of knighthood, in Wurtenburg, began, 1652.
Teutonic, or Marian order, began, 1192; abolished, 1322; revived in Prussia, 1522.
Thistle order began,, 812; instituted, 1540; revived 1703.
Thistle of Bourbon, order began, 1370.
Thomas, St. or St. John of Acon, the same.

Tribunes of the people began at Rome, 495; military ones with consular power created, 445 before Christ.
Trinitarians, order in Spain began, 1594.
Truxillo, order of knighthood began in Spain, 1227.
Tusini, order of knighthood in Bohemia.
United Ladies for the Honour of the Cross, order of knighthood in Germany began, 1666.
Virgin of Mount Carmel, order began in France, 1607.
Virgin Mary, order of knighthood began, 1233.
Virgin Mary the Most Glorious, order of knighthood began at Rome, 1618.
Viscount, the first in England, 1439.
Wales, Prince of, title began, 1281.
Warfare, of Christ order of knighthood began in White Russia, 1325; in Poland, 1705.
Wing of St. Michael, order of knighthood began in Portugal, 1165.
Woldimer St. order of knighthood established in Russia, 1732.

EMINENT PAINTERS, ENGRAVERS, &c. &c.

AARSENS, Peter, born 1519, died 1550.
Aartgen, Leyden, died 1564, aged 66.
Aggos, Robert, died 1679, aged 60.
Albani, Francis, of Bologna, died 1660, aged 82.
Alberti, sen. of Florence, born 1450, died 1508.
Alberti, jun. of ditto, born 1552, died 1615.
Algardi, Alexan. of Bologna, died in 1652.
Amerigi, born 1569, died 1609.
Anderson, Henry, flourish'd 1660.
Angelico, born 1487, died 1545.
Angeli, Philippo, of Rome, died 1609, aged 40.
Angelo, Phillippo, of Venice, born 1570, died 1610.
Angelo, Michael, delle Battaglie, born, 1600, died 1660.
Angelo, Michael, Buonarruoti, born 1474, died 1564.
Angelo, Michael, Campidiglio, born 1610, died 1670.
Angelo, Michael, de Carravaggio, born 1569, died 1609.

Antonello, of Meſſina, who firſt introduced painting in oil into Italy, born 1390, died 1480.
Apelles flouriſhed 334 before Chriſt.
Aretin, Peter, died 1556, aged 65.
Bacchylides, died 480 before Chriſt.
Backhuyſen, Ludolf, a Dutchman, born 1631, died 1709.
Baldovinetti, born 1366, died 1448.
Bamboccio, Peter, born at Haerlem 1584, died 1644.
Bandinelli, of Rome, born 1487, died 1559.
Barent, born 1534, died 1582.
Barlo, Francis, died 1702, aged 72.
Brocci, of Urbino, born 1258, died 1612.
Bartolomeo, of France, born 1469, died 1517.
Bartolomo, of Holland, born 1620, died 1660.
Baſſano, Franciſco da, the eldeſt, born 1551, died 1594.
Baſſano, Giacomo de, born 1510, died 1592.
Baſſano, Gio Baptiſta, died 1613, aged 60.
Baſſano, Leandro, died 1623, aged 65.
Becafumi, Dominico, of Sienna, born 1484, died 1549.
Beccafumi Saneſe, Dominico, died 1549.
Bek, died 1656.
Bella Stephano, a Florentine, born 1568, died 1664.
Bellin, of Italy, born 1421, died 1501.
Bellini, Gentile, of Venice, born 1421, died 1401.
Bellini, Giacomo, of ditto, born 1400, died 1450.
Bellini, Giovanni, of ditto, born 1421, died 1511.
Bemini, of Naples, born 1599, died 1688.
Bennari, Gened. of Italy, born 1597, died 1667.
Berghem, Nicholas, born at Amſterd. 1624, died 1683.
Berrettini, Pietro, born 1596, died 1699.
Blanocard, of France, born 1600, died 1638.
Bloemart, of Holland, born 1567, died 1647.
Bogdani, an Italian, died 1710.
Bol, Hans, of Mechlin, born 1534, died 1593.
Boloneſe, of Italy, born 1606, died 1680.
Borcht, of Bruſſels, born 1583.
Bordone, of Venice, born 1513, died 1588.
Borgognone, Giacomo, born 1605, died 1680.
Boromeo, Francis, of Florence, born 1446, died 1517.
Both, of Holland, born 1600, died 1650.
Boticella, of Florence, born 1437, died 1515.

Bourdon, Sebaſt. of France, born 1619, died 1690.
Bramantino, of Milan, born 1400, died 1450.
Brandi, Giacinto, of Landfranc, born 1623, died 1691.
Breſank, Hans, flouriſhed 1619.
Breſcia, of Italy, born 1527, died 1592.
Breugel, John, of Bruſſels, born 1550, died 1584.
Breugel, Peter, born 1565, died 1596.
Brill, Matthew, a Dutchman, born 1550, died 1584.
Brill, Paul, of Antwerp, born 1554, died 1626.
Brocklandt, a Dutchman, born 1553, died 1583.
Browder, Adrian, a Dutchman, born 1608, died 1638.
Brun, Charles le, born 1620, died 1690.
Brunellaſchi, born 1387, died 1446.
Bruxellenſi, of Bruſſels, died 1629.
Buckthorne, Joſeph, a Dutchman, flouriſhed 1670.
Buck, Mr. Samuel, the engraver and draftſman, died, aged 83, Auguſt, 1779.
Buffelmaco, a Florentine, born 1262, died 1340.
Bunel, of Blois, born 1558.
Buonaroti, a Florentine, born 1474, died 1564.
Cadore, a Venetian, born 1477, died 1576.
Cajetino, Scipio, contemporary with Raphael, died 1534.
Calcar, a Venetian, born 1536.
Caliari, Paulo, an Italian, born 1532, died 1588.
Callot, James, a Frenchman, died 1635, aged 49.
Calvert, a Dutchman, born 1547.
Cambiagio, a Genoeſe, born 1527, died 1583.
Campagnola, Dom. a Venetian, flouriſhed 1518.
Carracci, Antonio, an Italian, born 1583, died 1618.
Carravaggio, Polydora, an Italian, born 1595, died 1543.
Carpi, an Italian, 1500, found out the art of painting in chiaro-oſcuro, with three plates, to imitate drawings.
Carracci, Annib. an Italian, died 1606, aged 49.
Carracci, Auguſtin, of Boulogne, born 1557, died 1602.
Carracci, Ludovico, born 1557, died 161 .
Caruci, Jacob, of Venice, born 1493, died 1556.
Caſaubon, Fred. a German, born 1623, died 1690.
Caſolan, of Sienna, born 1542, died 1596.
Caſſentino, founder of the academy at Flor. lived in 1350.
Caſtagna, of Florence, born 1410, died 1480.
Caſtiglione, Benedict, an Italian, born 1616, died 1670.

Caſtlefranco, of Venice, born 1477, died 1511.
Cavallino, an Italian, born 1304, died 1873.
Cazes, Fran. born 1676, died 1754.
Cento, an Italian, born 1590, died 1667.
Ceerquozzi, an Italian, born 1600, died 1660.
Champagne, of Bruſſels, born 1602, died 1674.
Cignani, Car. an Italian, born 1628, died 1719.
Cigoli, Lodov. of Florence, born 1559, died 1613.
Cimabua, of Florence, born 1240, died 1300.
Cipriani, Mr. died Dec. 14, 1785.
Circiniano, of Florence, born 1512, died 1612.
Claude de Lorrain, born 1600, died 1682.
Clerk, Seb. le, French engraver, died 1724.
Cleyn, Francis, a Dutchman flouriſhed 1660.
Clovio, Ginlo, of Rome, born 1498, died 1578.
Codazzo, Vivano, an Italian, born 1599, died 1674.
Coloni, Adam, a Dutchman, died 1685.
Coloni, Adrian, his ſon, died 1701.
Conca, Sebaſt. an Italian, born 1676, died 1764.
Cook, Henry, born 1642, died 1700.
Cooper, Samuel, of London, born 1609, died 1672.
Corregio, Anton. Allegri da, born, 1494, died 1534.
Cort, Corn. born 1536, died 1578.
Corteſſi, an Italian, born 1605, died 1680.
Cortona, Pet. da, an Italian, born 1596, died 1669.
Coſimo, Pietro, of Florence, born 1441, died 1521.
Craen, Lukc Van, of Savoy, flouriſhed 1509.
Dankerts, a Dutchman, born 1561, died 1634.
D'Arpino, Gioſ. an Italian, born 1560, died 1640.
De-la-Foſſe, a Frenchman, born 1640, died 1719.
Diepenbec, a Dutchman, born 1608.
Dobſon, William, of London, born 1610, died 1647.
Dolci, Carlo, an Italian, born 1616, died 1686.
Dominichino, born at Bologna, 1581, died 1641.
Donatella, a Florentine, born 1383, died 1458.
Dorigny, Fr. born 1616, died 1665.
Dow, Gerrard, born at Leyden 1613, died 1680.
Dughet, an Italian, born 1600, died 1663.
Durer, Albert, a German, inventor of cutting on wood, born, 1470, died 1528.
Eckhout, Vand. a Dutchman, born 1621, died 1674.

Elſheimer, born 1574, died 1610.
Fabriano, an Italian, died 1480, aged 88.
Farinato, an Italian, born 1522, died 1606.
Ferri, an Italian, born 1628, died 1690.
Fetti, Domin. an Italian, born 1589, died 1624.
Florentino, an Italian, born 1302, died 1337.
Floris, a Dutchman, born 1520, died 1570.
Fouquierre, a Dutchman, born 1580, died 1658.
Fouquier, James, a Fleming, flouriſhed in the beginning of the 17th century.
Franceſca, a Florentine, born 1372, died 1458.
Franciſchini, an Italian, born 1648, died 1729.
Franco, Baptiſt, a Florentine, born 1498, died 1561.
Freſnoy, Charles Alphonſo du, born 1611, died 1665.
Friminet, a Pariſian, born 1567, died 1664.
Fuller, Iſaac, died 1676.
Gaddi, a Florentine, born 1239, died 1312, the reſtorer of Moſaic in Italy.
Gaddi, Angelo, a Florentine, born 1323, died 1387.
Gaddi, Taddeo, a Florentine, builder of their famous bridge, born 1300, died 1350.
Garbo, an Italian, born 1491, died 1524.
Garofalo, born 1481, died 1550.
Garrard, Mark, born 1561, died 1635.
Gentileſchi, an Italian, born 1563, died 1647.
Girlandio, Dom. a Florentine, born 1446, died 1493.
Gille, Claud, born 1600, died 1682.
Giordino, Luc. an Italian, born 1626, died 1705.
Giorgone, an Italian, born 1477, died 1511.
Gioſeppina, born, 1560, died 1640.
Giottino, a Florentine, born 1324, died 1356.
Giotto, an Italian, born 1276, died 1336.
Goltius, Henry, the engraver, born 1558, died 1617.
Gozzoli, Ben. a Florentine, born 1400, died 1478.
Grimaldi, John, an Italian, born 1606, died 1680.
Guercino, an Italian, born 1590, died 1666.
Guido, Reni. an Italian, born 1575, died 1642.
Hals, Frank, a Dutchman, born 1590, died 1666.
Hayman, Francis, died Feb. 2, 1776.
Hemſkirk, a Dutchman, born 1498, died 1574.
Highmore, Joſ. died aged 88, March 1781.

Hilliard, Nicholas, of London, born 1547.
Hogarth, William, died 1765, aged 64.
Holbein, Hans, born 1498, died in London, 1544.
Hollar, Wenceſlaus, died 1650, aged 43.
Hondicooter, Melch. a Dutchman, born 1636, died 1695.
Hondius, a Dutchman, born 1573.
Honthorſe, a Dutchman, born 1592.
Hoſkins, John, flouriſhed 1630.
Houſton, Mr. metzotinto-engraver, died Aug 4, 1775.
Huyſym, John Van, a Dutchman, born 1682, died 1749.
Johannes ab Eyk, commonly called John of Bruges, inventor of oil painting in 1410, born 1370, died 1441.
Johnſon, Cornellus, flouriſhed 1620.
Jordaens, James, a Dutchman, born 1594, died 1678.
Jouvenet, Francis, born 1644, died 1727.
Kneller, Sir Godfrey, died Oct. 19, 1723, aged 77.
Lancrink, Prof. Hen. a German, born 1628, died 1692.
Lanfranco, Giov. an Italian, born 1581, died 1647.
Laroon, Marcel. born at the Hague 1653, died 1705.
Lauro, Filip. an Italian, born 1623, died 1694.
Lazari, an Italian, born 1444, died 1514.
Leblon, Mich. of Frankfort, died 1650.
Lely, Sir Peter, a German, born 1617, died 1680.
Lemens, Balthazer, a Dutchman, died in London, 1704.
Lemput or Remee, Remigius, a Dutchman, died in London, 1680.
Le Seur, Charles, born at Paris, 1617, died 1655.
Licinio, Gio. an Italian, born 1434, died 1540.
Ligorio, a Neapolitan, born 1493, died 1573.
Lippi, Filippo, a Florentine, born, 1371, died 1438.
Lippi, jun. ditto, born 1428, died 1505.
Lomazzo, born 1538.
Lombardo, born 1500.
Lorenzetti, Aub. of Sienna, flouriſhed 1330, died aged 83. He was the firſt that painted ſtorms.
Lucas, de Leyden, died 1535, aged 40. His print of a bagpiper ſold in Holland for 16l.
Mabuſe, died 1532.
Magnard, Mich. born 1604, died 1668.
Maio, a Dutchman, born 1500, died 1559.
Mander, Charles Van, born 1539, died 1607.

Mantegna, Andr. an Italian, born 1431, died 1517.
Maratti, Carlo, an Italian, born 1625, died 1713.
Margaritone, of Arezzo, inventor of the art of gilding with leaf-gold on bole-armoniac, died 1275, aged 77.
Maſolino, an Italian, flouriſhed 1432.
Maſſaccio, a Florentine, born 1417, died 1443.
Matham, of Haerlem, born 1571, died 1631.
Matſys, Quintian, died 1529.
Maturino, a Florentine, born 1492, died 1527.
Mazzuoli, of Parma, born 1504, died 1540. He invented etching.
Memmi, of Sienna, born 1285, died 1345.
Meulen, Vand. born 1634, died 1680.
Mieres, Francis, a Dutchman, died 1683.
Mile, Francis, a Dutchman, born 1648, died 1680.
Mitian, Jerome, born at Breſcia 1528, died 1590.
Modena, Pellegrino da, flouriſhed 1520.
Mola, Pierro Franceſco, born 1609, died 1665.
More, Sir Anthony, born 1519, died 1575.
Mortimer, Mr. John, died Feb. 5, 1779.
Moſer, John Michael, died Jan. 24, 1783.
Murillo, Bart. an Italian, born 1613, died 1685.
Nieulant, a Dutchman, born 1584, died 1635.
Nuzzi, born 1599, died 1672.
Orgagna, And. a Florentine born, 1329, died, 1389.
Ort, Adam Van, born 1557, died, 1641.
Oſtade, Adrian Van, a Dutchman, born 1610, died 1685.
Otho, Venius, born at Leyden 1556, died 1634.
Pace, Michael Angelo, born 1610, died 1670.
Pagani, born 1525, died 1605.
Palma, ſen. born 1460, died 1556.
Palma, jun. born 1544, died 1628.
Parmegiano, an Italian, born 1504, died 1540.
Parocel, John, died 1704.
Parocel, Joſeph, born in France 1648, died 1722.
Paſſari, an Italian, born 1654, died 1714.
Paſſignano, a Florentine, born 1559, died 1639.
Patinier flouriſhed 1520.
Penni, a Florentine, born 1488, died 1559.
Perrier, Francis, born 1603.
Perugino, Pierro, of Perouſo, died 1524, aged 78.

Pesara, Simon da, an Italian, born, 1612, died 1648.
Pettiot, John, famous for enamel, born at Geneva, 1607, died 1691.
Pinturiccio, of Sienna, born 1466, died 1523.
Piombo, Seb. a Venetian, born 1485, died 1547.
Pisano, Giunto, a Grecian, sent for to Florence by the senate, 1236.
Polenburch, a Dutchman, born 1590, died 1667.
Polliolo, Ant. a Florentine, born 1436, died 1498.
Ponta, born 1510, died 1592.
Porta, a Venetian, born 1515, died 1564.
Potter, Paul, a Dutchman, born 1625, died 1654.
Poussin, Gaspar. an Italian, born 1600, died 1663.
Poussin, Nich. a Frenchman, born 1594, died 1665.
Primatticcio, Francesco, of Bologna, died 1570.
Procaccini, an Italian, born 1554, died 1626.
Pughet, Peter Paul, a Frenchman, born 1623, died 1695.
Puntormio, an Italian, born 1493, died 1556.
Raibolini, Fr. of Boulogna, born 1450, died 1526.
Ramsay, Allan, died Aug. 10, 1784, aged 71.
Raphael d'Urbino,, born at Urbino 1483, died 1520.
Ravenet, Mr. the engraver, died, aged 69, 1774.
Raymond, John, died Aug. 25, 1784.
Reggio, Raphael da, born 1552, died 1580.
Regillo, Antonio, born 1484, died 1548.
Rembrant, a Dutchman, born 1606, died 1668.
Reni, Guido, an Italian, born 1575, died 1643.
Ricci, Sebastian, born at Venice 1659, died 1734.
Riley, John, born 1646, died 1691.
Romanelli, an Italian, born 1612, died 1662.
Romano, Julio, died 1446, aged 54.
Rosa, Alba Carreira, born at Venice 1672, died 1757.
Rosa, Salvat. an Italian, born 1614, died 1673.
Roselli, Cosmo, a Florentine, born 1416, died 1480.
Rosso, an Italian, born 1496, died 1541.
Rotenhamer, a Dutchman, born 1564, died 1604.
Rubens, Sir Peter Paul, born 1577, died 1640. He painted the Banqueting-house at Whitehall, London, and the Luxemburgh gallery at Paris.
Russico, a Florentine, born 1446.
Ruysdale, Jacob, a Dutchman, born 1640, died 1681.

Sacchi, Andrea, an Italian, born 1601, died 1661.
Sadeler, J. engraver, of Bruſſels, born 1550, died 1600.
Sadeler, Raphael, of ditto, born 1555.
Salimbini, an Italian, born 1536, died 1583.
Salviati, a Florentine, born 1510, died 1563.
Salviati, Gioſpepe, born at Venice 1535, died 1585.
Sarto, And. del. born 1478, died 1530.
Savory, a Dutchman, born 1551.
Schaverty, Chriſt. born at Ingelſtad 1550, died 1594.
Schivone, born 1522, died 1582.
Schidoni, an Italian, born 1560, died 1616.
Schorel, a Dutchman, born 1425, died 1592.
Segers, Ger. a Dutchman, born 1591, died 1651.
Slingelanet, John Peter, born 1640, died 1691.
Snyders, Francis, born at Antwerp, 1579.
Solimeni, an Italian, born 1657, died 1747.
Spinello, Gaſp, a Florentine, flouriſhed 1330, died aged 77.
Squartione, Fr. an Italian, born 1394, died 1474.
Stella, a Frenchman, born 1596, died 1647.
Stradano, born 1527, died 1604.
Strado, born 1547.
Swaneveit, born 1620.
Taffi, Andrea, a Florentine, born 1213, died 1291.
Tempeſta, Antonio, an Italian, born 1555, died 1630.
Teniers, David, ſen. of Antwerp, born 1582, died 1649.
Teniers, David, jun. a Dutchman, born 1610, died 1694.
Teſta, Pietro, born 1611, died 1650.
Thornhill, Sir James, died 1734, aged 57.
Tibaldi, born 1512, died 1592.
Tintoret, an Italian, born 1512, died 1594.
Tintoret, Mary, born 1560, died 1590.
Titian, a Venetian, born 1477, died 1576.
Uccel, Paolo, a Florentine, died 1432.
Udine, Giovanni, da, born 1494, died 1560, celebrated for having been the revivor of ſtucco-work.
Vaga, Pierino del, a Florentine, born 1500, died 1547.
Van Balen, a Dutchman, born about 1540.
Vandermeulen, born 1634, died 1690.
Vanderneer, Eglon, a Dutchman, born 1643, died 1703.
Vanderwerf, Adrian, a Dutchman, born 1659, died 1727.

Vandevelde, William, born 1633, died 1707.
Vandyck, Sir Anth. born at Antwerp, 1599, died 1641.
Vaneck, Hubert, born 1366, died 1426.
Vaneck, John, born 1370, died 1441. He firſt introduced oil colours.
Van Gorvon, John, a Dutchman, born 1596, died 1656.
Vanni, Franceſco, born at Sienna 1563, died 1610.
Vanuden, a Dutchman, boon 1595, died 1665.
Vaſari, George, an Italian, born 1514, died 1578.
Vecchio, Palma, an Italian, born 1508, died 1556.
Venetiano, Dom. of Venice, where he introduced the uſe of oil colours, flouriſhed 1470.
Venius, Otho, born 1556, died 1634.
Verheacht, born 1566, died 1631.
Vermeyer, John Cor. a Dutchman. whoſe beard touched the ground when he ſtood upright, born 1500, died 1559.
Veroneſe, Alexander, born at Verona 1600, died 1670.
Veroneſe, Paul, an Italian, born 1532, died 1588.
Verocchio, And. a Florentine, who firſt found out the method of taking off a likeneſs in plaiſter of Paris, born 1432, died 1488.
Vezelli, an Italian, born 1479, died 1554.
Vinci, Leon da, an Italian, born 1445, died at Paris, in the arms of Francis I. King of France, 1520.
Viola, Gio, Baptiſti, born 1576, died 1622.
Vivares, Mr Francis, the engraver, died Nov. 25, 1780.
Vos, Martin, born 1542, died 1604.
Volterra, born 1509, died 1556.
Vroom, a Dutchman, born 1566.
Vouet, Sim. a Frenchman, born 1582, died 1641.
Vouverman, Philip, a Dutchman, born 1620, died 1668.
Wale, Samuel, profeſſor of perſpective, died Feb. 9, 1785.
Watteau, Anthony, a Fleming, born 1684, died 1721.
Wollet, Mr. William, the engraver, died May 23, 1785, aged 50.
Worledge, Mr. the engraver, died March 1783.
Zampieri, Dom. born 1581, died 1641.
Zeuxis flouriſhed, 468 before Chriſt.
Zoppo, Marco, an Italian, born 1541, died 1517.
Zuccharo, Taddeo, an Italian, born 1529, died 1556.
Zuccharo, Fred. an Italian, born 1540, died 1609.

EMINENT MEN.

AARON, the firſt high-prieſt of the Jews, born 1575, died 1453 before Chriſt.
Aaron-ben-aſer, a rabbi, flouriſhed 475.
Abbot, archbiſhop of Canterbury, killed his park-keeper, Jan. 20, 1621, died Aug. 3, 1633, aged 71.
Abbadie, the Rev. James, born 1654, died 1727.
Abdalla, ſon of Omar, flouriſhed 625.
Abel, born in 3 of the world, killed by Cain 129 ditto.
Abelard, Peter, died 1143, aged 62.
Abraham entertained three Angels 1897; offered up Iſaac 1871, died 1821 before Chriſt, aged 175.
Abu Bekr, died 634, aged 63.
Abulfeda, the geographer, died 1345, aged 72.
Achilles, died 1184 before Chriſt.
Achmet III. Emperor of the Turks, who encouraged printing in Conſtantinople, died 1730.
Adam died 3034 before Chriſt.
Addiſon, Joſeph, born 1671, died June 17, 1719.
Ado, the hiſtorian, died 874.
Adolphus, of Naſſau, Emperor, depoſed 1293.
Adrian, the Emperor, viſited Britain, and built a ſtrong rampart, and died 138, aged 72.
Adrian IV. Pope, an Engliſhman, died 1159.
Æſchylus, the poet, died 456 before Chriſt, aged 69.
Africanus, Julius, the hiſtorian, died 232.
Agamemnon died about 904 before Chriſt.
Agard, Arthur, the antiquarian, died 1615, aged 75.
Agathias flouriſhed 565.
Agilnoth, Abp. of Canterbury, who refuſed to crown Harold, died 1038.
Agis died 241 before Chriſt.
Agnes, St martyred 308, aged 13.
Agricola, the Roman general, died 93, aged 56.
Agricola, Rod. died 1485, aged 43.
Agrippa, Cornelius, died 1534, aged 48.
Agrippa, King of Judea, died 64, aged 54.
Ahab died 897 before Chriſt.

Ahaz died 726 before Chriſt.
Ajax, the ſon of Telamon, flouriſhed 1149 before Chriſt.
Ajax, the ſon of Teucer, flouriſhed 1154 before Chriſt.
Akenſide, Dr. Mark, died June 23, 1770, aged 35.
Alban, St. the firſt Engliſh martyr, died 303.
Alberoni, Cardinal, died 1552, aged 88.
Albertus, Magnus, died 1280.
Albinus, the anatomiſt died 198.
Albornus, Cardinal, died 1367.
Albumazar flouriſhed 841.
Alceus, the lyric poet, flouriſhed 607 before Chriſt.
Alceus, the tragic poet, flouriſhed 378 before Chriſt.
Alcibiades, the Athenian, died 404 before Chriſt, aged 46.
Alcwyn, an Engliſhman, founded the univerſity of Paris, 800.
Alexander the Great, born 356; ſucceeded Philip 336; founded the Grecian empire 331; died at Babylon, March 21, 323 before Chriſt, aged 32.
Alexander III. Pope, compelled the Kings of England and France to hold his ſtirrups, 1182.
Alfred, ſon of Ethelred II. had his eyes put out by Earl Godwin, and 600 of his train murdered at Guilford, 1036, died at Ely ſoon after.
Allen, Ralph, of Prior Park, near Bath, died 1764.
Alleyn, Edward, the player, born 1556, died 1626.
Ally Cawn, made a Nabob by Col. Clive, June 23, 1765.
Alphonſus X. of Caſtile, died 1284, aged 67.
Alva, Duke of, died 1582, aged 74.
Ambroſe, St. Biſhop of Milan 374, died 397.
Ambroſius Aurelius, choſen King of the Britons, and crowned at Stonehedge 465, died 508.
Aymot, Biſhop of Auxerr,, born 1514, died 1594.
Anacharſis, the Scythian philoſ. lived 554 before Chriſt.
Anacreon died 474 before Chriſt, aged 85.
Ananias and his wife Saphira ſtruck dead, 33.
Anaſtaſius died 518, aged 87.
Anaxagoras, died 428 before Chriſt, aged 70.
Anaxandrides, the com. poet, flouriſhed 378 before Chriſt.
Anaxarchus flouriſhed 340 before Chriſt.
Anaximander died 547 before Chriſt, aged 64.
Anaximenes lived about 556 before Chriſt.

André, Major, hanged by the Americans for a ſpy, Oct. 2, 1780.
Andrew, St. martyred, Nov. 30, 69.
Andrews, Bp. of Winton, born about 1555, died 1626.
Andronicus, the peripatetic, flouriſhed 100 before Chriſt.
Anhalt, Rev. Geo. Prince of, born 1507, died 1557.
Annibal, Carthaginian General, died 260 before Chriſt.
Anſelm died 1109, aged 76.
Anſon, Admiral, died 1762, aged 62.
Anthony, Marc. died 30 before Chriſt, aged 53.
Anthony the Great, St. died Feb. 14, 356, aged 105.
Anthony, St. of Padua, died 1231.
Antiochus, died 164 before Chriſt.
Antipater died 319 before Chriſt.
Antiſthenes, the philoſopher, lived 395 before Chriſt.
Antonius Pius, Emperor of the Romans, died 159.
Antoninus M. the orator, died 87 before Chriſt, aged 56.
Anvari, the Perſian Poet, died 1201.
Apollodorus, the Architect, flouriſhed 104.
Apollonius, the geometrician, lived 242 before Chriſt.
Appian, the hiſtorian, flouriſhed in 143.
Aquila flouriſhed 128.
Aquinas, St. Thomas, died 1274, aged 50.
Arbuthnot, Dr. born 1611, died 1735.
Arceſilaus, the academick, flouriſhed 300 before Chriſt.
Archelaus, of Macedon, patron of learning, 913 bef. Ch.
Archilocus, invented Iambic verſe 686 before Chriſt.
Archimedes, the mathematician, inventor of the ſphere, killed at Syracuſe 212 before Chriſt.
Ardevelt, Jacob, of Ghent, aſſaſſinated 1345.
Argyle, Marquis of, beheaded May 27, 1661.
Argyle, Earl of, executed at Edinburgh, 1685.
Arion, the muſician, flouriſhed 620 before Chriſt.
Arioſto, the Italian poet, born 1474, died 1534.
Ariſtarchus, the aſtronomer, died 280 bef. Chriſt, aged 81.
Ariſtarchus, the poet, alive 453 before Chriſt, aged 100.
Ariſtides, the Grecian orator, lived 488 before Chriſt.
Ariſtonicus ſtrangled at Rome 126 before Chriſt.
Ariſtophanes died 200 before Chriſt, aged 80.
Ariſtotle died at Calcide 322 before Chriſt, aged 63.

Arius, the heretic, died 336.
Armſtrong, Dr died 1780.
Arnobius flouriſhed 303.
Arſaces died 245 before Chriſt.
Artabanus died 229.
Artaxerxes, King of Perſia, died 242 before Chriſt.
Artemidorus flouriſhed 146 before Chriſt.
Arviragus, the general, flouriſhed in 80.
Arundel, Rev. Thomas, died 1413.
Aſaph, St. died 590.
Aſcham, the Rev. Roger, born 1515, died 1563.
Aſcue, Anne, burnt for hereſy 1546.
Aſh, Dr. author of the Engliſh Grammar, &c. died aged 55, April 1775.
Aſhmole, Elias, the antiquarian, born 1617, died 1692.
Aſkew, Dr. Anth. died Feb. 27, 1774, aged 52.
Athanaſius, St. died 371, aged 73.
Athenagoras, the Athenian philoſopher, flouriſhed 177.
Atkins, Sir Robert, died 1709, aged 88.
Atterbury, Bp. of Rocheſter, committed to the Tower, Aug. 24, 1722; exiled May 27, 1723; died Feb. 22, 1731-2, aged 69.
Aubrey, John, the antiquarian, born 1626, died 1700.
Auguſtin, St. father of the Latin church, born 354, baptized 387, died 431.
Auguſtin, St. landed on the iſle of Thanet 597, made the firſt Archbiſhop of Canterbury, died 694.
Auguſtus, King of Poland, died 1733.
Aulius Gellius flouriſhed 112.
Aurelius, the Roman Emperor, died 179.
Aurengzebe died 1707, aged 90.
Auſonius died about 393.
Bacon, Lord Verulum, died 1625.
Bacon, Roger, born 1214, died 1292.
Bacon, Sir Francis, ſent to the Tower 1622; died April 9, 1627, aged 57.
Baker, Sir Richard, born 1584, died 1645.
Baldwin, the Emperor, died 1206.
Balchen, Adm. loſt in the Victory man of war, Oct. 1744.
Bale, Bp. of Oſſory, the hiſtorian, born 1495, died 1563.
Balmerino, Lord, beheaded for treaſon, Aug. 18, 1746.

Balſamon flouriſhed 1191.
Balxac, the French writer, born 1594, died 1654.
Bancroft, a Lord Mayor's officer, died worth 30,000l. in 1729.
Banks, John, born 1709, died 1751.
Barbaroſſa, the famous corſair, died 1517, aged 43.
Barbeyrat, Ch. died 1696.
Barclay, Alexander, died 1552.
Barclay, John, died 1621, aged 37.
Barclay, Robert, the Quaker, born 1648, died 1690.
Baron, Mich. died 1729.
Baronius died 1607, aged 69.
Barrow, the Rev. Dr. Iſaac, died 1677, aged 46.
Bartholomew, St. martyred Aug 24, 71.
Baſil, St. died 378, aged 51.
Baſkerville, Mr. John, of Birmingham, died Jan. 18, 1775,
Bauhin, Caſp. botaniſt, died 1616.
Bauhin, John, died 1623.
Bautru, Wm. French, writer, born 1588, died 1665.
Baxter, Rev. Richard, born 1615, died 1691.
Baxter, Wm. died 1723, aged 72.
Bayer, the aſtronomer, died 1627.
Bayle, Peter, died 1706, aged 59.
Beaumont, Francis, the poet, born 1555, died 1615.
Beaumont, Sir John, died 1628.
Beaton, Cardinal, murdered May 28, 1546.
Becket, Thomas, made Chancellor to Henry II. 1157; made Archbiſhop of Canterbury, 1162; impeached, 1164; retired to France that year; reconciled to Henry, June 22, 1170; murdered in the cathedral church at Canterbury, Dec. 29, 1170; canonized by Alexander III. Aſh-Wedneſday, 1172; his bones enſhrined in gold ſet with jewels, 1220; diſmantled and ſtripped of its treaſures by Hen. VIII. 1541.
Beckford, Ald. died 1770.
Bede, Venerable, died 735, aged 70.
Bedell, Biſhop of Kilmore, born 1570, died 1642.
Bedford, Duke of, made a Regent of France, 1422, died 1435.
Bedford, John, late Duke of, died 1771.
Behn, Mrs. Aphara, died 1689.

Bellai, Cardinal du, died 1560.
Bellarmin, born in Italy, 1542, died 1621.
Belleau, the French poet, died 1577.
Belleiſle, Marſhal, and his brother, priſoners at Windſor-caſtle, 1745.
Belliſarius deprived of all his dignities 561, died 565.
Bembo, Cardinal of Venice, died 1547, aged 68.
Bernard, Peter Queſnel, a French writer, died 1773.
Benedict, St. founder of the Benedictines, died 546, aged 66.
Benſerades, the French poet, born 1612, died 1691.
Bentivoglio, Cardinal, died 1644, aged 65.
Bentley, the Rev. Dr. Richard, born 1662, died 1742.
Berenger died 1088, aged 90.
Berkeley, Biſhop of Cloyne, died 1753, aged 73.
Berkenhead, Sir John, born 1615, died 1679.
Bernard, St. died 1153.
Bernard, Dr. Ed. the aſtronomer, born 1638, died 1696.
Bernard, Sir John, ſtatue erected on the Exchange, died 1764, aged 80.
Bernoulli, James, died 1705.
Bernoulli, John, died 1748.
Beroſus, the Chaldean hiſtorian, flouriſhed 268 bef. Chr.
Bertholdus, who diſcovered gunpowder, died 1340.
Berwick, Duke of, killed in a ſiege, June 12, 1734.
Betterton, the player, born 1935, died April 7, 1710.
Beza, Theodore, born at Vezelai, 1519, died 1605.
Biddle, John, born 1615, died 1662.
Bidloo, the anatomiſt, born 1649, died 1713.
Birch, Rev. Dr. died 1768, aged 78.
Biron, Duke of, executed in the Baſtile, Paris, 1602.
Blackmore, Sir Richard, died 1729.
Blackſtone, Judge, author of the Law Commentaries, died Feb. 14, 1780.
Blackwell, Dr. executed at Stockholm, July 29, 1747.
Blake, Admiral, born 1598, died 16 7.
Blandy, Miſs, hanged at Oxford, April 6, 1752.
Blois, Peter, the hiſtorian, died 1200.
Blood, ſeized the Duke of Ormond, with an intent to hang him at Tyburn, but was prevented, Dec. 6, 1670; attempted to ſteal the crown, May 9, 1671.
Blount, Sir Charles, born 1654, died 1693.

Blount, Sir Thomas Pope, born 1649, died 1697.
Blow, John, the muſician, born 1648, died 1708.
Boadicea, Queen of the Britons, burnt London, and killed 70,000 of the inhabitants; poiſoned herſelf, 61.
Boccace, born in Tuſcany 1313, died 1375.
Bocart, Samuel, of Rouen, born 1599, died 1667.
Bodley, Sir Thomas, born 1544, died 1612.
Boerhaave, Dr. died Sept. 23, 1738, aged 69.
Boetius, the hiſtorian, died about 1450.
Boileau, the French poet, born 1630, died 1712.
Bois, Rob. Fr. de, French writer, born 1592, died 1662.
Bohemia, Queen of, viſited England, May 17, 1661, and died there.
Bolinghroke, Lord, died 1751, aged 73.
Bonner, Biſhop of London, born 1512; deprived, May 1559; died in the Marſhalſea, Sept. 5, 1569.
Booth, Barton, the player, born 1681, died May 1733.
Borgia, Cæſar, killed himſelf, March 12, 1518.
Borlace, Rev. William, the antiquarian, died 1772.
Borlaſe, Dr. died April 26, 1776, aged 82.
Borlaſe, Edmund, died about 1682.
Boſcawen, Admiral, died 1761, aged 50.
Boſſu, René le, died 1680.
Boſſuet, Biſhop of Meaux, born 1627, died 1704.
Bouffiers, Marſhal de, died 1711.
Bourdeloue, Lewis, Fr. writer, born 1632, died 1704.
Boulter, Archbiſhop of Armagh, who gave 30,000l. to charitable uſes, died 1742.
Bourignon, Mad. the enthuſiaſt, born 1617, died 1680.
Bourſalt, Edmé, Fr. French writer, born 1631, died 1701.
Bowles, the widow, of Weſt Hannay, Berks, died April 4, 1749, aged 124.
Bowyer, Mr. the printer, died Nov. 18, 1776.
Boyce, Dr. the organiſt, died Feb. 9, 1779, aged 69.
Boyer, the lexicographer, born 1664, died 1729.
Boyle, Richard, Earl of Cork, born 1566, died 1632.
Boyle, Roger, firſt Earl of Orrery, born 1621, died 1679.
Boyle, Robert, the philoſopher, died 1691, aged 65.
Boyle, Charles, Earl of Orrery, born 1676, died 1731.
Boyſe, Samuel, born 1708, died 1749.
Braddoc, Gen. killed at Du Queſne, July 9, 1755.

Bradley, Dr. James, the aſtronomer, died 1762.
Brady, Rev. Dr. Nicholas, born 1659, died 1726.
Brahe, Tycho, born 1546, died 1601.
Brerewood, Edward, born 1565, died 1613.
Brewer, Anthony, flouriſhed in the reign of Charles I.
Brice, Andrew, of Exeter, died Nov. 7, 1773, aged 75.
Bright, Mr. of Malden, in Eſſex, died Nov. 10, 1750, who weighed 42½ ſtone.
Briggs, Henry, born 1556, died 1631.
Briggs, Dr. William, died 1704.
Brigham, Nicholas, died 1559.
Brindley, Mr. the Duke of Bridgewater's engineer, died Sept. 27, 1772.
Britton, Thomas, the muſical ſmall-coal man died 1714.
Brook, Roger, of Halifax, in Yorkſhire, died Oct. 8, 1568, aged 133.
Brooke, Sir Robert, died 1558.
Brooke, Lord Fulke Greville, ſtabbed by his ſervant, Sept. 30, 1628, aged near 70.
Brown, R. founder of the Browniſts, died 1630, aged 80.
Brown, Thomas, died 1704.
Brown, Wm. the poet, born 1590, died 1645.
Browne, Thomas, born 1605, died 1682.
Bruno, founder of the Carthuſians, died 1090.
Brutus, Junius, died 509 before Chriſt.
Brutus, Marcus, died 24 before Chriſt, aged 43.
Bruyere, died 1696, aged 56.
Bucer, Martin, born 1491, died 1551.
Buchanan, George, born 1506, died 1582.
Buck, Sir George, flouriſhed 1612.
Buckingham, Duke of, beheaded Nov. 2, 1483.
Buckingham, Edw. Duke of, beheaded May 13, 1521.
Buckingham, Duke of, killed at Portſmouth, by Felton, Aug. 23, 1628, aged 35.
Buckingham, Geo. Vil. Duke of, born 1627, died 1688.
Buckingham, John Sheffield, Duke of, born 1649, died Feb. 24, 1721.
Buckland, Ralph, died 1612.
Buckridge, Bp. of Ely, died May 23, 1631.
Bude, Vill. French writer, born 1467, died 1540.
Budgell, Euſtace, born 1685, drowned himſelf 1736.

Bunyan, John, born 1628, died 1683.
Burgo, Luc. de, the firſt European writer on algebra, died 1494.
Burkitt, Rev. Wm. born 1650, died 1703.
Burleigh, Capt. murdered at Winton, Feb. 10, 1648.
Burleigh, Lord Exeter, made miniſter of ſtate to Queen Elizabeth 1560, died 1598.
Burnet, Biſhop of Sarum, born 1643, died 1715.
Buſby, Rev. Dr. Richard, born 1606, died 1695.
Butler, Samuel, born 1612, died 1680.
Byng, Admiral, miſbehaved off Minorca, May 20, 1756; brought priſoner to Greenwich, Aug. 9, 1756; tried at Portſmouth, and condemned, Jan. 28, 1757; ſhot at Spithead, March 14, 1757.
Byron, Lord, tried for murder, and acquitted, April 16, 1765.
Cabot, Sebaſtian, died 1557, aged 70.
Cade, Jack, the rebel, killed by Alexander Iden, 1451.
Cadmus, firſt King of Thebes, 1094 before Chriſt.
Cæſalpinus, And. the firſt ſyſtematic writer of botany, born 1519, died 1603.
Cæſar, after fighting 50 pitched battles, and ſlaying above 1,192,000 men, was killed in the ſenate-houſe, 44 before Chriſt.
Caille, Nic. Lou. de la, aſtronomer died 1762, aged 49.
Caligula died 41, aged 29.
Calmet, the learned Benedictine, died in France Oct. 25, 1757, aged 86.
Calprenede, the French writer, died 1663.
Calvert, Bernard, of Andover, went from Southwark to Calais, July 17, 1720, in one day, and returned the ſame evening.
Calvin, died at Geneva, May 27, 1564, aged 45.
Cambray, Fenelon, Archbiſhop of, died 1716, aged 64.
Cambden, the hiſtorian, died Nov. 2, 1623, aged 72.
Cameron, Dr. Archibald, executed at Tyburn, 1753.
Cameron, Mary, died at Inverneſs, aged 130, May 1785.
Camoens, Portuguſe poet, died 1579, aged 50.
Campbell, Dr. the author, died Dec. 20, 1775.
Campbell, Dr. John, died Jan. 1, 1776, aged 67.
Candaules, King of Lydia, 735 before Chriſt.
Canning, Eliz. tried and tranſported, 1754; died 1773.

Caracalla, died 217, aged 43.
Caradoc, of Llancarvan, the Welch hiſtorian, died 1157.
Caranus, firſt King of Macedon, 814 before Chriſt.
Cardan, Jer. died 1576.
Carew, Thomas, died 1639.
Carew, Sir Alexander, beheaded Dec. 23, 1645.
Carlos, Don, Prince of Spain, poiſoned by order of his father through jealouſy, 1568.
Carneades, a philoſopher, died 128 before Chriſt, aged 85.
Caſaubon, Iſaac, born at Geneva, died 1614, aged 54.
Caſaubon, Meric. born at ditto, 1599, died 1671.
Caſimir III. of Poland, died 1370.
Caſlon, Wm. letter-founder, died Jan. 24, 1766, aged 74.
Caſſander flouriſhed 298 before Chriſt.
Caſſandra flouriſhed 1149 before Chriſt.
Caſſini, J. Dom. died 1712.
Cato killed himſelf, Feb. 5, 45 before Chriſt, aged 48.
Catullus born at Verona, 87 before Chriſt.
Cavalleirus, Bon. inventor of indiviſibles, died 1647.
Cave, Edward, the compiler of the firſt periodical magazine, born 1691, died 1754.
Caverley, Sir Hugh, the firſt perſon who uſed guns for the ſervice of England, died 1389.
Caxton, Wm. the firſt printer in England 1474, died 1494, aged 82.
Cecrops, firſt King of Athens, 1556 before Chriſt.
Celſus, a great phyſician, flouriſhed 150.
Centlivre, Suſan, died Dec. 1, 1723.
Cervantes, Mich. de, born at Madrid, died 1620, aged 69.
Chambaud, Mr. Lewis, died Sept. 22, 1776.
Chambers, Ephraim, died 1740.
Chambre, John a, the rebel, executed 1488.
Chapman, Geo. born 1557, died 1635.
Chaple, Mr. William, of Exeter, died Sept. 1781.
Charlemagne died 813, aged 70.
Charles, King of Spain, landed at Portſmouth, Dec. 1703.
Charles XII. of Sweden, killed at Frederickſhall, in Norway, Nov. 30, 1718, aged 30.
Charles VI. Emperor of Germany, killed his maſter of the horſe by accident, July 5, 1732, died 1740.
Charron, Pierre, died 1603.

Chartres, Col. convicted of a rape, 1730.
Chatel, Peter du, French writer, died 1552.
Chattelet, Paul du, ditto, born 1592, died 1636.
Chaucer, born 1328, died 1400.
Cheneveux, Dr. Rich. the good Biſhop of Waterford, died Aug. 11, 1779.
Cheſterfield, Earl of, died 1773, aged 78.
Chillingworth, Wm. born 1602, died 1644.
Chriſtiana, Queen of Sweden, reſigned the crown, June 6, 1654; died at Rome April 9, 1689.
Chryſoſtom, St. made Biſhop of Conſtantinople 308; baniſhed 404, aged 53.
Chudleigh, Lady, born 1656, died 1710.
Churchill, Rev. Charles, born 1731, died 1764.
Churchyard, Thomas, died about 1750.
Cibber, Colley, born 1671, made Poet Laureat, Dec. 1730, died 1757.
Cicero born 107, made an oration againſt Verres 70, his ſecond oration againſt the Agrarian law, and baniſhed April 58, put to death 43 before Chriſt, aged 64.
Cincinnatus, Quinctius, made Dictator of Rome from the plough 458 before Chriſt.
Cinna died 84 before Chriſt.
Clarence, Duke of, brother to Edward IV. murdered in the Tower 1478, aged 27.
Clarendon, Hyde, Earl of, born 1612, baniſhed Dec. 12, 1667, died Dec. 7, 1674.
Clarke, Rev. Dr. Samuel, born 1675, died May 17, 1729.
Claude, John, French writer, died 1687.
Claudian, born at Alexandria about 395.
Clemens, Alexandrinus, flouriſhed 192.
Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, 50, killed herſelf 20 before Chriſt, aged 41.
Clerc, John le, died 1736, aged 79.
Clive, Col. defeated the Nabob, June 26, 1757; created a Peer 1762; killed himſelf, Nov. 1774, aged 49.
Clum, Mrs. near Litchfield, died Jan. 23, 1772, aged 138, and had lived 103 years in one houſe.
Cockaine, Sir Aſton, born 1608, died 1683.
Cockburn, Catharine, died May 11, 1749.

Codrus, the laſt Athenian King, voluntarily gave his life for the good of his country, after reigning 21 years, 1095 before Chriſt.
Cohorn, Mich. engineer, died 1704.
Coke, Lord Chief Juſtice, born 1549, died 1634.
Colet, Dr. John, founder of St. Paul's ſchool, born 1466, died 1519.
Coligni, Admiral, killed 1572.
College, Stephen, hanged at Oxford, Aug. 18, 1681.
Collier, Mr. Joſeph, died Feb. 20, 1776.
Collier, Rev. Jeremiah, born 1650, died 1726.
Collins, Anthony, born 1676, died 1729.
Collins, Arthur, died 1760, aged 76.
Colſon, John, of Cambridge, died 1761, aged 80.
Columbius, Chriſtopher, died 1526.
Commines, hiſtorian of Flanders, died 1500.
Condamine, M. de, F. R. S. died Feb. 8, 1774, aged 74.
Confucius, the Chineſe philoſopher, born 515 bef. Chriſt.
Congreve, Wm. born 1672, died 1729.
Conſtantin, tyrant of Gaul, died 411.
Conſtantine the Great, died 337, aged 66.
Conſtantius, Emperor of Rome, died at York, 306.
Cook, Capt. James, the navigator, kliled Feb. 14, 1779.
Copernicus, of Thorn, in Pruſſia, died 1543, aged 70.
Coram, Capt. Tho. projector of the Foundling-hoſpital, died March 29, 1551, aged 84.
Corbet, Biſhop of Norwich, died 1635.
Corelli, Signora, the learned Italian lady, received the triumph of a coronation at Rome, July 31, 1776.
Corelli, the muſician, died 1733.
Coriolanus baniſhed from Rome 491 before Chriſt.
Corneille, Peter, died 1684, aged 78.
Corneille, Th. died 1709.
Cornelius Nepos died about 25 before Chriſt.
Corniſh, an alderman of London, hanged and quartered, Oct. 28, 1685.
Cortes, Ferdinand, died 1547, aged 62.
Coſmo de Medicis. died 1464, aged 75.
Cotton, Sir Rob. the antiquarian, died 1631, aged 60.
Coventry, Sir John, maimed and defaced, Dec. 25, 1670.
Cowley, Abraham, born 1618, died 1667.

Cranmer, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, introduced to King Henry VIII. 1529; burnt at Oxford, March 21, 1556.
Cratinus, the comic poet, died 431 before Chriſt.
Creech, Rev. Tho. born 1659, deſtroyed himſelf 1702.
Criſp, Ed. of Bury, in Suffolk, cut and mangled 1729.
Crœſus, King of Lydia, flouriſhed 562 before Chriſt.
Cromwell, Lord, made Vicar-General, Oct. 1535, beheaded July 28, 1540.
Crook, Japhet, his ears cut off in the pillory 1731.
Croxall, Rev. Dr. Samuel, died 1751.
Cteſias, the hiſtorian, died about 384 before Chriſt.
Cudworth, Rev. Ralph, born 1617, died 1688.
Cujus, James, French writer, born 1520, died 1590.
Cunningham, Mr. the poet, died 1773.
Curtius, M. rode into a gulph at Rome, 362 before Chriſt.
Curtius, Quintus, lived in 64.
Cyprian, St. martyred 258.
Cyril, of Alexandria, flouriſhed 412.
Cyril, of Jeruſalem, flouriſhed 350.
Cyrus died 529 before Chriſt.
D'Ablancourt, French writer, born 1606, died 1664.
Dacier, Andr. French writer, born 1651, died 1722.
Dacier, Mad. born 1651, died Aug. 6, 1720.
Dælius, the architect, flouriſhed 987 before Chriſt.
D'Alembert, Monſ. the mathematician, died Oct. 27, 1783.
Danchet, French poet, born 1671, died 1748
Danes, Peter, French writer, born 1497, died 1577.
Danet, Peter, French writer, died 1709.
Daniel ſent captive to Babylon 606; interpreted Nebuchadnezzar's dream 603; caſt into the lions den 538; predicted the Perſian empire 534 before Chriſt.
Daniel, Samuel, born 1562, died 1619.
Daniel, the French hiſtorian, born 1649, died 1723.
Dante, an Italian poet, born 1265, died 1321.
Darius, the Mede, King of Aſſyria, 538 before Chriſt.
Darnley, Lord, married Mary, Queen of Scots, 1561; murdered by being blown up, Feb. 10, 1567.
D'Aubigné, French writer, born 1550, died 1630.
Daurat, French poet, born 1507, died 1588.

David ſucceeded Saul in Iſrael 1055; committed adultery with Bathſheba 1033; married her 1035; died 1015 before Chriſt.
David, King of Scotland, died in London, Feb, 22, 1371.
Davies, Rev. Dr. John, born 1679, died 1732.
Day, John, printer, the firſt introducer of the Greek and Saxon characters into England, died 1584.
Death, Capt. killed in an engagement, Dec. 23, 1077.
De Champagne, Phil. born at Bruſſels 1602, died 1674.
Decker, Tho. cotemporary with Ben Johnſon.
Dee, John, born 1527, died 1608.
Defoe, Daniel, died 1731.
De l'Iſle, Joſ. Nic. aſtronomer, died 1772.
De l'Iſle, Will. geographer, died 1726.
Democritus died 361 before Chriſt, aged 109.
Demoſthenes recalled from baniſhment 322; poiſoned himſelf 313 before Chriſt, aged 60.
Denham, Sir John, born 1615, died 1669.
Dennis, John, born 1656, died 1733.
Derham, Dr. Wm. born 1657, died April 1735.
Dering, Sir Cholmley, killed in a duel, May 9, 1711.
Derwentwater, Earl of, and Lord Kenmuir, beheaded on Tower-hill, Feb. 24, 1716.
Deſcartes born at Touraine 1556, died 1650.
Deſcaſeaux, Chev. the little French poet, died Feb. 1775.
Deſhouliers, Ant. French writer, born 1638, died 1694.
Deſmond, Tho. Earl of, beheaded in Ireland 1468.
Deſportes, Phil. French writer, born 1546, died 1606.
Deucalion died 1500 before Chriſt.
D'Ewes, Sir Symond, born 1602, died 1650.
Dido flouriſhed 833 before Chriſt.
Digby, Sir Everard, born 1581; hanged with other conſpirators in the powder plot, Jan. 30, 1606.
Digby, Sir Kenelm, born 1603, died 1665.
Dillenius, John James, Profeſſor of botany at Oxford, died 1747.
Diodorus Siculus lived 45 before Chriſt.
Diogenes, the cynic, died 324 before Chriſt, aged 89.
Diogenes, Laertius, flouriſhed 147.
Dionyſius of Alexandria, flouriſhed 285 before Chriſt.
Dionyſius, tyrant of Syracuſe, died 368 before Chriſt.

Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus, lived 30 years before Chriſt.
Diophantus, the firſt writer on algebra, 365.
Dodd, Rev. Dr. executed for forgery, June 27, 1777.
Doddridge, Dr. died Oct. 26, 1751, aged 50.
Dodwell, Henry, born 1641, died 1711.
Domitian died 96 after Chriſt, aged 45.
Donne, Rev. Dr. John, died 1631, aged 58.
Dorſet, Thomas Sackville, Earl of, born 1536, died 1608.
Dorſet, Ch. Sackville, Earl of, born 1637, died 1706.
Draco flouriſhed 624 before Chriſt.
Drake, Sir Francis, ſet ſail on his voyage round the world 1577; died Jan. 28, 1595, aged 50.
Drakenburgh, Mr. Chriſtian Jacob, died in Denmark, aged 146, 1770.
Drayton, Michael, born about 1573, died 1631.
Drelincourt, Ch. born at Sedan 1595, died 1669.
Drummond, Wm. the poet, born 1585, died 1640.
Druſius, John, born at Oudenard 1550, died 1616.
Dryden, John, born 1631, died May 1, 1700.
Dubois, Phil. French writer, died 1694.
Ducarel, Dr. Andrew Coltée, the antiquarian, died aged 72, May 29, 1785.
Duchange, Char. French writer, died 1688.
Duck, Rev. Stephen, drowned himſelf 1756.
D'Udine, reviver of ſtucco-work, born 1494, died 1564.
Dudley, Edmund, beheaded Aug. 1510, aged 48.
Dudley, D. of Northumberland, (whoſe ſon married Lady Jane Grey,) beheaded on Tower-hill, Feb. 12, 1554.
Dudley, Lord Guilford, his ſon, beheaded 1553.
Dugdale, Sir Wm. born 1605, died Feb. 1685.
Duncan, King of Scotland, murdered by Macbeth 1054.
Duns Scotus died 1308.
Dunſtan, St. died 988.
D'Urfey, Thomas, died Feb. 1724.
Eachard, Rev. Dr. John, born 1615, died 1696.
Eachard, Rev. Laur. the hiſtor. born 1671, died 1730.
Edgar Atheling died about 1120, aged 70.
Egialeus, King or Sycion, 2089 before Chriſt.
Eginhart, the hiſtorian, died 842.

Eli, the eleventh Judge of Iſrael, broke his neck at Shiloh, 1116 before Chriſt, aged 98.

Elijah, propheſied 911; ſupported by the widow of Sarepta 910; taken up into Heaven 896 before Chriſt.

Eliſha died 830 before Chriſt, having propheſied 60 years.

Ellis, Mr. W. died at Liverpool, Aug. 1780, aged 130 years ½ old.

Elzevir, Lewis, a Dutch printer, flouriſhed 1598.

Elzevir, Daniel, ditto, died 1681.

Emma, mother of Edward the Confeſſor, accuſed of incontinency 1042; ſtripped of her poſſeſſions 1043; ſent to Wherwall nunnery 1051.

Empedocles flouriſhed 455 before Chriſt.

Empſon beheaded on Tower-hill, Aug. 28, 1510.

Eneas, the Trojan general, died 1177 before Chriſt.

Ennius, Quintus, born 239 before Chriſt, died aged 70.

Enoch tranſlated into Heaven 987 of the world, aged 365.

Ephraim, Syrus, flouriſhed 370.

Epictetus lived in 94.

Epicurus born 342, died 271 before Chriſt.

Epimethius, the inventor of earthen veſſels, died 171 before Chriſt.

Epiphanius born in Paleſtine about 332, died 403.

Eraſmus, born at Rotterdam 1467, d,ed 1536.

Eſop died 556 before Chriſt.

Eſſex, Cromwell, Earl of, beheaded July 28, 1540.

Eſſex, Devereux, Earl of, beheaded July 25, 1601.

Eſtrées, Cardinal de, died 1714.

Etheridge, Sir George, born about 1638, died 1689.

Euclid died about 300 before Chriſt, aged 74.

Eudoſia died 460.

Eugene, Prince, commanded at the battle of Hochſtet, Aug. 5, 1704; victorious at Turin, Sept. 7, 1676; victorious at Oudenarde 1708; wounded before Liſle 1708; defeated the Grand Vizier, at Peterwarden, Auguſt 5, 1716; died April 10, 1735, aged 73.

Euler, Monſ. the mathematician at Peterburgh, died Sept. 18, 1783.

Euripidies died 407 before Chriſt, aged 77.

Euſden, Rev. Lawrence, died Sept. 27, 1730.

Euſebius flouriſhed 315.

Eutropius flouriſhed 428.
Eutychus born 876, died after 900.
Evagoras, King of Cyprus, murdered 373 bef. Chriſt.
Evagrius flouriſhed 380.
Evelyn, John, born 1620, died 1706.
Evremond, St. died Sept. 9, 1703, aged 9.
Exeter, Marquis of, Lord Montague, and Sir Nicholas Carew, beheaded Dec. 31, 1558.
Ezra flouriſhed 447 before Chriſt.
Faber, Tannaquil, French writer, born 1615, died 1672.
Fairbrother, Mr. died at Wigan, in Lancaſhire, aged 138, in May 1770.
Fairclough, Dan. born 1582, died 1645.
Fairfax, Edw. the poet, lived in the reign of James I.
Falkland Lucius, Lord, born 1610; killed at the battle of Newbury, Sept. 1643.
Fanſhaw, Sir Richard, born 1607, died 1666.
Farnaby, Thomas, born 1575, died 1647.
Farquhar, Geo. born 1678, died 1707.
Falſtolfe, Sir John, lived in 1428.
Faulkener, Geo. of Dublin, printer, died 1775.
Fauſt, or Fauſtus, John, claimant of the invention of printing, died 1466.
Faux, Guy, executed in parliament-yard, Jan. 31, 1606.
Fenelon, Archbiſhop of Cambray, died 1716.
Fenoillet, Biſhop of Montpelier in the 17th century.
Fenton, Elijah, died July 12, 1730
Fenton, Sir Geoffry, died 1608.
Fenwick, Sir John, beheaded on Tower-hill 1697.
Ferdinando, Marq. de Paleotti, brother to the Ducheſs of Shrewſbury, hanged for murder at Tyburn, Feb. 28, 1717-18.
Ferguſon, James, the aſtronomer, died Nov. 16, 1776.
Ferrar, Biſhop of St. David's, burnt at Caermarthen, 1555.
Ferrars, Geo. born 1510, died 1579.
Ferrers, Lawrence, Earl, committed to the Tower for murdering his ſteward, Feb. 13, 1759-60; tried and condemned, April 18, hanged at Tyburn May 5, 1760.
Fiddes, Rev. Dr. Richard, born 1671, died 1725.
Fielding, Henry, died 1754, aged 47.
Fielding, Sir John, died Sept. 6, 1780.

Fingal died 283.
Fiſher, Biſhop of Rocheſter, beheaded June 22, 1535.
Fitzgerald, with five of his uncles, Iriſh rebels, executed at Tyburn, Feb. 3, 1537.
Fitzgerald, Geo. Rob. hanged at Caſtlebar, June 12, 1786.
Flamel, Nicholas, died 1409.
Flaminius, Lat. the poet, born in Italy in the 16th century.
Flamſtead, John, aſtronomer, born 1646, died 1719.
Flechier, Biſhop of Niſmes, born 1632, died 1710.
Fletcher, John, dramatic writer, born 1576, died 1625.
Fleury, Claude, French writer, born 1640, died 1723.
Flurry, Card. died 1743, aged 90.
Folkes, Martin, antiquarian, died 1754, aged 64.
Fontain, John de la, born 1621, died 1695.
Fontanelle, died Jan. 9, 1757, aged 100.
Foote, Sam. the Engliſh Ariſtophanes, died Oct. 21, 1777, aged 59.
Forbes, John, died 1648.
Ford, John, dramatic writer, died about 1651.
Forreſt, John, burnt in Smithfield, for denying the King's ſupremacy, May 22, 1538, aged 42.
Forteſcue, Sir John, made Chancellor about 1641.
Forthon, James, aged 127, died at Grenada, in the Weſt-Indies, Feb. 10, 1773.
Foſter, Dr. James, the anabaptiſt, born 1696, died 1753.
Foſter, Samuel, the mathematician, died 1652.
Fothergill, Dr. died Dec. 26, 1780, aged 69.
Fox, Geo. founder of the Quakers, lived in 1655.
Fox, John, martyrologiſt, born 1517, died 1587.
Francis, St. died 1227, aged 46.
Freſne, Charles de, French writer, born 1610, died 1688.
Freſnoy, Charles du, born at Paris 1611, died 1665.
Friend, Dr. John, born 1675, died 1728.
Frobiſher, Martin, Admiral, died 1594.
Froiſſart, John, born about 1333, died 1400.
Frowde, Philip, died Dec. 19, 1738.
Fryth, John, burnt in Smithfield, July 4, 1533.
Fuller, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1606, died 1661.
Galba, the Roman emperor, died 69, aged 72.
Gale, Rev. Dr. John, born 1680, died 1721.
Gale, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1636, died 1702.

Galen, born at Pergamos about 131, died 201.
Galeon, William, died 1507.
Galileo, born in Italy 1564, died 1642.
Gamaliel, chief of the ſynagogue, died in 53.
Gardiner, biſhop of Wincheſter, died Oct. 22, 1555.
Garnet, Tho. a Jeſuit, hanged 1608.
Garden, Peter, of Aucherneſs, in Scotland, died Jan. 1775, aged 131.
Garrick, David, the Engliſh Roſcius, died Jan. 20, 1779, aged 62, and 10 months; firſt appeared on the London ſtage in 1741.
Garth, Sir Samuel, died Jan. 1719.
Gaſcoine, Geo. inventor of teleſcopic ſights, died 1645.
Gaſſendi, Peter, aſtronomer, born 1592, died 1656.
Gaveſton, the favourite of Ed. II. beheaded June 19, 1312.
Gaubius, Dr. of Leyden, died Nov. 26, 1780, aged 76.
Gaunor, Fychan, died Sept 16, 1786, at Aber-cowarch, near Dinas Mowddwy in Merionethſhire, aged 140.
Gay, John, born 1688, died 1732
Gaza, Theo. died 1475.
Geminiani, the muſician, died 1762, aged 96.
Gent, Mr. of York the printer, died 1778, aged 87.
Gentilis, Albericus, born in Italy 1551, died 1611.
Geofrey, biſhop of Norwich, put to death 1210.
Gerbert, afterwards Pope Sylveſter II. introduced the Arabic figures into Europe about 1000.
Gerbice, Sir Balth. born 1592.
Gervaſe, of Canterbury, the hiſtorian, wrote in 1202.
Gefner, Conrad, died 1565, aged 49.
Ghent, Henry of, died 1293, aged 76.
Gideon, Sir Sampſon, died 1762.
Gildas, the hiſtorian, born 493, died 570.
Gildon, Charles, born about 1666, died 1724.
Gilpin, Bernard, died March 4, 1583, aged 65.
Girrard, the Jeſuit, tried for ſeducing Miſs Cadiere, 1731.
Glanvil, Joſeph, born 1636, died 1680,
Glauber, the chymiſt, died 1500.
Glendower, Owen, died 1409.
Glouceſter, duke of, uncle to Richard II. ſmothered between two feather-beds, Feb. 28, 1397.

Glouceſter, Humphry, Duke of, fourth ſon of Henry IV. murdered and buried at St. Alban's, 1447.

Glouceſter, Richard, duke of, brother to Edw. IV. murdered Edward, prince of Wales, 1483; drowned the duke of Clarence, his brother, in a butt of Malmſey wine, 1478.——Vide Richard III.

Glynn, Serjeant, died Sept. 1779.

Godeau, bp Ant. Fr. writer, born 1605, died 1672.

Godfrey, of Boulogne, died 1100.

Godfrey, Sir Edmondbury, murdered Oct. 17, 1768.

Godwin, Earl of Kent, invaded England, 1502; tried for the murder of Alfred the ſame year, and bought his pardon; choaked in proteſting his innocence at table with the King, 1053.

Godwin, biſhop of Hereford, died 1633.

Gaff, Rev. Thomas, born about 1592, died 1627.

Goldſmith, Dr. Oliver, died April 4, 1774, aged 46.

Gombauld, John de, French writer, died 1666.

Goodier, Capt. hanged at Briſtol, for the murder of his brother, Sir John Goodier, Jan. 20, 1740-1.

Gorgius flouriſhed 436 before Chriſt.

Gower, Sir John, firſt Engliſh poet, died 1402.

Grabe, John Erneſt, born 1666, died 1711.

Gracchus nied 121.

Grævius, born in Germany 1632, died 1703.

Graham, Geo. improved clocks, and invented the compound pendulum, 1721.

Grain, John, French hiſtorian, born 1565, died 1743.

Grainger, Rev. Mr. died ſuddenly as he was adminiſtering the ſacrament, April 5, 1776.

Grandier burnt in France for witchcraft, 1634.

Gratian flouriſhed 1151.

Gratius, cotemporary with Ovid.

Gravinia, John Vincent, an Italian writer, born 1664.

Gray, Thomas, the poet, died July 30, 1771, aged 54.

Greaterix, that healed by ſtroking, born in Ireland 1629, died after 1681.

Greaves, John, born 1602, died 1652.

Green, Robert, died 1592.

Gregory, Thaumaturgus, flouriſhed 254.

Gregory, St. died 270, after 30 years epiſcopacy.

Gregory, Nazianzen, flouriſhed 370.
Gregory, Rev. John, born 1607, died 1646.
Gregory, Ja. the mathematician, died 1675, aged 40.
Greſham, Sir Thomas, nied 1580.
Greville, Fulke, Lord Broke, born 1544, killed by his ſervant, Sept. 30, 1628.
Grew, Dr. Nehemiah, died 1711.
Grey, Rev. Thomas, died July 30, 1771.
Grocyn, William, died 1523, aged 80.
Gronovius, James, born at Daventry, 1645. died 1716.
Grotius, Hugo, born at Delft, 1583, died 1645r
Gruter, Janus, the philologer, born 1560, died 1627.
Guericke, Gtto de, invented the air-pump, 1654.
Guicciardini, Italian hiſtorian, died 1540, aged 58.
Guiſe, Duke of, murdered 1590.
Gunter, Rev. Edm. the mathemat. died 1726, aged 46.
Guſtavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, killed in battle, Nov. 6, 1632.
Guſtavus Vaſa, died 1560, aged 70.
Guthrie, Mr. William, died 1770.
Guttemberg, John, one of the candidates for the invention of printing, at Mentz, in Germany, died 1467.
Guy, Earl of, flouriſhed 939.
Guy, Tho. bookſeller, died Dec. 27, 1724, aged 79, and left 200,000l. for maintaining his hoſpital.
Guyon, Mary, the quietiſt, born 1648, died 1717.
Habakkuk, the prophet, flouriſhed 731 before Chriſt.
Hacket, Wm. the fanatic, hanged July 28, 1592.
Haggai, the prophet, flouriſhed 520 before Chriſt.
Hale, Sir Matthew, died Dec. 25, 1676, aged 66.
Hales, Judge, committed to the Marſhalſea, 1553.
Hales, Rev. Stephen, died Jan. 4, 1761, aged 84.
Hall, Biſhop of Norwich, died 1659, aged 82.
Haller, Dr. of Berne, Swiſſerland, died Dec. 1778, aged 75.
Halley, Dr. the aſtronomer, died 1769.
Halley, Edmund, born 1656, died 1742.
Halliſax, Charles, Earl of, born 1661, died 1715.
Haman hanged by order of Ahaſuerus, 509 before Chriſt.
Hampden born 1594, killed in battle June 24, 1643.
Hamel, John Bapt. du, French writer, died 1698.
Hamel, John, French philoſopher, born 1623, died 1706.

Hamilton, Duke of, and others, executed 1649.
Hamilton. Duke of, and Lord Mohun, killed in a duel in Hyde-park, Nov. 15, 1712.
Hammond, Rev. Dr. Henry, born 1605, died 1660.
Hammond, Mr. died 1343. aged 30.
Hampton, the tranſlator of Polybius, died 1778.
Handel, Geo. Fred. died April 12, 1759, aged 74.
Hannibal died 183 before Chriſt, aged 64.
Hanno flouriſhed 403 before Chriſt.
Hanway, Jonas, died Aug. 1786.
Harcourt, Earl of, drowned in a well in Oxfordſhire, Sept. 17, 1777.
Harding, John, the chronologer. died 1461.
Hardwick, Earl of, Lord Chancellor, died 1764, aged 73.
Harley, Robert, Earl of Oxford, born 1661, ſtabbed at the council-board, March 8, 1711, died 1724.
Harley, Edward, Earl of Oxford, died 1755.
Harrington, Dr. John, died 1612.
Harrington, James, born 1612, died 1677.
Harriot, the mathematician, died 1621, aged 61.
Harris, James, a celebrated writer, died Dec. 21, 1780.
Harriſon, Mr. inventor of the watch for diſcovering the longitude, died March 34, 1776, aged 84:
Harvey, Dr. William, who diſcoverdd the circulation of the blood, born 1578, died 1657, aged 79.
Haſtings, Earl of Fembroke, died 1375.
Haſtings, Lord, put to death in the Tower, June 13, 1483.
Hatton, Sir Chriſtopher, made Lord Chancellor, being the firſt that was neither prieſt nor lawyer that held that office, 1583, died 1591.
Hawes, Stephen, the poet, flouriſhed 1506.
Hawkeſworth, Dr. John, died Nov. 17, 1773, aged 50.
Haye, Sieur de la, died Feb. 2, 1774, aged 120.
Hayes, Catharine, hanged for the murder of her huſband, April 20, 1726.
Hayward, Sir John, the hiſtorian, died June 1627.
Haywood, Mr. Juſtice, ſtabbed in Wdſtminſter-hall by a Papiſt, 1640.
Head, Richard, caſt away at ſea, 1678.
Hearne, Thomas, born 1678, died 1735.
Hector, the Trojan general, died 1184 before Chriſt.

Heinſius, Daniel, died 1655.
Heiſter, Laur. anatomiſt, died 1758
Helen, rape of, by Paris, 1198 before Chriſt.
Heliodorus flouriſhed in the 4th century.
Heloiſa, died 1162, aged about 63.
Helvetius, the learned, died 1772.
Helvicus, died 1617, aged 36.
Henderſon hanged for murdering Mrs. Dalrymple, March 25, 1746.
Henley, John, commenced orator, July 10, 1726, died Oct. 14, 1756.
Henry III. of France, murdered by a monk, Aug. 1, 1589.
Henry IV. of France, killed by Ravillac, May 14, 1610
Hepheſtion, the Macedonian general, died 325 bef. Chriſt.
Herbelot, Barth. de, Fr. writer, born 1636, died 1696.
Herbert, Edward Lord, born 1581, died 1648.
Herbert, Rev. Geo. the poet, born 1593, died 1635.
Herod reigned in Judea, 55; put his wife Mariamne to death, and his mother-in-law, Alexandria, 28; his two ſons put to death by order of the Jewiſh council 6 years before Chriſt, died Nov. 25, 4 before Chriſt.
Heredotus born 484, died after 413 before Chriſt
Herring, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, died 1757.
Heſiod lived 944 before Chriſt.
Heſychius flouriſhed 499,
Hetherington, Rev. William, died Dec. 2, 1773, who left 2,000l. for a fund to relieve 50 blind perſons each with 10l. annually.
Heylin, Peter, born 1599, died 1663.
Heywood, Jaſper, born 1547, died 1598.
Heywood, John, died 1565.
Heywood, Thomas, flouriſhed in 1596.
Hicks, Rev. Dr. George, born 1642, died 1715.
Hicks, William, left 30cl. per ann. to the Marine Society, died 1763.
Hierocles flouriſhed 202.
Hill, Aaron, born 1685, died Feb. 8, 1750.
Hill, Sir John, the botaniſt, died Nov. 22, 1775.
Hilary, St. died 367, aged 80.
Hipparchus flouriſhed between 160 and 125 before Chriſt.

Hippias flouriſhed 436 before Chriſt.
Hippocrates died 361 before Chriſt, aged 98.
Hiram, of Tyre, died 900 before Chriſt.
Hoadly, Biſhop of Wincheſter, died 1761.
Hobbes, Thomas, died 1679, aged 90.
Holinſhed, the author, died 1580.
Holles, Mr. Thomas, of Corſecombe, Dorſet, died Dec. 22, 1773.
Holofernes killed by Judith 668 before Chriſt.
Holt, Lord Chief Juſtice, died March 6, 1710, aged 67.
Holyday, Rev. Dr. Barten, died 1661.
Homer born about 1041, flouriſhed 907 before Chriſt.
Hood, Robin, and Little John, noted highwaymen, 1189.
Hooke, Robert, inventor of the pendulum watches, born 1635, died 1703.
Hooker, Rev. Richard, born about 1553, died 1600.
Hooper, Biſhop of Gloucester, burnt Feb. 4, 1555.
Hopkins, Biſhop of Londonderry, born 1633, died 1690
Horace born 65, died 8 before Chriſt.
Horneck, Rev. Dr. Ant. born 1641, died 1697.
Horrox, Jere. the aſtronomer, born about 1619, died 1641.
Horſa ſlain by Vortimer in 455.
Hotham, Sir John, and his ſon, beheaded, Jan. 1, 1645.
Hotman, Francis, the civilian, born 1524, died 1590.
Hotſpur, Henry Percy, killed July 22, 1403.
Hovedon, Roger de, the hiſtorian, wrote 1192.
Howard, Mr. Juſtice, ſtabbed Nov. 21, 1640.
Howard, Sir Robert, died ſoon after 1602.
Howe, Ld. Viſ. ſlain in America, July 8, 1758, aged 34.
Howel, James, born 1594, died 1666.
Hoyle, Mr. Edmund, died 1769.
Huet, Peter Dan. Fr. writer, born 1674, died 1721.
Hughes, John, born 1678, died 1720.
Hume, David, died Aug. 25, 1776, aged 65.
Humphrey, Rev. Lau. born 1527, died 1589.
Hunter, Dr. the anatomiſt, died 1783.
Huſs, John, the martyr, burnt July 15, 1415.
Hutcheſon, Dr. Fran. born 1694, died aged 53.
Hutchinſon, John, born 1674, died 1737.
Huxham, Dr. died 1768.
Huygens, Dutch aſtronomer, born 1629, died 1695.

Hyde, Dr. Thomas, the firſt librarian of the Bodleian Library, died Feb. 18, 1703.
Hyginus, Biſhop of Rome, the firſt Pope, martyred 158.
Hypathia died about 415.
Ignatius made a Biſhop by St. Peter and Paul, died 107.
Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jeſuits, born 1491, died 1556, canonized by Paul V. 1609.
Inachus, firſt King of Argos, 1859 before Chriſt.
Ingulphus, the hiſtorian, lived 1100.
Innocent XI. Pope, died Aug. 2, 1689.
Irenæus died 202, aged 82.
Iſaac, Abraham's ſon, died 1717 before Chriſt, aged 180.
Iſaiah began to propheſy 786, put to death 696 bef. Chriſt.
Iſocrates, Athen. orator, died 338 before Chriſt, aged 89.
Jackſon, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1579, died 1640.
Jacob ſtole the bleſſing from Eſau 1776, went into Egypt, 1723; and died 1689 before Chriſt, aged 147.
James, St. put to death 41, made patron to Spain 796.
James, St. the Leſs, Biſhop of Jeruſalem, martyred 62.
James, Dr. Robert, died Feb. 28, 1776.
James I. of Scotland, murdered by his uncle 1437.
James III. of Scotland, killed by his nobility, 1487.
James IV. of Scotland, killed Sept. 9, 1513.
Janſenius, Corn. died 1638.
Janſſen, Sir Stephen Theodore, died April 7, 1777.
Jaſon flouriſhed 937 before Chriſt.
Jefferies, Lord Chief Juſtice, ſent to the Tower by the Lord Mayor of London, Dec. 12, 1688, where he deſtroyed himſelf, April 18, 1689.
Jefferies, Miſs, and Swan, hanged for the murder of her uncle at Chelmsford, March 11, 1751-2.
Jenkins, Henry, of Yorkſhire, died 1670, aged 169.
Jephthah took his raſh vow 1187, died 1182 before Chriſt.
Jeremiah began to prophecy 629; foretold the Jewiſh captivity 607; and died 577 before Chriſt.
Jerome, St. born 329, died 420.
Jerome of Prague, burnt May 30, 1416.
Jeſus, ſon of Sirach, lived 247 before Chriſt.
Jeſus Chriſt was born Dec. 25, in the year of the world 4005, died April 3.—Vide Religious Inſtitutions.

Joan d'Arc, maid of Orleans, burnt June 14, 1431.
Joanna of Naples, ſtrangled her huſband, Oct. 5, 1345.
Joan, Pope, died 857.
Job died 1553 before Chriſt, aged 189.
Jodelle, Stephen, French writer, born 1552, died 1573.
Joel propheſied 800 before Chriſt.
John, King of France, taken priſoner by Edward the Black Prince, and brought to England, but afterwards ranſomed for 500,000l. 1357, died at the Savoy, in the Strand, London, on a viſit, 1364.
John of Gaunt, 4th ſon of Edward III. was born 1339; created duke of Lancaſter 1362; appointed regent to Richard II. 1377; ſupported Wickliff againſt his oppoſers, 1378; had his palace at the Savoy deſtroyed by Wat Tyler's mob, 1381; ravaged Scotland to the gates of Edinburgh, 1384; aſſumed the title of King of Caſtile and Leon having married the daughter of Peter the Cruel, 1385; died Feb. 1399.
John, St. the Baptiſt, died 32.
John, St. the Evangeliſt, died Dec. 27, 99, aged 91.
Johnſon, Dr. Sam. the lexicographer, died Dec. 14, 1784, aged 78.
Johnſon, Ben. died 1637, aged 62.
Johnſon, Rev. Sam. degraded and whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, Dec. 1, 1686.
Johnſon, Rev. John, born 1662, died 1672.
Johnſon, Charles, died about 1744.
Jones, Inigo, born 1572, died 1652.
Joſeph and Mary, with Jeſus, returned to Nazareth 3 years before the common æra.
Joſeph ſold to the Egyptians, 1728; tempted by Potiphar's wife, 1718; made Governor of Egypt, 1715; died in Egypt 1635 before Chriſt, aged 110.
Julian, the Apoſtate, ſent a vicar into Britain, 358, died 363, aged 31.
Julius Cæſar, born July 10, 100; landed at Deal, Auguſt 26, 55; killed March 15, 44 before Chriſt.
Juſtin Martyr flouriſhed 140.
Juſtin, St. died 163, aged 64.
Juſtin lived about 250.
Juſtinian, the Emperor, reigned 527.

Juvenal, born 45, died 127.
Keil, John, the aſtronomer, born 1671, died 1721.
Kempis, Thomas a, died 1471.
Kennet, Rev. Baſil, died 1714.
Kennicott, Dr. Benj. died Aug. 24, 1783, aged 83.
Kenrick, Dr. dramatic writer, &c. died June 10, 1779.
Kent Earl of, brother to Edward II. beheaded 1330.
Kent, the maid of, executed at Tyburn 1534.
Kepler, John, born at Wittemberg 1571, died 1630.
Keyſer, Architect, of Amſterdam, born 1565, died 1621.
Kidder, Biſhop of Bath, and his lady, killed in bed by the fall of a ſtack of chimnies, 1703.
Killegrew, Anne, died 1685, aged 24.
Killegrew, Sir William, born 1605, died 1693.
Kilmarnock, Lord, and Lord Balmerino, beheaded Auguſt 18, 1746.
King, Capt. the companion of Capt. Cook, died Nov. 1784.
King, Dr. Wm. born 1663, died 1712.
King, Archbiſhop of Dublin, born 1650, died 1729.
Kirby and Wade, ſea-captains, ſhot at Plymouth, 1703.
Knight, Mr. caſhier of the South-ſea company, abſconded with 100,000l. 1720; compounded with government for 10,000l. and returned to England in 1743.
Knowles Sir Robert, died 1407.
Knox, John, the reformer, born 1515, died 1572.
Kouli Kan uſurped the Perſian throne, March 11, 1732; aſſaſſinated June 8, 1747, by his ſon.
Lactantius flouriſhed 303.
Laertius lived in 183.
Lamb, Dr. murdered in London, June 24, 1628.
Lambert, burnt in Smithfield 1538.
Lancaſter, Plantagenet, Earl of, beheaded March 23, 1321.
Lancelot, Cl. French writer, 1695.
Landſdown, Geo. born about 1667, died 1736.
Langhorne, Dr. John, the writer, died Sept. 1, 1779.
Latimer, Bp. of Worceſter, burnt at Oxford, Oct. 1555.
Laud, Archbiſhop, beheaded Jan. 10, 1645, aged 71.
Lauderdale, Duke of, died Aug. 24, 1682.
Layer, Counſellor, hanged for treaſon, March 17, 1722.

Lazarus raiſed from the dead 33, died Dec. 17, 63.
Lee, Archbiſhop of York, died 1544, aged 62.
Lee, Nathaniel, flouriſhed 1690, died aged 33.
Lee, the Rev. Mr. who invented the ſtocking frame, reſided at Cambridge, 1589.
L'Enfant, James, French writer, born 1661, died 1728.
Legat, burnt in Smithfield for Arianiſm, 1612.
Leibnitz, born at Leipſic 1646, died 1716.
Leiceſter, Dudley, Earl of, born 1532, died 1588.
Leigh, Edward, born 1602, died 1671.
Leland, John, the antiquarian, died 1552, aged 45.
Leland, Dr. died Jan. 16, 1766, aged 73.
Leland, William, of Ireland, died Jan. 1732-3, aged 139.
Lenox, Earl of, Regent of Scotland, murdered 1571.
Leo I. Emperor, ordered 200,000 books to be burnt, 476.
Leo IX. the firſt Pope that kept an army, 1054.
Leofricus, the firſt Biſhop of Exeter, died 1073.
Leſley, Biſhop of Roſs, born 1527, died 1596.
Leſley, the great writer, died April 13, 1722.
Leſtock, Admiral, tried and acquitted, June 3, 1746.
L'Eſtrange, Sir Roger, born 1617, died Dec. 11, 1704.
Llewellin, laſt Prince of the Welch, defeated 1284.
Llewellin, Martin, died 1682, aged 65.
Lewis, St. King of France, died Aug. 25, 1270.
Lewis XIV. of France, died 1715, aged 77, reigned 72.
Lewis XV. of France, narrowly eſcaped being burnt, July 1, 1747; ſtabbed by Damien, Jan. 5, 1757; died May 10, 1774, aged 64, reigned 59 years.
Ley, Rev. John, born 1583, died 1662.
Lightfoot, Rev. Dr. John, born 1601, died 1675.
Lilburne, John, whipt, Feb. 19, 1638, died Aug. 1657.
Lilio, Aloyſ. inventor of the Gregorian calendar, 1570.
Lillo, George, born 1693, died Sept. 3, 1739.
Lilly, John, flouriſhed 1575.
Lilly, Wm. the aſtrologer, born 1602, died 1681.
Lillye, Wm. the grammarian, died 1523, aged 55.
Linnæus, Dr. the botaniſt, died at Upſal, in Sweden, Jan. 10, 1778, aged 71.
Linnæus, Mr. Charles, died Nov. 1, 1783.
Linus and Orpheus flouriſhed 1281 before Chriſt.
Liſle, Lady, beheaded at Wincheſter, Sept. 2, 1685.

Littlebury, Iſaac, born 1657, died 1710.
Littleton, Rev. Adam, born 1627, died 1694.
Livius, Titus, born 58 before Chriſt, died in 18.
Lloyd, Mr. the poet, died 1776.
Locke, John, born 1632, died Nov. 28, 1704.
Lodge, Thomas, died 1625.
Lollard propagated his opinions 1315, burnt 1351.
Lombard, Peter, flouriſhed 1158.
Long, Dr. Roger, of Cambridge, died 1771, aged 91.
Longbeard, William Fitz-Oſbert, a notorious ruffian, hanged at Tyburn 1197.
Langinus, the orator, put to death 273.
Longland, Biſhop of Lincoln, died 1547.
Lovat, Lord, beheaded on Tower-hill, 1746.
Love, Rev. Chriſ. beheaded Auguſt 22, 1658, aged 33.
Loyer, Peter le, born 1540, died 1634.
Lucan, born at Corduba, in Spain, Nov. 11, 37; condemned and bled to death in a bath, April 30, 64.
Lucas, Rev. Dr. Richard, born 1648, died blind 1715.
Lucas, Dr. of Dublin, died Nov. 5, 1771.
Lucius, the firſt Chriſtian King of Britain, reigned 77 years, founded the firſt church in London, at St. Peter's, Cornhill, which was made the ſee of an Archbiſhop, till removed to Canterbury, 179.
Lucretius born at Rome 95, put an end to his life in a raging fit, 52 before Chriſt.
Luke died about 70, aged 80.
Lulli, J. Bapt. French writer, died 1687.
Luther, Martin, began the Reformatian, 1518, died 1546.
Luttrell, Col. Henry, ſhot by an aſſaſſin in his chair, in the ſtreets of Dublin, Oct. 22, 1717.
Lycophron, the poet, flouriſhed 303 before Chriſt.
Lycurgus, the Spartan law-giver, born 926, eſtabliſhed his laws 884, died in Crete 872 before Chriſt.
Lydgate, John, the hiſtorian, lived in 1440.
Lyons, Iſrael, jun. the mathematician, of Cambridge, died May 1, 1775, aged 34.
Lyſimachus, died 281 before Chriſt, aged 80.
Lytletton, Thomas, died 1481, aged 79.
Lytletton, Bp. of Carliſle, the antiquarian, died 1770.

Lytletton, Lord, born 1700, married 1742, created a peer 1756, died Aug. 25, 1773.
Mabillon, John, French writer, born 1632, died 1707.
Macarius flouriſhed 373.
Macfindlay, Eſq. of Tipperary, died June 1773, aged 143.
Machiavel died 1530.
Mackenzie, Geo born 1636. died 1691.
Macmahone, Lord, hanged for treaſon, Nov. 1, 1644.
Macquire, Lord, hanged at Tyburn, Feb. 20, 1645.
Macrobius died about 415.
Magellan, Ferd. died 1520.
Magliabechi, the librarian, died 1714, aged 81.
Mahomet born at Mecca, May 5, 570; began his errors, 612; the ſect commenced, 622; died June 18, 631.
Malachi flouriſhed 397 before Chriſt.
Malcom, Sarah, executed in Fleet-ſtreet, March 7, 1733.
Malebranche, born at Paris 1638, died 1715.
Malherbe, Francis, French writer, born 1555, died 1628.
Mallet, David, died 1765.
Malmſbury, William of, wrote in 1140.
Malpighi, born in Italy 1628, died 1694.
Manaſſeh choſen high prieſt 253 before Chriſt.
Mandeville, Bernard, of Holland, died 1733, aged 65.
Mandeville, Sir John, died 1372.
Manetho, the Egyptian hiſt. flouriſhed 261 before Chriſt.
Manlius, M. thrown down from the Tarpeian rock 484 before Chriſt.
Manning, Cromwell's ſpy, executed abroad, 1655.
Marca, Archbiſhop of Paris, born 1594, died 1662.
Marcellos died 23 before Chriſt.
Mariſe, William, a nobleman's ſon, drawn, hanged, and quartered for piracy, 1241.
Mark, St. died in 68.
Markland, Mr. the author, was born Auguſt 1692, died July 7, 1776.
Marlborough, J. Duke of, died June 16, 1722, aged 72.
Marlborough, Sarah, Ducheſs of, died Oct. 18, 1744.
Marloe, Chriſtopher, killed by his rival, 1593.
Marolles, Mich. de, French writer, born 1600, died 1681.
Marot, John, died 1523.
Marot, Clement, French poet, born 1495, died 1544.

Marſham, Sir John, born 1602, died 1685.
Marſten, John, died about 1614.
Martin, St. died about 402.
Martial born at Bilboa, 34, died 109.
Martry, Peter, born 1500, died at Zuric, Nov. 12, 1562.
Marvel, Andrew, born 1620, died 1678.
Mary de Medicis, Queen-mother of France, viſited England 1638.
Mary, mother of Chriſt, died in 45, aged 60.
Mary, Queen of Scots, fled to England, May 16, 1568; (Vide Sovereigns) beheaded Feb. 8, 1589, aged 44.
Maſſillon, J. B. French writer, died 1743.
Maſſinger, Philip, died 1640, aged 55.
Matthew, St. died in 65.
Matthews, Adm. diſcarded the navy ſervice, Oct. 22, 1744.
Matthews, John, hanged at Tyburn, Nov. 6, 1716.
Matthias was high-prieſt 6 years before Chriſt.
Maty, Dr. Matt. died Aug. 2, 1776.
Mauritius, alias O'Fihely, Archbiſhop of Tuam, died 1513.
Maximilian, the Emp. enliſted as a captain and ſubject under Henry VIII. when he invaded France, 1513.
May, Thomas, died 1652.
Mayer, Tobias, the aſtronomer, died 1672.
Mayne, Rev. Dr. Jaſper, born 1604, died 1762.
Maynwaring, Arthur, born 1668, died 1712.
Mazatine, Cardinal, died 1651, aged 59.
Mead, Dr. Richard, born 1673, died 1754.
Mecænas died 8 years before Chriſt.
Melancthon, Philip, died 1560, aged 63.
Menage, Giles, born at Angiers, 1613, died 1692.
Menander, the Athenian, born 342.
Merlin, the prophet, lived in 477.
Merrick, the learned James, died 1769.
Merſennus, French writer, born 1588, died 1648.
Mervin, Lord Audley, convicted of ſodomy, and a rape on his wife, hanged May 13, 1631.
Metaſtaſio, the Italian poet, died 1782, aged 84.
Methuſelah died 1656 of the world, aged 969.
Meton, inventor of the Metonic circle, 430 before Chriſt.
Mezeray, the French hiſtorian, born 1610, died 1683.
Micah, the prophet, flouriſhed 754 before Chriſt.

Middleton, Dr. Conyers, born 1683, died 1750.
Mill, Rev. Dr. John, born about 1645, died 1707.
Miller, Rev. James, born 1703, died 1743.
Miller, Phil. died Dec. 18, 1771, aged 80.
Milo baniſhed for killing Clodius, 52 before Chriſt.
Milton, John, born 1608, died blind 1674.
Minos, the law-giver, reigned at Crete 1432 before Chriſt.
Minutia, the veſtal, buried alive 337 before Chriſt.
Miſt, the printer, impriſoned June, 1721.
Mitchell, Joſeph, born 1684, died 1738.
Moliere, born 1620, died 1672.
Molina, Louis, died 1600.
Molineux, William, born 1656, died 1698.
Monk, Gen. arbiter of England's fate 1659, made Duke of Albemarle, July 13, 1660, died Jan. 4, 1669-70.
Monmouth, Jeffery of, wrote in 1152.
Monmouth, Duke of, beheaded 1685, aged 35.
Montagne, Michael de, died 1502, aged 59
Monteſquieu, Char. Secondat, Baron, born 1689, died 1755.
Montfaucon, died 1741, aged 86.
Montroſe, Marquis of, exec. at Edinburgh, 1650, aged 37.
More, Sir Thomas, beheaded July 6, 1535, aged 55.
Morell, Dr. Thomas, the learned divine, aged 83, Feb. 19, 1784.
Moreri, born in France 1643, died 1680.
Morley, Lord, tried at Weſtminſter-hall for murder, 1666.
Mortimer, Roger, Earl of March, hanged Nov. 29, 1330.
Morton, Biſhop of Durham, born 1564, died 1659.
Moſes, born 1571; ſent the ten plagues of Egypt 1492; received the tables of ſtone on Mount Sinai, May 4, 1491; di d 1451 before Chriſt.
Moſs, Rev. Dr. Robert, born about 1667, died 1729.
Motteaux, Peter, murdered 1718, aged 58.
Movat, Mr. a ſurgeon at Dumfries, in Scotland, died Feb. 21, 1776, aged 136.
Moulin, Cha. du, French writer, born 1500. died 1566.
Mount, Mr. John, of Langholm, Dumfries, Scotland, died in March 1776, aged 136.
Mountford, William, born 1659, murdered, aged 32.
Mountain, Mr. the mathematician, died May 5, 1779.
Mowbray, Robert de, died about 1125.

Moyle, Walter, born 1672, died 1721.
Muntzer, Tho. founder of the ſect of Anabaptiſts, put to death 1525.
Muret, Mark Anth. Fr. writer, born 1526, died 1585.
Murphy, David, died Jan. 16, 1775.
Murray, Earl of, Regent of Scotland, killed Jan. 23, 1570.
Muſgrave, Dr. Sam. died 1780.
Narbonaſſer died 734 before Chriſt.
Nahum, the prophet, flouriſhed 758 before Chriſt.
Napier, Sir John, inventor of logarithms, died 1622, aged 67.
Nath, Richard, Eſq. of Bath, died Feb. 12, 1764.
Navarre, Margaret, Queen of, died 1594.
Naylor, the Quaker, whipped, &c. Dec. 4, 1656.
Nebuchadnezzar, King of Aſſyria, 606 before Chriſt.
Nehemiah, the prophet, flouriſhed 450 before Chriſt.
Nelſon, Robert, born 1656, died 1715.
Nennius, the Bangor hiſtorian, lived in 620.
Nero, murdered his mother 55, died 68, aged 32.
Netterville, Lord Viſ. tried for a murder in Dublin, and acquitted, Feb. 1744.
Newburgh, Wm. the hiſtorian, wrote 1197.
Newton, Sir Iſaac, born Dec. 25, 1642; knighted by Queen Anne 1705; died March 20, 1726-7.
Nicolle, Peter, born in France 1625, died 1705.
Nicot, J. introducer of Tobacco into France, died 1600.
Noah directed to build the ark 1536 of the world, 120 before the flood; died 1998 before Chriſt, aged 950.
Noailles, Ant. de, died 1562.
Noailles, Cardinal, died 1729.
Noalles, Francis de, died 1585.
Nollet, Abbe, died 1770.
Norfolk, Duke of, beheaded on Tower-hill, May 8, 1572.
Norman, John, the firſt Lord Mayor of London that went by water to Weſtminſter to be ſworn, 1453.
Norris, Rev. John, born 1657, died after 1710.
Northunberland, Earl of, killed by the mob 1488.
Northumberland, Dudley, beheaded for attempting to put Lady Jane Grey on the Engliſh throne, 1553.
Northumberland, Earl of, beheaded at York, 1572.
Nugent, Thomas, LL.D. died May 27, 1772.
Nugent, Dr. Chriſtopher, died 1775.

Norwood, Rich. measured a degree in England 1632, which was the first accurate measure.
Obadiah prophesied 587 before Christ.
Occam, William, died 1343.
O'Connor, Roderic, last Irish monarch, died 1198, very old.
Odo, St. died 942, aged 64.
Oecolampadius, the reformer, died 1531, aged 49.
Oedipus, King of Thebes, 126 before Christ.
Ogilby, John, the geographer, born 1600, died 1676.
Oldcastle, Sir John, hanged and burnt without Temple-bar 1418, the first Protestant martyr.
Oldham, John, born 1653, died 1683.
Oldmixon, John, born in George I.'s reign.
Orange, Wm. I. Prince of, assassinated June 30, 1584.
Origen died 254, aged 69.
Orlando Furioso, died 772.
Orleans, Duke of, assassinated at Paris, Nov. 23, 1407, by order of the Duke of Burgundy.
Orleans, Duke of, regent of France, died Nov. 22, 1723.
Ormond, Duke of, impeached June 21, 1715; retired to France August following; 10,000l. reward offered by Ireland for taking him, Jan. 19, 1718-19; 5000l. offered by the English, March, 1718-19; died in France, and was brought to England, and buried at Westminster, May 22, 1749.
Orpheus, the poet, flourished 576 before Christ.
Orsato, Sertorio, the antiquarian, poet, and historian, was born 1617, died 1678.
Orsato, John Baptist, the physician, born 1674, died 1720.
Orsi, John Joseph, philologer and poet, born 1652, died 1733.
Ortellius, Abraham, the geographer, born 1527, died 1598.
Osbernus, the historian, lived in 1020.
Osborn and his wife, murdered at Tring, Hertfordshire, for supposed witchcraft, April 22, 1751.
Osburn, Francis, born about 1590, died 1659.
Ossat, Arnauld de, author of Polite Literature, and a Cardinal, was born 1536, died 1604.

Oſſian flouriſhed as a poet in 300.
Oſtervald, John, Fred. the divine, was born 1663, died 1747.
Otho, the Roman Emperor, died in 69, aged 37.
Otho, Emperor of Germany, viſited England 1207.
Ottoman, firſt Emperor of the Turks, 1923.
Otway, Thomas, born 1651, died 1685.
Oughtred, Rev. William, born 1573, died 1660.
Ouin, Peter, conſpired to kiil the French King, 1598.
Overbury, Sir Thomas, poiſoned in the Tower, Sept. 17, 1613, aged 32.
Ovid born at Sulmo, 43 before Chriſt, died 15 after Chriſt.
Owen, Rev. Dr. John, died 1683, aged 66.
Oxford, Earl of, tried and acquitted 1717, but excepted out of the act of grace the ſame year.
Ozanam, James, an eminent mathematician, born 1640, died 1717.
Ozell, John, died Oct. 1743, a maſter of the languages.
Pace, Rich. Dean of St. Paul's, died 1532, aged 50.
Page, Sir Gregory, died Aug. 9, 1775, aged 90.
Pagi, Anthony, the critic, born 1624, died 1699.
Pagnius, Sanctes, the Oriental writer, born 1466, died 1536.
Pallad o, the architect, flouriſhed in 1576.
Par, Rt. died at Kinver, Salop, aged 124, Sept. 21, 1757.
Par, Tho. died 1635, aged 152. He lived in 10 reigns.
Paracelſus, died 1541, aged 48.
Pantaloon, Sa, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador's brother, executed for murder, July 6, 1654.
Paré, Ambroſe, died about 1584.
Paris, Matthew, the hiſtorian, died 1259.
Parmonides, the philoſopher, lived 505 before Chriſt.
Parry, Dr. executed for a plot againſt Elizabeth, 1585.
Parſons, Rob. the Jeſuit, born 1654, died 1610.
Partridge, John, the aſtrologer, born 1644, died 1715.
Paſcal, Blaiſe, born at Auvergne 1623, died 1662.
Paſquire, Stephen, Fr. writer, died 1615, aged 81.
Paterculus, Vall. flouriſhed about 30.
Patrick, St. firſt Biſhop in Ireland, died 491, aged 122.
Patru, Oliver, French writer, born 1604, died 1681.

Paul, St. converted 33, caught into the 3d Heaven 44, viſited Athens and Corinth 50, died June 29, 67.
Pauſanias flouriſhed 134.
Pavillon, Stephen, French writer, died 1705.
Peace, Dr. Zach. Bp. of Rocheſter, died June 29, 1774, aged 84.
Peckham, John, Apb. of Canterbury, the firſt writer on perſpective, 1279.
Pierce, James, born 1674, died 1726.
Pelham, Henry, died 1754, aged 60.
Pell, Rev. Dr. John, born 1611, died 1685.
Pembroke, Earl of, Protector of Eng. died May, 1216.
Penn, Wm. ſettler of Pennſylvania, born 1644, died 1718.
Penny, Mr. of Clement's-inn, murdered by his ſervant, May 18, 1741.
Percy, Henry, Earl of Northumberland, laſt male heir of that family, died 1669.
Perdiccas died 321 before Chriſt.
Pericles, the Athen. gen. died 429 before Chriſt, aged 70.
Perrault, Ch. French writer, died 1703.
Perrault, Cl. French writer, died 1688.
Perreau, Robert and Daniel, were executed for forgery, Jan. 17, 1776 convicted on - 1775 -
Perron, Cardinal du, born 1556, died 1618.
Perrot, Mr. a bankrupt, hanged for embezzling his effects, Oct. 6, 1761.
Perſeus, firſt King of Mycene, 1028 before Chriſt.
Perſius, Flaccus, born Dec. 4, 42, died aged 28.
Pertinax, died 193, aged 66.
Petau, Dennis, French writer, born 1583, died 1652.
Petavius, died 1652, aged 69.
Peter, St. baptiſed Cornelius, and eſtab. a Bp. at Antioch 37, eſtabliſhed the ſee of Rome 41, died 76.
Peter I. of Ruſſia, viſited Engl. 1698; diſinherited his eldeſt ſon, Feb. 1716-7; condemned him to death, June 26, 1717; took the title of Emperor, Oct. 1721.
Peter II. married his prime miniſter's daughter, Nov. 30, 1729; died of the ſmall-pox, Jan. 19, 1730.
Peter III. depoſed and murdered July 16, 1762.
Petrarch, Francis, born at Arezzo 1304, died 1374.
Petronius, Arbiter, died 66 before Chriſt.

Peyrere, Iſaac de, French writer, died 1677.
Phædrus, born 47 before Chriſt, died 31 after.
Pharamond, firſt French monarch, died 428.
Pharaoh ordered all the male children of the Hebrews to be deſtroyed 1573; drowned, with his army, Monday, May 11, 1491 before Chriſt.
Phidias, the ſtatuary, lived 486 before Chriſt.
Philetus, of Cos, grammarian, flouriſhed 280 before Chriſt.
Philip, King of Macedon, murdered by Pauſanias 336.
Philip III. of Spain, renounced his crown to his ſon, on whoſe death he was rechoſen, 1724; died 1746.
Philip, of Caſtile, driven by a ſtorm to England 1505.
Philips, Ambroſe, died 1748.
Philips, Cath. the celebrated Orinda, died 1644.
Philips, John, died 1708, aged 32.
Philo Judæus, flouriſhed 40.
Philpot, John, an Alderman of London, ſtabbed Wat Tyler, in Smithfield, 1381.
Pibrac, Guy de, born 1529, died 1584.
Pierce, Alice, concubine to Edw. III. 1375.
Pilate, made Governor of Judea 27, ſlew himſelf 40.
Pilkington, Letitia, born 1712, died Aug. 29, 1750.
Pindar, the poet, died 435 before Chriſt, aged 80.
Pitcairne, Dr. Archibald, born 1652, died 1713.
Pithou, Pierre, French writer, died 1596.
Pithou, Francis, French writer, died 1621.
Pitt, William, Earl Chatham, died May 11, 1778, aged 70, and buried at the public expence in Weſtminſter Abbey, June 9, following.
Pitt, Rev. Chriſtian, born 1699, died 1748.
Pizarro, Admiral Francis, died 1541, aged 63.
Plantagenet, Geofrey, married the Emp. Maude 1127.
Platina, the hiſtorian, died 1481, aged 60.
Plato died 384 before Chriſt, aged 80.
Plautus, died 184 before Chriſt.
Pliny, the elder, died in 79, aged 56.
Pliny, the younger, lived in 99.
Plotinus, the philoſopher, died in 370.
Plunket, Oliver, titular Archbiſhop of Dublin, hanged at Tyburn, with Edward Fitzharris, July 1, 1681.

Plutarch died 119, aged 69.
Pococke, Rev. Dr. Edward, born 1604, died 1661.
Pole, Cardinal, died Nov. 18, 1558, aged 58.
Polignac, Cardinal, French writer, died 1741.
Polybius, born at Megelopolis 205 before Chriſt.
Polycarpus, died 167.
Pomfret, Rev. Mr. died young, 1709.
Pampadour, the Marchioneſs, died 1765.
Pompey, killed in Egypt, 48 before Chriſt, aged 59.
Pope, Sir Thomas, founder of Trinity-college, Oxford, born 1508, died 1588.
Pope, Alexander, died 1744, aged 55.
Porphyry, died 304, aged 71.
Porteous, Capt. attending an execution at Edinburgh, apprehending a reſcue, ordered the ſoldiers to fire, April 14, 1736; accuſed of murder and convicted, but reſpited by Q. Caroline, June 22, 1736; put to death by the mob at Edinburgh,, Sept. 7, 1736.
Portugueſe ambaſſ.'s brother, beheaded for murder 1654.
Poſtel, Wm. French writer, born 1505, died 1581.
Potter, Archbiſhop, died 1747, aged 73.
Pouch, Capt. hanged 1607.
Powell, the comedian, died 1769.
Praxiteles, the ſtatuary, died after 288 before Chriſt.
Pretender, the old, born June 10, 1688; died 1766; the preſent one born March 20, 1720.
Priam, King of Troy, died 1184 before Chriſt.
Prideaux, Humphry, born 1648, died 1724.
Prior, Matthew, died Sept. 18, 1721, aged 56.
Procopus, flouriſhed 537.
Prodicus, flouriſhed 436 before Chriſt.
Prometheus, flouriſhed among the Greeks 1687 bef. Chr.
Provinzale, eminent in moſaic, born 1535, died 1579.
Prudentius, born 348, died 412.
Prynne, Wm. born 1600; tried by the Star Chamber 1633; ſtood in the pillory, May, 1634; again 1637; took his ſeat in the long parliament, Nov. 28, 1640; died Oct. 24, 1669.
Ptolemy, flouriſhed 141.
Ptolomy, Philo, flouriſhed 284 before Chriſt.
Puffendorff, died 1694, aged 63.

Pulteney, Wm. ſtruck out of the liſt of Privy-councellors, July 1, 1731; died Earl of Bath, 1770.
Pyrrhus, began to reign at Epirus 295; loſt 20,000 men in battle with the Romans to their 5000; killed by a woman's throwing a tile at him, 272 before Chriſt.
Pythagoras, died 497 before Chriſt.
Quivedo, died 1647.
Quin, the comedian, died 1766, aged 73.
Quinault, Phil. French writer, born 1635, died 1688.
Quintilian, died about 94.
Quivedo, died in 95.
Rabelais, Francis, born 1483, died 1553.
Rabutin, Count de Buſſy, born 1622, died 1693.
Racan, Marq. of, French writer, born 1589, died 1670.
Racine, French writer, died 1699, aged 59.
Radcliff, Dr. John, died Nov, 1, 1714.
Rainwell, John, Lord Mayor of London, 1426.
Raleigh, Sir Walter, beheaded Oct 29, 1618, aged 65.
Ramus, Peter, French writer, born 1515, died 1573.
Randolph, Thomas, born 1605, died 1534.
Rapin, Nich. died 1607.
Rapin, René, died 1687, aged 72.
Rapin de Thoyras, died May 16, 1725, aged 64.
Ratcliff, Dr. John, died and left 40,000l. to the Univerſity of Oxford, Nov. 1, 1714. His ſtatue erected Dec. 21, 1723. Library began May 12, 1737.
Ratcliffe, Mr. beheaded Dec. 8, 1746.
Ravencroft, Edw. wrote in 1670..
Ray, Rev. John, the naturaliſt, born 1628, died 1706.
Raynolds, Rev. Dr. John, born 1549, died 1607.
Rawlinſon, Dr. Rich. died 1755.
Read, an alderman of London, ſent as a common ſoldier, for refuſing the King an arbitrary benevolence, 1544.
Reanmur, M. de, the French philoſopher, born 1683, died 1757.
Record, Rob. firſt Engliſh writer on algebra, about 1557
Regiomontanus, John Muller, aſtronomer, poiſoned at Rome, 1476.
Regnier, Mathur, French writer, born 1573, died 1613.
Retz, Cardinal de, died 1679.

Rhees, the laſt King of South Wales, killed 1094.
Ricci, Lawrence, the laſt General of the ſociety of the Jeſuits, born Aug. 2, 1703; made General of the order, May 21, 1758; impriſoned at Rome, Sept. 22, 1773; died Nov. 24, 1776, aged 72.
Richardſon, Samuel, died 1761, aged 72.
Richlieu, Cardinal, died 1642, age 57.
Ridley, Bp. of London, burnt at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555.
Ridley, Dr. Gloceſter, died Nov. 1774, aged 72.
Rigaud, Hyacinth, painter, died 1744.
Rivers, Anth. Earl of, beheaded June 13, 1483.
Rizzio, an Italian muſician, killed March 9, 1596.
Robert, Duke of Normandy, died in priſon, 1107.
Rochefoucault, Cardinal, died 1645.
Rochefoucault, Duke of, died 1680, aged 68.
Rocheſter, William, Earl of, died 1680, aged 32.
Roger de Hoveden, the hiſtorian, flouriſhed 1192.
Rogers, Rev. Thomas, died 1616.
Rollin, Charles, died 1741, aged 80.
Rollo, firſt Duke of Normandy, conquered that country from the crown of France 876.
Romulus flouriſhed 627 before Chriſt.
Ronſard, Peter, French poet, died 1585, aged 60.
Rooke, Admiral Sir George, died 1708, aged 47.
Roſamond, born 1162; ſhut up at Woodſtock 1177.
Roſcius flouriſhed 50 before Chriſt.
Roſcommon, Earl of, died 1684.
Rotrou, French writer, born 1609, died 1650.
Roubilliac, the ſculptor, died Jan. 11, 1762.
Rouſſeau, John James, French poet, died July 2, 1778, aged 72.
Rowe, Nicholas, made poet laureat, Aug. 11, 1715; died Dec. 6, 1718, aged 44.
Rowe, Eliz. died Feb. 20, 1737, aged 63.
Rowley, William, cotemporary with Shakſpeare.
Roxana, and her ſon Alexander, killed 311 before Chriſt.
Rupert, Prince, died Nov. 29, 1682, aged 62.
Ruſhworth, John, born 1607, died 1690.
Ruſſel, Lord, beheaded July 21, 1683.
Ruſſel, Admiral, died 1627, aged 75.
Ruſt, Archbiſhop of Dromore, died 1670.

Rutherford, Dr. Thomas, died 1770, aged 66.
Ruyter, Admiral, died 1676, aged 69.
Ryer, Peter du, French writer, born 1605, died 1678.
Ryſbrac, the ſculptor, died 1762.
Sacheverel, Rev. Dr. ſilenced March 23, 1710.
Sackville, Lord George, tried Auguſt 15, 1760, and degraded for miſconduct.
Sadler, John, born 1615, died 1674.
Saliſbury, Richard Neville, Earl of, beheaded 1461.
Saliſbury, Counteſs of, the laſt of the Plantagenets, beheaded May 27, 1540.
Saliſhury, Sally, died in Newgate, Feb. 25, 1724.
Sallo, Dennis de, French writer, born 1626, died 1669.
Salluſtius, died 34 before Chriſt.
Samuel, born 1149, died 1061 before Chriſt.
Sandcroft, Abp. of Canterbury, born 1616; committed to the Tower, tried and acquitted, 1688; deprived 1689; died Nov. 26, 1693, aged 77.
Sandys, Sir Edwin, born about 1561, died 1629.
Sandys, George, died 1643.
Sanquir, Lord. hanged for killing a fencing maſter 1612.
Santeuil, J. Baptiſt, Fr. writer, born 1630, died 1697.
Santry, Ld. condemned for murder in Ireland, Ap. 27, 1739.
Sappho, lived 603 before Chriſt.
Sarah, Abraham's wife, died 1859 bef. Chriſt, aged 127.
Sardinia, Victor Amideus, King of, died 1732.
Sarpi, Father Paul, born 1552, died 1623.
Sarraſin, John, French writer, died 1654.
Savage, Rich, born 1698; condemned for murder 1727; pardoned 1728; died about 1740.
Savile, Sir Henry, born 1540, died 1622.
Saul, King of Iſrael, 1095; killed himſelf 1055 bef. Ch.
Saumaiſe, Claude de, Fr. writer. born 1588, died 1653.
Saunderſon, the mathematician, died 1739, aged 57.
Saxe Count, died 1750, aged 54.
Scævola, Mutius, burnt his right hand before Porſenna, for killing the ſecretary, when he intended to have ſlain Porſenna himſelf, 608 before Chriſt.
Scales, Lord, murdered by a ferryman, Aug. 19, 1460.
Scaliger, Julius Cæſar, died 1558, aged 75.
Scaliger, Joſ. French writer, died 1609, aged 69.

Scanderbeg, died 1467, aged 63.
Scharron, Paul, French writer, born 1610, died 1660.
Schombergh, Dr. Iſaac, died 1780.
Schomberg, Duke of, landed in Ireland, Aug. 13, 1689; killed at the battle of the Boyne 1690.
Scot, Reginald, died 1599.
Scott, Rev. John, born 1638, died 1695.
Scotus, John, died 883.
Scotus, Marianus, the hiſtorian, flouriſhed 1086.
Scrimſhaw, Mrs. Jane, died in Roſemary-lane workhouſe, Tower-hill, aged 127, Dec. 6, 1711.
Scudery, Geo. French writer, born 1603, died 1667.
Scudery, Magdalen de, French writer, died 1701.
Seaſon, Dr. Henry, died 1775.
Seaton, Rev. Thomas, who inſtituted the prize poems at Cambridge, born about 1684, died 1750.
Sedley, Sir Charles, born about 1636, died about 1720.
Sejanus, died 31.
Seldon, John, born 1584, died Oct. 30, 1654.
Semiramis, Queen of Aſſyria, died 1965 before Chriſt.
Seneca, born at Corduba in 1, died 64.
Serres, John de, French writer, died 1598.
Servetus, burnt at Geneva, Oct. 27, 1553.
Settle, Elkanah, born 1645, died 1724.
Severus, died 211, aged 56.
Seueur, Euſt. born 1617, died 1655.
Sevigne, Marchioneſs de, born 1626, died 1696.
Sewell, Dr. Geo. maſter of the rolls, died Feb. 8, 1727.
Seymour, Lord, made Lord High Admiral 1547, married the widow of Henry VIII. March 1548, who died in childbed September following: he was beheaded on Tower-hill, March 20, 1549.
Shada, died 1649.
Shadwell, Thomas, born 1640, died Nov. 20, 1692.
Shafteſbury, Earl of, born 1671, died 1713.
Shakſpeare, Wm. born 1564, died April 3, 1616.
Sharp, Archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, born 1618; ſhot in his coach, May 3, 1679.
Sharp, Archbiſhop of York, died 1714.
Shebbeare, Dr. pillored in Charing-Croſs, Dec. 5, 1758.
Sheldon, Archbiſhop, died Nov. 9, 1677.

Shem, ſon of Noah, died 1846 before Chriſt, aged 600.
Shepery, John, the poet, died 1542, aged 33.
Shepheard, John, executed at Tyburn 1725.
Shepherd, James, executed for plotting to take away the life of George I. March 1717.
Sherard, Will. founder of the botanic prof. at Oxford, died 1728.
Sherburne, Sir Edward, born 1618, killed in a mutiny at Oxford, June 12, 1646.
Sheridan, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1685, died 1738.
Sherlock, Wm. Dean of St. Paul's, born 1641, died 1707.
Shirley, James, born 1594, died 1666.
Shore, Jane, miſtreſs of Edward IV. did penance 1483; her huſband executed for coining 1496.
Shovel, Sir Cloudſley, loſt on the rocks of Scilly, Oct. 22, 1707, aged 56.
Shuter, Edward, the comedian, died in Nov. 1776.
Sidney, Sir Phil. born 1554, killed in battle Sept. 22, 1586.
Sidney, Algernon, beheaded Dec. 7, 1683.
Sigebert, the hiſtorian, died 1113.
Sigiſmund, the Emperor, viſited England 1419, died 1438.
Simnel, Lambert, crowned King in Ireland, 1487.
Simon, Magus, the firſt heretic, came to Rome 41.
Simonides, the poet, flouriſhed 503 before Chriſt.
Simpſon, Thomas, died 1761.
Sirmond, James, French writer, born 1559, died 1631.
Siſypus, firſt King of Corinth, 1504 before Chriſt.
Sixtus V. Pope, 1585.
Skelton, Rev. John, the poet, died 1589.
Slingſby, Sir Henry, Governor of Hull, and Dr. Hewit, beheaded on Tower-hill, June 8, 1658.
Sloane, Sir Hans, born 1660, died Jan. 11, 1752-3.
Smart, Rev. Chriſtopher, died 1771.
Smith, Sir Thomas, born 1514, died 1577.
Smith, Edmund, died 1710, aged 41.
Smith, Dr. Robert, of Cambridge, died 1768, aged 82.
Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1638, died 1710.
Smollet, Dr. died Sept. 17, 1771.
Snape, Rev. Dr. born 1672.
Snell, Hannah, the female ſoldier, had a penſion ſettled on her, June 1730.

Sobieski, John, King of Poland, died 1696.
Socrates put to death 401 before Chriſt, aged 70.
Solander, Dr. died May 13, 1782.
Solomon born 1043; ſucceeded his father, David, on the throne 1015; laid the foundation of his temple, May 21, 1012; finiſhed his palace 991; died 975 bef. Chr.
Solon, the Athenian lawgiver, born 549 before Chriſt, died aged 80.
Somerſet, Duke of, made protector 1547; deprived 1549; beheaded on Tower-hill, Jan. 22, 1553.
Somerſet, H. Beaufort, Duke of, beheaded May 15, 1464.
Somner, Wm. the antiquary, born 1606, died 1669.
Sophocles died 406 before Chriſt, aged 90.
Sorblere, Sam. French writer, born 1650, died 1670.
South, Rev. Dr. Robert, born 1633, died 1716.
Southern, Thomas, born 1660, died May 26, 1746.
Spanheim, Ezek. born at Geneva, 1629, died 1701.
Spanheim, Fred. born at ditto, 1632, died 1710.
Speed, John, the hiſtorian, died July 1629, aged 76.
Spelman, Sir Henry, died 1641, aged 80.
Spencer, John, Dean of Ely, died 1693, aged 62.
Spencers, father, ſon, and grandſon; the father was hanged at Briſtol, aged 90, in Oct. 1329; the ſon was hanged at Hereford, Nov. 24, following; the grandſon was beheaded at Briſtol, 1400.
Spencer, the poet, born 1510, died 1598.
Spinckes, Rev. Nathaniel, born 1653, died 1727.
Spinoza, Bened. born at the Hague, 1677, aged 44.
Spooner, Mr. at Tamworth, Warwickſhire, died aged 57, who weighed 40 ſtone 9lb. and meaſured 4 feet 3 inches acroſs the ſhoulders, April 30, 1775.
Spotſwood, Abp. of St. Andrew's, born 1565, died 1639.
Stafford, Humphrey, for rebelling againſt Henry VII. beheaded at Tyburn, 1486.
Stafford, Lord Viſcount, beheaded Dec. 29, 1680.
Staniſlaus, the abdicated King of Sweden, burnt by accident, Feb. 6, 1766, aged 89.
Stanley, Thomas, died 1678.
Stanley, Geo. of Homington, near Saliſbury, died 1719, aged 151 years.

Stapleton, Walter, Bp. of Exeter, murdered in London, in an insurrection of the people, 1326.
Stapleton, Sir Robert, died 1669.
Statius, born about 41, died about 102.
Steele, Sir Richard, died Sep. 1, 1729, aged 53.
Stephen, the martyr, died Dec. 26, 33.
Sterne, Rev. Lawrence, died 1768.
Sternhold, Thomas, the poet, died 1541.
Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester, died 1699.
Stilpo, the philosopher, died about 294 before Christ.
Stow, John, died April 5, 1605, aged 80.
Strabo, flourished 30 before Christ.
Strafford, Lord, beheaded May 12, 1642.
Struensee and Brandt, Danish Counts, beheaded at Copenhagen, April 28, 1772.
Strype, John, born 1643, died Dec. 1737.
Stuart, Dr. Gilbert, the historian, died Aug. 13, 1786.
Stukely, Dr. died 1765.
Suckling, Sir John, born 1613, died 1642.
Sudbury, Abp. of Canterbury, beheaded by the rebels on Tower-hill, June 14, 1381.
Suetonius, the historian, flourished 110, died 118.
Sueur, Eust. le, French painter, died 1655.
Suffolk, Duke of, murdered 1450.
Suffolk, Duke of, beheaded Feb. 1554.
Suffolk, Edmund de la Pole, Earl of, beheaded 1513.
Suidas lived in 1087.
Sully, Duke de, died 1641, aged 82.
Sulpicius, the historian, died 420.
Surry, Earl of, beheaded on Tower-hill, 1547.
Sutton, Thomas, founder of the Charter-house, born 1532, died 1611.
Suze, Mad. de la, died 1673.
Sweine, of Denmark, killed at Gainesford, Feb. 2, 1013.
Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, died Oct. 1745. aged 78.
Swieten, Baron Van, died June 1772.
Swithin, St. Bishop of Winchester, died 854.
Sydenham, Dr. Thos. died Dec. 29, 1689, aged 65.
Sydney, Algernon, died 1683, aged 66.
Sydney, Sir Philip, dieu 1586.
Sylvius, Æneas, died 1464.

Symachus flouriſhed 201.
Synge, Abp. of Tuam, born 1659, died July 14, 1741.
Syſigambis, mother of Darius, on hearing of the death of Alexander, ſtarved herſelf, 324 before Chriſt.
Tacitus lived in 97.
Talbot, Lord Cnancellor, died 1737, aged 50.
Tallard, Marſhal, taken priſoner by the Engliſh, 1704.
Tamerlane, conqueror of Aſia, born 1336, died 1405.
Tarquin dled 493 before Chriſt, aged 90.
Taſſo, Orland. muſician, died 1594.
Taſſo, Tor. died 1595, aged 51.
Tate, Nahum, died 1716.
Taverner, Richard, born 1605, died 1575.
Taylor, John, the water-poet, died 1654, aged 74.
Taylor, Biſhop of Downe, died Aug. 13, 1667.
Tedworth, drummer of, tranſported 1661.
Tell, Will. ſhot Griſler, the Auſtrian governor, 1317.
Temple, Sir William, died Jan. 1669, aged 69.
Terence died 159, aged 64:
Terpander, the muſician, lived about 706 before Chriſt.
Tertullian died 196, aged 85.
Teucer, firſt King of Troy, 1502 before Chriſt.
Thales the philoſopher, born 640, died 572 before Chriſt.
Thaymis, the poet, flouriſhed 1104 before Chriſt.
Themiſtocles, the Athenian general, died 449 before Chriſt.
Theobald, Lewis, wrote in George Iſt's reign.
Theocritus flouriſhed 285 before Chriſt.
Theodore, King of Corſica, abdicated his kingdom 1737; died in an obſcure lodging in Soho, London, 1757.
Theodoſius the Great died 395, aged 90.
Theodotian flouriſhed 175.
Theopraſtus born at Leſbos, 322, died 288 before Chriſt.
Theſeus, who ſlew the Minotaur, flour. 1134 bef. Chriſt.
Theſpis, the poet, flouriſhed about 539 before Chriſt.
Thomſon, James, died Aug. 27, 1748, aged 46.
Thoreſby, Ralph, born 1658, died Oct. 16, 1725.
Thornton, Bonnell, died 1768.
Thorp, murdered by the mob, 1640.
Thou, Ja. Aug. de, French writer, born 1553, died 1617.
Thraſybulus, the Athenian general, ſlain 390 before Chriſt.
Throgmorton, Francis, executed 1583.

Thucydides, the Athen. General, baniſhed by Oſtraciſm, 444 before Chriſt, aged 26.
Thynne, Thomas, ſhot in Pall-Mall, Feb. 12, 1682.
Tibullus, born 43, died 11 before Chriſt.
Tickle, Thomas, died 1740.
Tice, Mr. died at Hagley, Worceſterſhire, Feb. 26, 1774, aged 125.
Tillotſon, Abp. of Canterbury, died 1694, aged 63.
Timeus, the hiſtorian, flouriſhed 262 before Chriſt.
Timoleon, of Syracuſe, died 337 before Chriſt.
Tindale, Dr. Matthew, born 1657, died 1733.
Tindale, William, hanged at Auxburg, 1536.
Tindal, Rev. Mr. Nicholas, died June 26, 1774.
Tofts, Mary, the rabbit woman, impoſed upon the public, 1726.
Toland, John, born 1670, died 1722.
Torquatus, M. cauſed his own ſon to be put to death for having fought contrary to his orders, 340 before Chriſt.
Tournefort, Joſeph, botaniſt, died 1708.
Trap, Rev. Dr. John, born 1601, died 1669.
Trap, Rev. Dr. Joſ. born, 1679, died Nov. 1747.
Trenchard, John, born 1662, died 1723.
Treſilian, Sir Rob Chief Juſtice, hanged, 1388.
Trumbull, born 1639, died 1716.
Trump, Van, the Dutch Admiral, killed July 29, 1653.
Turner, Dr. William, the firſt Engliſh botaniſt, about 1550.
Tycho, Brahe, of Denmark, born 1546, died 1601.
Tyler, Wat, the rebel, killed 1381.
Ulyſſes flouriſhed 1149 before Chriſt.
Urbin VI. and Clement VII. anti-popes, in 1337.
Uſher, Abp. of Armagh, born 1581, died 1656.
Valentin, the firſt profeſſed polytheiſt, lived in 110.
Valois, Henry de, French writer, born 1603, died 1676.
Vanburgh, Sir John, died March 26, 1726.
Van Swieten, the phyſician, died 1772.
Vanini, burnt at Thoulouſe, Feb. 19, 1619, aged 33.
Varro, Terentius, died 28 before Chriſt, aged 88.
Vaſco di Gama, a Portugueſe, diſcoverer of the Eaſt-Indies, 1524.
Vauban, Seb. Mareſchal, engineer, died 1707, aged 74.

Vaugelas, Claud, French writer, born 1585, died 1650.
Velleius Paterculus, died in 31.
Venner, &c. executed, Jan. 20, 1661.
Vernon, Admiral, died 1757, aged 73.
Verſtegen, Rich. died after 1625.
Vertot, French writer, died 1735.
Veſputius Americus, a Florentine, diſcover of the Weſt-Indies, died after 1497.
Vida, Hieron, died 1566.
Vieta, Fr. died 1603.
Virgil, born at Andes, near Mantua, in 63; died at Brunduſium, in Italy, 18 before Chriſt.
Virgil, Polydore, died 1553, aged 80.
Virginius, ſlew his daughter, that ſhe might not fall a ſacrifice to the luſt of Appius Claudius, 446 bef. Chriſt.
Viterbes, Annius de, died 1492.
Vitruvius, the architect, flouriſhed 135 before Chriſt.
Vittori, Pietro, died 1585.
Voiture, Vincent, Fr. writer, born 1598, died 1648.
Voltaire, M. de, died 1778, aged 85.
Wade, Marſhal, died 1748, aged 75.
Wager, Admiral, died 1743, aged 77.
Wagſtaffe, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, born 1645, died 1712.
Walker, the Rev. Mr. defended Londonderry 1689; ſlain at the battle of the Boyne 1690.
Waller, Edm. died 1687, aged 81.
Walpole, Sir Robert, Earl of Oxford, born 1674; committed to the Tower 1712; took his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers, Feb. 11, 1741-2; died 1745.
Walſh, born 1659, died 1708.
Walſingham, Thomas, the hiſtorian, lived in 1454.
Walton, Brian, Biſhop of Cheſter, editor of the Polyglot Bible, died 1661.
Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, knocked down Wat Tyler with the city mace, 1381.
Warbeck, Perkin, executed Nov. 1499.
Warburton, Dr. Bp. of Glouceſter, died June 11, 1779.
Ward, Dr. Seth, born 1616, died 1689.
Warwick, Earl of, the King Maker, Governor of Henry VI. 1427; died 1440.

Warwick, Richard Neville, Earl of, defeated at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471, and ſlain.
Warwick, Earl of, ſon to the Duke of Clarence, beheaded on Tower-hill, Nov. 21, 1499.
Watts, Dr. Iſaac, born 1673, died 1748.
Weſt, James, the antiquarian, died July 2, 1772.
Weſtminſter, Matthew of, died about 1380.
Wharton, Philip, Duke of, declared a traitor, April 3, 1729, died May 31, 1731.
Whiſton, Wm. the aſtronomer, born 1667, died 1752.
Whitby, Rev. Dan. born 1638, died 1726.
Whitehead, Paul, died Dec. 30, 1774.
Whitehead, William, poet laureat, died April 17, 1785.
Whitfield, Rev. Geo. preached in the fields 1735; excluded the church, May 10, 1739; died 1770, aged 56.
Whittington, Sir Rich. Lord Mayor of London 1377.
Whittington, Rob. the rhetorician, flouriſhed 1530.
Wickliffe, oppoſed the Pope's ſupremacy 1377; died 1385; and 40 years after burnt for being a heretick.
Wilcox, Rev. Thomas, flouriſhed 1599.
Wild, Jonathan, hanged June 15, 1725.
William, Prince, ſon of Henry I. loſt in his paſſage from Normandy 1120.
Williams, Rev. Dr. Dan. died 1716, aged 71.
Willis, Dr Browne, died Feb. 1760.
Wilſon, Arth. the hiſtorian, born 1596, died 1652.
Wilſon, Sam. of London, bequeathed 20,000l. to be lent out in ſmall ſums to induſtrious tradeſmen, 1771.
Wingate, Edm. died Dec. 16, 1656, aged 62.
Winkleman, Abbé, murdered at Trieſte, 1768.
Wit, John de, murdered at the Hague, Aug. 10, 1672.
Wolfe, Gen. killed before Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759, aged 33.
Wolfius, died 1580, aged 64.
Wollaſton, Rev. William, born 1652, died 1724.
Wolſey, Miniſter to Henry VIII, 1513, Abp. of York, 1514, Cardinal 1515, Chancellor Dec. 24, following, Legate 1518, reſigned the ſeals Oct. 18, 1529, ſtripped of all his poſſeſſions, and died Nov. 18, 1530, aged 59.
Wood, Anth. born 1632, died 1695.

Woodward, Dr. John, born 1665, died 1708.
Woolsey, Sir Wm. drowned in his coach, July 4, 1728.
Woolston, Thomas, born 1669, died 1763.
Wotton, Sir Henry, born 1568, died 1639.
Wotton, Rev. Dr. William, died 1726, aged 60.
Wren, Sir Christopher, died 1723, aged 91.
Wyat, Sir Thomas, the poet, died 1541, aged 37.
Wycherly, William, born 1640, died Jan. 1, 1715-16.
Xavier, St. Francis, died 1552.
Xenophon, died at Corinth 359 before Christ, aged 90.
Ximenes Cardinal de, died 1517, aged 80.
Yates, Mrs. Mary, of Shiffnal, died Aug. 1776, aged 128.
Young, Dr. Edward, died 1765, aged 81.
Zamet, died 1614.
Zechius, the first King of Bohemia, 550.
Zeno, died 264 before Christ, aged 98.
Zenodatus, librarian at Alexandria, 287 before Christ.
Zephaniah, the prophet, flourished 641 before Christ.
Zizendorff, Count Nicholas Lewis, founder of the Herrenhunters or Moravians, died June 9, 1760, aged 60.
Zonaris, flourished 1118.
Zoroaster, flourished 2066.
Zosimus, flourished 425.
Zuinglius, killed in the Swiss war 1531, aged 44.

KINGS OF FRANCE, *from Charlemagne.*

Charlemagne began in	867	Hugh Capet	987
Lewis I. the Pious	884	Robert	996
Charles II. the Bald	840	Henry I.	1031
Lewis II. the Stammerer	876	Philip I.	1059
		Lewis VI.	1106
Lewis III.	879	Lewis VII. the younger	1137
Carloman	879	Philip II. the August	1180
Charles the Fat	884	Lewis VIII.	1223
Eudes	888	Lewis IX.	1226
Charles III. the Simple	898	Philip III. the Hardy	1271
Lewis IV.	936	Philip IV. the Fair	1285
Lothaire	954	Lewis X.	1314
Lewis V. the last of the Carolinians	986	John	1316
		Philip V.	1316

Charles IV. the Fair 1322
Edward of England crowned
Philip V. the Courtier 1328
John —— 1350
Charles V. the Wise 1364
Charles VI. the Well-beloved } 1380
Charles VII. the Victorious } 1422
Henry VI. of England proclaimed
Lewis XI. —— 1461
Charles VIII —— 1483
Lewis XII. —— 1498
Francis I. —— 1515
Henry II. —— 1547
Francis II. —— 1559
Charles IX. —— 1560
Henry III. —— 1574
Henry IV. —— 1589
Lewis XIII. —— 1610
Lewis XIV. —— 1643
Lewis XV. —— 1715

Lewis XVI. the present King of France, 1773.

KINGS OF SPAIN, *from Alphonsus* I.

Alphonsus I. —— 738
Froila I. —— 757
Aurelius —— 768
Silon —— 775
Mauregat —— 783
Veremund I. —— 789
Alphonsus II. —— 791
Ramiro I. —— 824
Ordogno I. —— 850
Alphonsus the Great 866
Garcias —— 910
Ordogno II. —— 913
Froila II. —— 923
Alphonsus IV. —— 927
Ramiro II. —— 933
Ordogno III. —— 950
Sancho I. —— 955
Ramiro III. —— 967
Veremund II. —— 982
Alphonsus V. —— 999
Veremund III. —— 1027
Ferdinand the Great under whom Castile and Leon were united } 1035
Sancho the Strong 1065
Alphonso the Valiant 1072
Alphonso VII. —— 1109
Aldhonso VIII. —— 1123
Sancho III. —— 1157
Ferdinand —— 1158
Alphonso IX. —— 1158
Henry I. —— 1214
Ferdinand III. —— 1216
Alphonsus X. —— 1252
Sancho IV. —— 1284
Ferdinand IV. —— 1295
Alphonso XI. —— 1312
Peter the Cruel —— 1350
Henry II. —— 1368
John I. the Bastard 1379
Henry III. —— 1390

John II.	1406	Philip III.	1591
Henry IV.	1454	Philip IV.	1621
Ferdinand and Isabella, the first stiled Catholic	1474	Charles II.	1665
		Philip V. resigned	1700
Philip I.	1504	Lewis	1724
Charles I.	1516	Philip re-assumed, died	1726
Philip II.	1555	Ferdinann VI.	1745

Charles III. the present King, 1759.

LORD LIEUTENANTS OF IRELAND, since his MAJESTY's Accession.

Dunk, Earl of Halifax, Oct. 6, 1761.
Hugh, Earl of Northumberland, Sept. 22, 1763.
Lord Viscount Weymouth, June 5, 1765.
Francis, Earl of Hertford, Oct. 18, 1765.
Augustus, Earl of Bristol, Oct. 6, 1766.
George, Viscount Townshend, Aug. 19, 1767.
Simon, Earl Harcourt, Oct. 1772.
John, Earl of Buckingamshire, Nov. 30. 1776.
Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, Oct. 13, 1780.
William, Henry, Duke of Portland, April 10, 1782.
George Nugent Grenville, Earl Temple, July 31, 1782.
Robert, Earl of Northington, April 20 1783.
Charles, Duke of Rutland, Feb. 14, 1784.

LORD CHANCELLORS since his MAJESTY's Accession.

Lord Henley, afterwards Earl of Northington, Jan. 1761.
Charles Pratt, Lord Camden, July 1766.
Charles Yorke, Jan. 1770.
In Commission, viz. Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, Knt. Hon. Henry Bathurst, and Sir Rd. Aston, Knt. Jan. 1770.
Henry Bathurst, Earl Bathurst, Jan. 1771.
Thurlow, Lord Thurlow, of Ashfield, June 2, 1778.

In Commiſſion, viz. Lord Loughborough, Sir William Aſhurſt, and Sir William Beaumont Hotham, April 3, 1783.
Lord Thurlow again, Dec. 23, 1783.

CHANCELLORS of OXFORD, ſince the Revolution.

James, Duke of Ormond, inſtalled 1688.
Earl of Arran, 1715.
John, Earl of Weſtmoreland, 1759.
George Henry, Earl of Litchfield, 1762.
Frederick, Lord North, 1772.

CHANCELLORS of CAMBRIDGE, ſince the Revolution.

Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerſet, inſtalled 1688.
Thomas Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcaſtle, 1748.
Auguſtus Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton, 1768.

LORD MAYORS of LONDON, from the year 1758.

Sir Charles Aſgill,	1758	William Naſh, Eſp.	1772
Sir Richard Glyn,	1759	James Townſhend, Eſq.	1773
Thomas Chitty, Eſq	1760	Frederick Bull, Eſq.	1774
Sir Mat. Blakiſton,	1761	John Wilkes, Eſq.	1775
Sir Samuel Fludyer,	1762	John Sawbridge, Eſq.	1776
Wm. Beckford, Eſq.	1763	Sir Thos. Hallifax,	1777
Wm. Bridgen, Eſq.	1764	Sir James Eſdaile,	1778
Sir Wm. Stephenſon,	1765	Brack. Kennett, Eſq.	1779
George Nelſon, Eſq.	1766	Sir Watkin Lewes,	1780
Sir Robert Kite,	1767	Sir William Plomer,	1781
Rt. Hon, Thos. Harley,	1768	Nat. Newnham, Eſq.	1782
Samuel Turner, Eſq.	1769	Rob. Peckham, Eſq.	1783
Wm. Beckford, Eſq. / Bar. Trecothick,	1770	Rich. Clark, Eſq.	1784
Braſs Croſby, Eſq.	1771	Tho. Wright, Eſq.	1785
		Tho. Sainſbury, Eſq.	1786

FINIS.